The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 11,408.—VOL. LXX. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1874. PRICE TWOPENCE.

NOTICE.—The Postage charge on Newspapers has ceased. The Proprietors of this Journal beg to announce that the subscription for the *Herald*, posted from this office for the country, is the same as in town, viz., 13s. per quarter; £1 6s. the half-year; £2 12s. per annum. This rate is *for payment in advance*.

N.B.—For *credit* the charge will be 14s. per quarter; £1 8s. for the half-year; and £2 16s. per annum.

NOTICE.—Advertisements left at this office *after* half-past 9 p.m. will not in future be published on the following morning, excepting on Saturdays, when they will be taken till 11 p.m.
JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS.
January 1, 1874.

BIRTHS.

EWINS.—December 7, at her residence, 174, Forbes-street, Mrs. W. Ewins, of a daughter.
MACTAGGART.—November 21, at her residence, Walgett, Mrs. M. Mactaggart, of a son.
PASHLEY.—December 3, at her residence, 117, George-street, the wife of W. J. Pashley, of a daughter.
TAYLOR.—November 21, at her residence, Moss Vale, Mrs. H. W. Taylor, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BRADFORD.—December 9, at his residence, St. John-terrace, St. John's Road, after a long and painful illness, Alfred Bradford, jun., aged 36 years, son of the late Alfred Bradford, Freemasons' Hotel, leaving a wife and four young children to deplore their loss.
BRUTON.—December 9, at his parents' residence, 8, Buckingham-street, John, youngest son of William Bruton, aged 12 months and 21 days.
CUTHBERT.—December 8, at his residence, Munn street, Miller's Point, John Cuthbert, Esq., shipbuilder, aged 60.
M'CARTHY.—Of your charity pray for the soul of the late Patrick M'Carthy, who departed this life on 8th December, aged 77 years. "Sweet Jesus have mercy on him."
REDGRAVE.—December 9, Maud Annie, the beloved daughter of Thomas and Mary Redgrave, aged 1 year and 8 months.
SMITH.—December 8, at Clarence Wharf, Miller's Point, Rose Emma, second daughter of Mat. M. and Isabel Emma Smith, aged 7 years and 5 months.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO EUROPE, VIA SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK.
THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S chartered Clyde-built Screw Steamship CYPHRENES,
3000 tons register, 500 h. p. nominal,
will be dispatched from this port for SAN FRANCISCO,
(with her Majesty's mails), on SATURDAY, the 19th DECEMBER, at NOON, via AUCKLAND and HONOLULU.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect the very superior accommodation this magnificent steamship possesses.
The Cyphrenes will go through to San Francisco without transhipment, and therefore offers special advantages to passengers.
For rates of passage, freight on wool, &c., and all information connected with the above, apply at the office.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The Company's steamship ELLORA,
1727 tons, 300 horse-power, W. E. DUNDAS, Commander,
will leave Sydney for MELBOURNE, on SUNDAY, the 27th December, 1874, at 9 a.m., in connection with the departure from that port of the Company's steamship CEYLON,
2111 tons, 450 horse-power, ———, Commander,
which will be dispatched on THURSDAY, the 31st December, 1874, for ADELAIDE, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, and GALLE, with H.M. Mails, passengers, cargo, and parcels; also for INDIA, MAURITIUS, JAVA, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, and EUROPE.
Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 24th, specie and parcels until 10 a.m. on the 26th December.
For information on all subjects connected with the Company's various lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, 30th November, 1874.
Passengers' accommodation in CEYLON allotted in Sydney by plans in office as heretofore, at same rates as from Melbourne.
Passage money and freight per ELLORA between Sydney and Melbourne, at local rates.
☞ A steamer will be in attendance to convey passengers and baggage to and from Moore's Wharf on arrival or embarkation.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—TO GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER via NEWCASTLE.—The favourite paddle steamship AGNES IRVING, on TUESDAY, the 15th December, at 9 p.m., and every TUESDAY, leaving GRAFTON on SATURDAY at 8 a.m., weather permitting.
To the MACLEAY RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the BALLINA, on MONDAY, the 14th December, at 9 p.m., weather permitting.
The DIAMANTINA, TO-MORROW, Friday, the 11th December, at 8 a.m.
Note.—No goods will be received for the Manning after 6 p.m. THIS DAY.
Passengers to these districts are invited to inspect the very superior accommodation of this Company's boats.
JOHN WHITE, Secretary.
Sussex-street.

THE CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS, from Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street.
For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The HELEN MACGREGOR, unavoidably detained till THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 9 p.m.
No cargo received after 5 p.m. on the day of sailing.
P. S. BUYERS, pro Manager.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, MORPETH, &c.
FROM SYDNEY.
THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
SATURDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.
MONDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.
FROM NEWCASTLE TO SYDNEY.
TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 10.30, the MAITLAND.
SATURDAY MORNING, at 10.30, the MORPETH.
TUESDAY MORNING, at 10.30, the MAITLAND.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10.30, the MORPETH.
Return tickets available for fourteen days.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
To SAN FRANCISCO, via AUCKLAND and HONOLULU.—Cyphrenes, Saturday, 19th instant, at NOON.
To HONOLULU.—Cyphrenes, Saturday, 19th instant, at NOON.
To AUCKLAND.—Wonga Wonga, Saturday, at NOON; and Cyphrenes, Saturday, 19th instant, at noon.
To MELBOURNE.—City of Melbourne, Saturday night, at 7.30. FARES: Saloon at current rates.
To NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.—Collaroy, this morning, Thursday, at 6; and Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Friday, at 11.
To BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 5.
To MARYBOROUGH.—Balclutha, this afternoon, Thursday, at 5.
To ROCKHAMPTON via MARYBOROUGH.—Balclutha, this afternoon, Thursday, at 5.
To CLEVELAND BAY via PORT DENISON.—Victoria, to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 5.
To COOKTOWN, ENDEAVOUR RIVER.—Victoria, to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 5.
CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

STEAM TO AND FROM NEWCASTLE.—During the Christmas and New Year Holidays, the A. S. N. Company will issue
EXCURSION TICKETS
from Sydney to Newcastle, and vice versa,
AT A SINGLE FARE FOR THE DOUBLE JOURNEY,
viz.,

Saloon—Return ticket	12s 6d.
Steerage—Return ticket	7s 6d.

Available by any of this Company's steamers from Thursday, 24th December (Christmas Eve), until Thursday, the 7th January, 1875.
The COLLAROY will leave here on Christmas Eve, and also on New Year's Eve, and the
MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP COONANBARA, W. Adams, commander,
will return from Newcastle on Christmas Eve on arrival of the special night train, instead of Christmas morning; and also on New Year's Eve on arrival of the special night train, instead of New Year's morning.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—To-morrow, 9.15 a.m., and 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA, Clyde, Moruya.—To-morrow, 9.15 a.m.
KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN.—To-morrow, 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA and EDEN.—TUESDAY, 9.15 a.m.

PARRAMATTA RIVER AND HUNTER'S HILL AND GLADESVILLE STEAMERS.
Fifteen Miles for One Shilling.
FROM KING-STREET—7, 9, 11 a.m., 1, 3, 5 p.m.
From Parramatta—7, 9, 11 a.m., 1, 3, 5 p.m.
Steamers and Steam Launches for hire, at moderate rates, at any hour.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
HUNTER RIVER LINE.
FROM SYDNEY:

Collaroy	Monday morning, at 6.
Coonanbara	Tuesday night, at 11.
Collaroy	Thursday morning, at 6.
Coonanbara	Friday night, at 11.

FROM NEWCASTLE:

Coonanbara	Monday morning, at 10.30.
Collaroy	Tuesday night, at 6.15.
Coonanbara	Thursday morning, at 10.30.
Collaroy	Friday night, at 6.15.

FARES AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES:

SALOON—Fare between NEWCASTLE and SYDNEY	£0 12 6
DITTO—RETURN TICKET	1 0 0
STEERAGE—Fare between NEWCASTLE and SYDNEY	0 7 6
DITTO—RETURN TICKET	0 12 6

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR 14 DAYS.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

STEAM TO PORT DENISON, CLEVELAND BAY, and COOKTOWN (Endeavour River).
The A. S. N. Co.'s steamship VICTORIA, 1500 tons, T. A. Lake, commander,
will be dispatched for the above ports
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, Friday, at 5
Intending passengers and shippers of horses and sheep are invited to inspect the unrivalled and well-ventilated accommodation this large steamer possesses.
For rates of fares, freight, and all information connected with the above, apply at this office.
Shippers of horses are invited to make early application for stalls.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—STEAMSHIP KEMBLA, G. Budd, commander.
This favourite steamer, renowned for her great speed and easy motion at sea, plies as follows:—
FROM SYDNEY (PATENT SLIP WHARF), between King and Erskine streets,
Every TUESDAY MORNING, at 9
" WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 9.
" THURSDAY MORNING, at 9.
" FRIDAY MORNING, at 9.
" SATURDAY MORNING, at 9.
FROM NEWCASTLE.
On the SAME NIGHTS, at 11.
Fares, as REDUCED, by this steamer
Saloon, 12s 6d. Steerage, 7s 6d.
Return tickets, available for 14 days.
Saloon, 20s. Steerage, 12s 6d.
Cargo received and stored daily, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.
For freight arrangements apply to
C. J. STEVENS, Proprietor.
or F. MACGREGOR, Agent.
Offices, Patent Slip Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The undersigned intends despatching the steamers YOU YANGS, or DANDENONG, every Friday;
MACEDON, or BARRABOOL, every Tuesday.
Return tickets (saloon) are issued, available for two months by either steamer.
The steamers will leave Melbourne for Sydney also every Tuesday and Friday.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—The BARRABOOL,
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), December 11th, at 8 p.m.
FARES—Saloon, 7s 6d; steerage, 5s 6d.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The Melbourne Steamship Company will despatch the
S.S. BARRABOOL, 1100 tons, John Pain, commander,
on TUESDAY, December 15th, at 12 noon.
For freight or passage and all particulars apply to
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf, foot of King-street.
NOTICE.—There will be no steamer leaving on FRIDAY next, in consequence of the Dandenong undergoing her usual overhaul.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN direct.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on MONDAY, 21st instant, at 4 p.m. Saloon, £6 6s. Return ticket (available 4 months), £10 10s. Steerage, £3 10s.
T. and W. WILLIS, 100, Pitt-street.

MANNING RIVER.—The new screw-steamer BLACKWALL will leave Victoria Wharf at noon on FRIDAY, the 11th December, for Manning River, as a regular trader, taking passengers and cargo to all parts of the Manning River.
For freight, &c., apply to Captain, on board.

ATHOL GARDENS.—SUNDAY Steamer will leave Milson's Ferry, foot of Phillip-street, from 9 a.m.

FOR LONDON.
The A1 clipper ship THE TWEED,
1745 tons, W. Stuart, commander,
having large engagements, will have quick dispatch.
Has very superior accommodation for saloon passengers.
For terms, &c., apply to Captain, on board; or to
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.
Wool received at Marsden's.

FOR LONDON.—The well-known first-class clipper ship DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, 1047 tons, Thomas Louttit, commander, having the greater portion of her wool stowed, will be dispatched in a FEW DAYS.
Apply to Captain LOUTTIT, on board; or to
YOUNG and LARK, Agents.
Wool received at Talbot's.

FOR LONDON.—
The clipper ship TAUNTON,
A1, 16 years, 688 tons register,
J. M. Cochrane, commander.
This fine vessel will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board; or to
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.
Wool received at Flood's.

FOR LONDON.
The magnificent A1 clipper ship TYBURNIA,
948 tons register,
belonging to the Merchant Shipping Company,
Robert Golder, commander,
will have quick dispatch.
Early application is necessary for freight or passage, to Captain Golder, on board, at the Cosmopolitan Wharf; to
GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., Agents,
362, George-street.
Wool received at J. C. Lloyd and Co.'s Stores.

FOR LONDON.
The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship SIR WILLIAM WALLACE,
965 tons register, John Colville, commander,
requiring only a limited quantity of WOOL, will be dispatched in A FEW DAYS.
This fine ship, possessing roomy cabin accommodation, is well worthy the attention of intending passengers, and should sufficient inducement offer, will carry saloon passengers at considerably reduced rates.
For freight or passage apply to Captain COLVILLE, on board, at Circular Quay; or to JOHN FRAZER and CO.
WOOL received at FLOOD'S.

FOR LONDON.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The PARRAMATTA will be dispatched on the 15th February.
Has accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers.
Apply on board to Captain GODDARD; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The undermentioned first-class clipper ships will be dispatched in the following order during the ensuing wool season:—

	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
SIR JOHN LAWRENCE	878	Fernie	December
BRUCKLAY CASTLE	1014	Dixon	January
AGNES ROSE	991	Moir	January
PARRAMATTA	1521	Goddard	February

To be followed by other first-class vessels.
These ships being regular traders, their passenger accommodation is well known, and they offer unusual advantages to intending passengers.
For rates of freight, passage, and all other information, apply to
GILCHRIST WATT and CO.

FOR LONDON, FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY, THE SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.
This favourite clipper ship, A1 for 15 years, is now receiving wool at Flood's Stores, and will have quick dispatch.
Has very superior accommodation for saloon passengers.
Apply on board to Captain FERNIE; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—
The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship DAMASCUS,
964 tons register, John Ross, commander, having a portion of her wool down, and large engagements, will sail in all December.
For freight or passage apply to Captain ROSS; or to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
Wool received at Talbot's.

STEAM TO LONDON, ORIENT LINE OF STEAMERS.
The new full-powered screw steamship ST. OSYTH,
(classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's),
3600 tons register,
500-horse power nominal, 2500 indicated,
R. M'NABB, Commander,
will be dispatched from
SANDRIDGE RAILWAY PIER, MELBOURNE, about the end of January, 1875.
This magnificent vessel is the most powerful steamship ever dispatched to Australia, and is expected to make the voyage in
45 DAYS.
The accommodation for all classes of passengers is unsurpassed. The cabins are well ventilated, provided with furniture, bedding, linen, &c.
The saloon is the whole breadth of the ship, and there are a ladies' saloon, bathrooms, smoking-room, ice-house, &c.
An experienced surgeon will accompany the ship.
A most liberal table will be kept—well-supplied with fresh provisions.
For rates of passage and other particulars apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

WHITE STAR LINE OF PACKETS FOR LONDON.
FOR WOOL ONLY.
The splendid AA 1 iron clipper ship KNIGHT COMMANDER,
1435 tons register, Captain John F. Smith,
having most of her wool on board, and large engagements, will be dispatched in a few days.
For rates of freight, &c., apply to
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.
Wool received at Marsden's stores.

FOR LONDON.—SHAW, SAVILL, and CO.'S Line of Packets.—The iron clipper ship ZEALANDIA,
1116 tons register, 100 AAA1 at Lloyds,
Geo. Sellars, commander,
will be dispatched as above, and having a large portion of her cargo engaged, shippers can rely on quick dispatch.
This magnificent vessel has superior accommodation for passengers in saloon and second cabin, and is now open for the most rigid inspection.
For freight or passage apply to Captain Sellars, on board, Circular Quay; or to
WM. LAIDLEY and CO., Exchange. Agents.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON direct.—☞ The favourite trader HERON, H. A. Boyle, master, now fast loading at Patent Slip Wharf (detained at shippers' request), will clear at Customs TO-MORROW, Friday, 11th instant. Apply to Captain, on board; or
JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

RICHMOND RIVER.—Amphitrite receives cargo, on MONDAY MORNING, Market Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER.—The regular trader HECTOR, landing cargo at Ballina, Wardell, Woodburn, Coraki, Gundewber, and Lismore. Cassino goods forwarded, or by steamer. Now receiving cargo at Market Wharf.

THE ANNIE COCHRANE for the MANNING, TO-MORROW, calling at Coraki, Cundletown, Taree, Tinonee, and Wingham. For freight, &c., apply on board Market Wharf; or 145, Sussex-street.

CHARTER.—Wanted to charter a VESSEL, of about 1000 tons, to load at Sydney with coal and tock, for Colombo.
For particulars apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO., Exchange.

WANTED, to CHARTER, a SHIP, for Colombo, to load coal and live stock.
GEORGE R. DIBBS and CO., 131, Pitt-street.

SMART Steamer ETHEL for HIRE; 100 passengers. J. HALSTEAD, Milson's Point.

SHIP AIRLY FORCE, from London.—All CLAIMS and ACCOUNTS against this ship must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned, before noon, on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, otherwise they will not be recognised.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

SHIP CHRISTIANA THOMPSON, FOR LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against the above vessel must be rendered in duplicate at the Office of the undersigned, by noon, on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, or they will not be recognised.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

CONSIGNEE wanted for 1 case BRANDY, ex SEA NYMPH, from Charente, marked JH over S, shipped by OTARD, DUPUY, and CO., consigned to order. Unless claimed within twenty-one days from this date same will be SOLD to cover freight and charges.
CURCIER and ADET.
December 8.

FOR SALE, the clipper Barque DILPUSSUND, 524 tons register, diagonal-built, from frame planked, and classed at Lloyds A1 for 17 years. She is well found in every respect and could be sent to sea without further outlay.
The vessel can be inspected at Parbury's Wharf, where she is discharging a general cargo from London.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR SALE, Fishing BOAT, 19 feet 6 long, 5 feet 3 wide. J. MACARTNEY, Botany Road, Waterloo.

FOR SALE, a Skiff DINGY. Apply to A. TURNBULL, at Captain Rowntree's Floating Dock.

YACHT RICHMOND for SALE, half-decked and copper-fastened throughout; length overall, 24.8; keel, 21 feet; beam, 7.6; depth, 4 feet; masts and sails complete, and all new. To be seen on board Blackadder, Campbell's Wharf. Apply Captain WHYTE, on board; or to DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.

FOR SALE, the Aberdeen clipper-built Brig HEATHER BELL, 183 tons register, large carrying capacity on light draught; recently had a thorough overhaul, new decks, &c., &c.
For particulars, apply to LANE, CHESTER, and CO.

BRISBANE, MORETON BAY.—Steam-tug CHALLENGE, 80 h. p.nom.
(Signal No. 2 at the Peak).
This well-known and powerful Newcastle tug is now stationed at BRISBANE. Orders for the boat signalled from Cape Moreton or the Pilot Station will be promptly attended to.
H. J. HARRIS, Agent, Brisbane.

WANTED, TENDERS to make Spars for barque Brunette. Apply on board, Johnson's Bay.

TO RIGGERS.—TENDERS wanted for certain work to the barque Atlantic.
For specifications, &c., apply at once to WRIGHT and CO., Wright's Wharf.

TENDERS for Repairs to Maid of Judah, Viles' Wharf. Particulars on application to Captain WEBB.

QUAY BERTHS vacant, first-class accommodation. W. SHORT, Baltic Wharf, Market-street.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES

WESTERN PEAK DOWNS COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given that the Special General MEETING of Shareholders convened for this day, at the Company's Office, for the purpose of confirming or otherwise the resolution passed at the Special General Meeting of Shareholders, held on the 29th October last, viz.,—"That the Company be forthwith wound up, and that the Directors be instructed to take all necessary steps for carrying out such dissolution in terms of the Deed of Settlement," stands adjourned to THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., at the Company's Office.
By order of the Board.
GILCHRIST and WESTON, Managers.
Sydney, 7th December, 1874.

ANCIENT BRITON TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).
The Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, 326, George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 29th December instant, at 3.30 p.m.
By order of the Board.
MAC DONNELL, BROTHERS, for the Manager.
Sydney, 7th December, 1874.

A. COX, Silk and Woollen Dyer Scourer, and Hot-presser, 55, William-street, Woolloomooloo, and 819, Railway Bridge. Gentlemen's apparel scoured and properly pressed. Mourning dyed on the shortest notice.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

JOHN and WILLIAM INGRAM, send your address to FRANCIS ADAMS, A. J. S. Bank, Sydney.

MRS. THOS. HORTON JAMES.—Please write to GEO. HENRY BARKER, Hunter's Hill, Parramatta River, Sydney, N. S. W.

THE Party who took the Pair of BOOTS from Mr. MATHEWS, 404, Crown-street, on Saturday evening, will oblige by returning the same, when he will receive his own, as the ones he took were another person's.

TO HENRY WRIGHT EVANS, MARINER.—HENRY WRIGHT EVANS, son of George William Evans, formerly of New Town, near Hobart Town, in Tasmania, Esquire, deceased, is hereby informed that he is entitled to a share in his late father's property, situate at New Town aforesaid, known as Warwick Lodge; and the said Henry Wright Evans is requested to at once communicate with the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Tasmania, at Hobart Town, respecting the share to which he is so entitled. Any person able to give information concerning the said Henry Wright Evans is requested to communicate with the said Registrar.
J. S. DODDS, Solicitor, Stone-buildings, Hobart Town.

WANTED, the CABMAN, who on the 17th November received two trunks and portmanteau from Pfahlert's Hotel to place on board the City of Adelaide, to call at the above hotel.

MEETINGS.

NO. 3 DERRY L. O. LODGE.—Special MEETING THIS EVENING, Wesleyan Schoolroom, Botany Road, at 8 o'clock. Business: Library. Every member requested to attend. J. CARTER, Secretary.

N. S. W. CRICKET ASSOCIATION.
A Special MEETING of the Committee will be held THIS EVENING at Tattersall's.
Business: To determine finally on the team to proceed to Melbourne.
W. CLARK, Hon. Sec.

FRUIT and VEGETABLE PRESERVATION.—A MEETING of parties interested in the above will be held at the Agricultural Society's Rooms, 227, George-street, THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 3 p.m.
JULES JOUBERT.

37 BRUNSWICK L. O. L.—Monthly MEETING, St. James's Schoolroom, THIS EVENING, Thursday, at half-past 7. Business: Election of officers.

MOUTRAY PRECEPTORY, under the Grand Black Chapter of Ireland, meets at the Foresters' Hall, Waterloo, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at a quarter to 8 o'clock sharp. Election of Officers. Punctual attendance requested.
By order of the R. W. M.

H. A. C. B. SOCIETY.—The Members of St. Joseph's Branch are requested to attend a Special MEETING, THIS EVENING. Business—Election of Officers. A. J. MATTHEWS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Operative Blacksmiths meet, This Evening, half-past 7, Swan Two Necks. G. WOODS.

THE EIGHT-HOUR ANNUAL DEMONSTRATION COMMITTEE will MEET THIS EVENING, at 7.30 p.m., at Rowe's, Hyde Park Hotel, Bathurst-street. Important business.
WM. YOUNG, Secretary.

NO. 50, LATIMER L. O. Lodge. — Meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, in St. Michael's Schoolroom, Fitzroy-street, at 7.30. Election of officers, &c.
By order of the W.M.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY UNION.—The first MEETING of the members of the above since the adjournment will take place TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, at the Free Library.
G. E. R. JONES, Hon. Sec.

TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A special MEETING of the above Council will be held THIS EVENING, at the Swan with Two Necks, at half-past 7 o'clock. All members are particularly requested to attend.
J. H. GREEN, Acting-Secretary.

ADJOURNED Special MEETING of the UNITED BOILER-MAKERS' SOCIETY will be held on FRIDAY NIGHT, at half-past 7, at Swan with Two Necks. By order of the President.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH.—Members of the congregation who approve of the services sung by the late Choir are invited to send their names to Box 183, Post Office, with a view of ending the present disagreement.

EIGHT DAYS' MISSION.—It is proposed to hold a SECOND SPECIAL SERVICE, in the Church Society's House, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

LOST AND FOUND.

CHEQUE LOST, drawn by James Hooke, in favour of J. K. Mackay, for two pounds. Payment stopped. Reward. Mr. SIPPE, M'Arthur and Co.'s, York-street.

LOST, between Railway and Brickfield-hill, LOCKET PORTRAIT. Reward, M'Coy, Bros., George-st.

LOST, on Tuesday, a Bead PURSE, containing money and keys, op. Mort's-passage. Apply 140, Pitt-st.

LOST, a FAN. Reward at WM. LAIDLEY and CO.'S.

LOST, Gold EARRING, between King-street and Glebe Point. Reward. Trinity Parsonage, Prince-st.

LOST, a Black or Tan Slut PUP, lame in hind leg answering to the name of Fury. 47, Liverpool-st.

LOST, near the Hustings, Hyde Park, a POCKET-BOOK, containing cheques, of no use to any except the owner. The finder will be rewarded by returning same to B. BYRNES, Circular Quay.

LOST, on the 8th instant, a PURSE, containing money, supposed to be dropped in a 'bus in George-street, or between Park and Macleay streets. Reward by returning to T. PIERCE, Agent, William-street.

FOUND, a Sum of MONEY, in shop. Apply J. S. STEDMAN, 426, George-street.

STRAYED into my yard, DUCKS. If not owned in three days, will be killed. 6, Helena-terrace, Pyrmont.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—STRAYED from Ultimo, White-faced Bay PONY, branded BF over 7 near shoulder. Above reward to any person bringing same to Volunteer Hotel, Parramatta-street.

£1 REWARD.—Lost, in Bourke-street, Surry Hills, a PURSE, containing three £1 notes and eight half-crowns. EASTWAY, BROTHERS, George-street; or 190, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

EDUCATIONAL.

CAMDEN COLLEGE SCHOOL.—Rev. J. GRAHAM will present the Prizes, on FRIDAY next, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock.
R. NEWTON MORRIS, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL (Congregational Schoolroom, Piper-street), Woollahra.
The above school will be opened for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, 18th January, 1875. References: Rev. J. C. Kirby, Rev. P. P. Sunderland.
JOHN PERRY, B.A., Nelson-street, Woollahra.

PROFESSOR GOERGS Singing, Piano, Guitar, Harmony. Beethoven House, 5, Hyde Park-ter.

SINGING.—Mrs. ARCHIBALD HAMILTON gives LESSONS at 164, Alberto-terrace.

THE SCHOOL, THROSBY PARK, SUTTON FOREST.
The Christmas Vacation will commence on the 14th instant, and terminate January 23rd.
To facilitate the arrangement of dormitories, &c., the Head Master will feel obliged by receiving early communications from parents of intending pupils.
H. E. SOUTHEY,
(Late Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford.)

DANCING.—Mr. J. HALL'S Classes for Pupils and Visitors, This Evening, Oddfellows' Hall, Sussex-st.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

NO. 1 BATTERY V. A.—Gun Drill, This Evening, Inner Domain, at 7.30. F. FAHEY, Captain.

2 BATTERY, V. A.—Gun DRILL, TO-NIGHT, 7.30, Inner Domain. P. TALBOT, commanding.

5 BATTERY V. A.—No DRILL TO-NIGHT. ARTHUR BENNETT, Lieut.-commanding.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS bought and sold. BOWDEN, MILLS, and GORDON, 154, Pitt-st.

J. LAWLER, BEDDING MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER OF IRON BEDSTEADS, CURLED HORSEHAIR, &c., &c., &c., 517, GEORGE-STREET, Brickfield-hill, opposite Rush and Rousseau's.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ANDERSON and KEARNEY, Manufacturers of Perambulators and Invalids' Carriages, Parramatta-st.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. Johnson & Carrol (late Lewis), 10, Hunter-st.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, inimitable and painless Dental Operations. Mr. G. Gabriel, 20, Wynyard-sq.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. J. EMANUEL and his SON, Dentists. (Dental diploma 1836.) Artificial teeth, gold and vulcanite, first-class; no common work. Teeth extracted, stopped, &c. Notice—We have but one surgery. No connection with any other firm in the colonies. No 178, Pitt-street, one door from King-street.

MR. G. SMYTHE, Dentist, REMOVED from 27, Hunter-st., to 602, Elizabeth-st., nr. Devonshire-st.

MR. WALTER SPENCER has resumed practice. 1, Lyons-terrace.

MR. C. EDWARDS, Dentist, from 96, New Bond-street, London. 235, George-st. Moderate charges.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square.—Awarded the N. S. W. Exhibition Medals five years successively, for proficiency in Mechanical Dentistry. Also THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION MEDAL for 1873. Painless extraction by aid of NITROUS-OXIDE GAS.

PHRENOLOGY.—Verbal Delineation and Advice, 1s. C. EDWARDS, 235, George-st., opposite Bridge-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CIVIL SERVICE BUILDING SOCIETY.—The Monthly Payment falls due THIS DAY, the 10th December, between the hours of 10 and 5, and 7 and 9 in the evening, at the offices, 267, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.
Shares and all information can be obtained from
JOHN PURKIS, Secretary.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
In Insolvency.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
Accounts, with Plans of Distribution in the undermentioned Estates, showing dividends as specified, are now filed in the Office of Insolvency, King-street, Sydney, for the inspection of all persons interested; and NOTICE is hereby given that such Accounts and Plans of Distribution will be submitted to the Court for confirmation on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, if not previously objected to.
Dated at Sydney, 7th December, A.D. 1874.
FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY, Official Assignee, 171, Pitt-street.
JOHN QUINCK, of Binda, Storekeeper and Innkeeper (No. 12,012), 3s 8½d per £ on proved concurrent debts.
JOHN WORRALL CARROLL and WILLIAM HENRY CARROLL, of Dungog, Saddlers and Storekeepers (No. 11,979), 3d per £ on proved concurrent debts.
JOHN CLARKE SWANTON HEGARTY, of Eden, Twofold Bay, Storekeeper (No. 11,968), 1s 7 1-7d per £ on proved concurrent debts.
SIMON GRIFFITHS, of Newcastle, Draper (11,974), 6s 1½d per lb. on proved concurrent debts and payment in full of preferent debts.
JAMES GEACH, of Sofala, Gold-miner (No. 11,864), 3s 11½d per lb. on proved concurrent debts.
JAMES DOWNEY, of Camperdown, lately residing at Newcastle, Grocer (No. 11,910), 2s 5 2-7d per £ on proved concurrent debts and payment in full of preferent debts.
JOHN HERITAGE, of Ellerslee, Gentleman (No. 11,903), 1s 1½d per £ on proved concurrent debts.
JOHN TAYLOR, of Deniliquin, Licensed Publican (No. 9900), 4s 1 5-6d per £ on concurrent debts, and a second dividend of 10s per £ on preferent debts.
HERBERT GOWER, of Woolloomooloo, Boarding-house Keeper (No. 12,074), 15s per £ on concurrent debts, and payment in full of preferent debts.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND EDUCATION DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.
CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, 165, Pitt-street,
where all communications may be addressed, and Branch Committees and other friends may obtain all information respecting the Association.
H. A. PALMER } Joint
F. C. JARRETT } Secretaries.

GILCHRIST AND WESTON PROPERTY AUCTIONEERS, AND ESTATE AGENTS,
Sale Rooms, 5, Spring-street,
undertake the disposal of Real Property and Estate by public or private Sale, negotiation of loans on mortgage, collection of rentals, and general agency of House Property.

WOOL.—The Undersigned will make liberal Advances on Wool and other Produce consigned to his care for Sale or Shipment.
A. HINCHCLIFF.
Wool Stores, Circular Quay,
26th September, 1874.

NOTICE.—The BUSINESS of a Stock and Share Broker and Financial Agent, hitherto carried on at No. 136, Pitt-street, by the late Mr. W. F. CAPE, will in future be carried on at the same office by the undersigned, in his own name.
H. A. CAPE.
Sydney, 7th December, 1874.

NOTICE.
AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.
The NOMINATIONS of persons desirous of being elected on the Committee of the above Club for the ensuing year must be lodged with the undersigned on or before the 20th instant.
T. S. CLIBBORN, Secretary A. J. C., 172, Castlereagh-street.

NOTICE.—I, JOHN HENRY MULLER, of Hamburg Villa, Waverley, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by my wife, MARY MULLER, or any person whatever without my written authority.
JOHN HENRY MULLER.

Metropolitan Transit Commissioner's Office,
160, Phillip-street, Sydney, December 7th, 1874.
TO PROPRIETORS OF OMNIBUSES.—NOTICE is hereby given that the annual INSPECTION of all Omnibuses plying in the City of Sydney and Suburbs will be held at this office, on MONDAY next, 14th instant, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 a.m.
W. J. MERRIMAN, Registrar.

LYON, COTTIER, and CO. have now on view a select collection of original OIL and WATER-COLOUR PICTURES, from the Art Galleries, 8, Pall Mall, London. The pictures were selected by M. Van Wisselingh, expert, whose name is a guarantee that the works exhibited are of rare merit. 333, Pitt-street.

BOWDEN, MILLS, AND GORDON, AUCTIONEERS AND VALUATORS, LAND and ESTATE AGENTS, 154, PITT-STREET.
Outdoor Sales Conducted.
☞ Cash advanced on properties or goods for sale.

MR. GOODMAN.—Unless you release the Black MARE and FOAL left by you in my paddock since 9th November, 1870, within 14 days, they will be sold to defray expenses.
PHŒBE COLLESS.
Emu Plains, December 5, 1874.

£10 REWARD.—I will give Ten Sovereigns for information sufficient to convict the miscreant who took down the SLIP-RAILS of my Paddock, last Monday and Tuesday nights. J. M. HAZELAND.
Hunter's Hill, 9th December 1874.

I, WILLIAM GILL, will not be responsible for any DEBTS that my WIFE may contract in my name after this date.
WILLIAM GILL, Pyrmont.

THERE seeming to be some misunderstanding about Miss MOON being my Pupil, I beg to state that she has never had a lesson in Singing from any other teacher.
E. WALLACE BUSHELLE.
1, Craigend-terrace, Upper William-street South.

RAMSAY'S INSURANCE AGENCY FOR CITY AND SUBURBS,
410, GEORGE and KING STREETS.
Institutions and Societies General Agency.

SYDNEY RAGGED SCHOOLS.—The Committee are desirous of giving the children attending the above schools a treat, previous to their breaking up for the Christmas holidays. The general funds of the institution are barely sufficient to meet the monthly expenses for rent and salaries, therefore the Committee do not feel justified in using any of the funds for the treat, unless specially given for that purpose.
The sum required would be about £20, to provide for the 300 children now on the roll of the three day schools.
Captain HESELTON has again placed one of his fine steamers at the disposal of the Committee free of all charge.
The undersigned will thankfully receive any donations for the above object.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Honorary Treasurer, HERALD Office.
J. S. HARRISON, Honorary Secretary, 267, George-street.

A LARGE Clothes BOILER, 20s; Pigeon House, 12s 6d; also, Forms, Cases, and Crates, 734, George-st.

GOAT for SALE; good milker; about to kid. Richardson, news agent, John-street, Woollahra.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE SPORTSMAN'S JOURNAL.
Sporting and the Field is a special department of THE SYDNEY MAIL,
in which is the Racing Chronicle, Turf Talk by Nemo, Anticipation of Events to Come, and a general record of Sporting News.

THE CRICKET SEASON.
Engagements for the Season
Matches played—Meetings
Intercolonial and English Cricket News
Carefully compiled in
THE SYDNEY MAIL.

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AGENTS IN ALL THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE SYDNEY POST is the best political paper in the colony, and has a LARGER COUNTRY CIRCULATION THAN any OTHER METROPOLITAN JOURNAL. See TO-DAY'S issue for Leader, "The Land Question in the Elections"—Letter on the modes of bringing electors to the poll—Election reports and Latest news.

NOW READY, the N. S. W. MEDICAL GAZETTE, for December, Gibbs, Shallard, and Co., 108, Pitt-st.

PUNCH'S ELECTION SPIRIT.—For the Candidates. Illustrated. This week's SYDNEY PUNCH.

AJAX DEFYING THE LIGHTNING—Cartoon. Pawsey's Pauses. The "Bunch."

RARE NEWS.—Mrs. Brown on the Elections. PICNICMANIA. Parkins and Larkins.

KNIGHT (The) at MIDNIGHT.—Spectre Gazette. Transitory Telegram. Evening Peeps.

EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER.—All the Election Addresses. Battle of Moore Park.

SIXTEEN PAGES, pleasing Pictures, popular Public Politics, Fun and News. SYDNEY PUNCH, 128, King-st.

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ILLUSTRATED and handsomely bound BOOKS for the drawing-room table, at W. R. Piddington's.

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EDWARDS, DUNLOP, and CO., Importers of Paper Stationery, and Bags, 144, Pitt-street, Sydney.

"ADIEU," Nocturne, for Pianoforte, by Hector R. McLean (dedicated to Mrs. F. H. Stirling), 2s. Elvy.

SCHOOL MANUALS, by JOHN FRASER, B.A., Sauchie House, West Maitland.

	s.	d.
An ABRIDGMENT of LATHAM'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, for the use of Candidates for Civil Service and University Certificates	1	3
A Manual of the Figures of Speech and the Principles of English Prosody	0	6
A Card containing 2048 Exercises in Practice, Proportion, and the Compound Rules of Arithmetic*	0	6
Ruddiman's Rules of Latin Syntax, re-arranged, with notes	1	6
* Explanations and Key to above, for teachers only, to be had from the author by post	0	6

Sold by R. BLAIR, Maitland.

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST USEFUL WORK PUBLISHED IN THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
JUST PUBLISHED, price 1s, by post 1s 5d, 144 closely-printed pages, crown 8vo, with a beautifully-coloured Map of the colony, and a coloured Diagram of Storm and Harbour Signals,
MOORE'S AUSTRALIAN ALMANAC and HAND-BOOK for 1875—(Twenty-fourth year of publication).
Also, price 6d, by post 8d,
MOORE'S COMMERCIAL SHEET ALMANAC for 1875, containing a variety of really useful information.
J. J. MOORE, Publisher, 560 and 563, George-street, Sydney. Branch Establishment, 363, George-street.

JUST OPENED, a very nice assortment of Price and Co.'s PERFUMERY, consisting of lavender water, eau de cologne, jockey club, frangipani, verbena, millifleurs, citriodora, rondeletia, rose, geranium, kiss-me-quick, ex bouquet, ylang ylang, moss rose, queen's lavender, toilet vinegar, cheap, at H. HAINS', 405, George-st., op. Royal.

CHINESE FANS, 4 for 1s; Japanese Tooth Powder, in boxes, 3d, or 2s 6d doz., at H. Hains', 405, Geo.-st.

TRY the ALIZARIN INK, 4d bottle, or 12 bottles for 3s, at H. HAINS,' opposite Royal Hotel.

SCHOOL PRIZES AND CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—A large assortment of BOOKS from the popular publishers just opened, and will be offered to the public at English prices, with the usual allowance to the trade.
C. T. SANDON, Bookseller, 324, George-street.

1875 LETTS' DIARIES received per mail, all sizes. EDWARD TURNER, Hunter-st.

A HANDSOME CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—Five quires extra superfine NOTE PAPER, and 125 best Envelopes, with monogram beautifully embossed in colours, with die, 20s, post 22s. EDWARD TURNER, Hunter-st.

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The select works of John Bunyan; morocco extra.
Fleetwood's Life of Christ, with the lives of the Apostles and Evangelists
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The Dramatic Works of William Shakespeare; morocco extra
The complete works of Robert Burns, including his correspondence, with notes, and the Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott
The Comprehensive Dictionary of Biography
Collins's New Household Dictionary.
J. R. HAMILTON, Book Importer, 74, William-street Woolloomooloo.

THE most appropriate CHRISTMAS or WEDDING GIFT, one of Hamilton's Presentation BIBLES, elegantly bound in Turkey morocco, extra gilt, chased rims and clasps, containing upwards of 500 superb illustrations.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

BOTTLES, Bottles.—Pig Pints wanted, in any quantity; good price. Hamilton, Sussex-st., Haymarket.

OUR 6d and 1s TABLES are well supplied, at LEMAIRE'S Bazaar, George-street, opp. Markets.

ROCKING Horses, and other Horses and Cart, Perambulators, Drums, &c., at LEMAIRE'S Bazaar.

TINSMITHS.—Best Charcoal TIN PLATES, ic 43s; ix, 49s; ixx, 60s. TINSMITHS' WIRE, all sizes. INGOT TIN.
THOS. ROSSITER and CO.

SAFES.—Hanging Wire MEAT SAFES, all sizes; our own make, extra strong. Eastway, Bros., 417, Geo.-st.

MEAT COVERS.—Wire MEAT COVERS, 1s., 1s. 6d. 2s, 2s 6d, 3s 6d., 4s, 6d. Eastway, Bros., 417 Geo.-st.

SPECTACLES, 1s per pair; Brazilian Pebbles made to order. Mr. Solomon, qualified optician, 663, Geo.-st. S.

SPECTACLES, fine steel frames, with crystal lenses 2s 6d, 5s 6d pair. ELLIS, 220, Pitt-st., op. Farmer's.

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PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CENTRAL CUMBERLAND.

GENTLEMEN,—It is my intention to offer myself as a Candidate for the representation of your Electorate in the Parliament about to be assembled.

As a native of the colony, I am, I hope, pardonably ambitious to assist in its advancement, and being personally interested in the Central Cumberland district, I have its welfare at heart, and I have the leisure to devote to the duties of your representation.

The policy of the present Government being one of progress, particularly with regard to railway extension and free trade, I will, in the event of your electing me, give it a cordial support.

With regard to the question of education, I am in favour of a National system, but I am opposed to rash and inconsiderate change, especially in so important a matter, and I believe that the Public Schools Act, with the increased assistance proposed in the building of Public schools, will meet the present educational wants of the country. At all events, opportunity will thus be given to ascertain whether the more radical change asked for by some persons is absolutely required, and such course will, I believe, give satisfaction to the great majority of the public.

I may add that I received my education at the Sydney Grammar School, and I believe I am the first of its pupils to aspire to Parliamentary honours. Considering it has now been in existence seventeen years, I think it is time that some of those who received the benefit of its foundation should offer their services to the country. If elected, I shall do my utmost to extend to the youth of all classes the advantages of the superior education imparted at that institution, by the establishment of similar schools in the principal towns in the colony.

Some alterations will undoubtedly have to be made in the Land Act to meet the circumstances of the times, but I believe that the general principles of that measure have worked beneficially for the country. I would advocate the extension of the area to be selected to enable small capitalists to go into sheep farming and stock breeding generally, for which purposes the present limited area is unquestionably too small.

If you do me the honour of returning me to Parliament, I shall be prepared to pay constant attention to your local wants, which hitherto have been conspicuously neglected.

I shall be happy to explain my views more fully upon these and other important matters when I have the opportunity of personally addressing you.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
A. H. McCULLOCH, Junr.

ELECTORS OF CANTERBURY.—At the request of several influential electors, who have known me for several years, I am induced to offer myself for your suffrages.

I will take the earliest opportunity of publishing my address and meeting you in the various parts of the electorate.

My principles are progressive liberalism.
Yours faithfully,
AARON WHEELER.
Petersham, December 8, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF PARRAMATTA.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with a numerously and influentially signed requisition presented to me this day, I have the honour to inform you that I am a candidate for your suffrages at the forthcoming election. I will address you upon the day of nomination, when I will explain fully my views upon the various questions now before the public. But should circumstances permit, will take an earlier opportunity of meeting you.

I am, your obedient servant,
CHARLES J. BYRNES.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CENTRAL CUMBERLAND.

GENTLEMEN,—I take this opportunity of announcing that I am a CANDIDATE for the representation of your Electorate in the forthcoming Parliament, and will address you fully early next week.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your old servant,
JAMES BYRNES.
4th December, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF NEWTOWN.

GENTLEMEN,—Parliament having been dissolved, and the writs issued for another election, I beg at once to intimate that it is my intention again to solicit your suffrages, and I will take the earliest opportunity of meeting you in the various divisions of the electorate.

Yours faithfully,
S. C. BROWN.
Newtown, 30th November, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE BOGAN ELECTORATE.

GENTLEMEN,—Parliament having been dissolved I am again a candidate for the honour of representing you in the Legislative Assembly. Having occupied this honourable position continuously since the institution of Responsible Government, it is incumbent upon me to place my services again at your disposal.

The reason which has been assigned for the dissolution of Parliament at this period, without the necessary supplies for the public service having been voted, or indeed asked for—when the important measures which we have been told were essential to the good government of the country are necessarily left in abeyance—is "a vote of the Legislative Assembly which its authors will not find an easy task to justify by fact or reason." This vote was called for on the minute of the Governor on the case of the prisoner Gardiner, which formed the groundwork of Mr. Combes's motion, which Mr. Parkes has pronounced to be "unjustifiable." As you, no doubt, are all well informed of the whole of the proceedings connected with the release of this notorious criminal and his associates in crime, I need not address a word to you in justification of the vote which I gave upon that occasion. If the result of the present election is to turn upon the conduct of the late representatives of the people in this matter, I may confidently look forward to a triumphant return.

With reference to the statements in Mr. Parkes's address, in which he says, "that on accepting office at an advanced period [illegible] of the year, I and my colleagues found the public service unprovided for," I would draw your attention to the fact that Mr. Parkes has deliberately and unnecessarily reproduced the unsatisfactory state of affairs which he so emphatically condemns. He further states, "that he found a heavy deficit existing from the expenditure of former years;" this is untrue, the whole of the Deficiency Loan Bill was paid off before Mr. Parkes came into power, the only liability remaining on account of this so-called deficit was the Treasury Bills for £334,000 due in May of 1874, which Mr. Parkes's Government were compelled to meet, as the Government in which I occupied the office of Treasurer had resolutely refused to recommend any measure for their renewal. The state of the public accounts when the Martin Government held office was more satisfactory than had been the case for the preceding ten years; the tide of prosperity to which the present Government is indebted for the flourishing state of the public revenue had already set in, and due provision had been made by which the public Exchequer should reap the benefit of that prosperity. Under such circumstances if the Government of the colony had been administered by "King Thakombau," the result must have been the same.

In conclusion, I cannot but express my regret that the sudden and uncalled for dissolution of Parliament continues for this election, the unjust apportionment of representation which so largely exists in your electorate, and which I made the most strenuous efforts to remove. The injustice under which you are labouring having been fully recognised by Parliament, there can be no doubt that in the ensuing session the necessary steps will be taken to satisfy your requirements. To such a result my best exertions will be devoted.

From the singular manner in which the arrangements for the ensuing elections have been made, you will easily conceive it will be totally impossible for me to visit many portions of this enormous electorate previous to the day of nomination.

I have the honour to be,
Yours faithfully,
GEO. W. LORD.
Kirkston, Darlinghurst, December 7th, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WELLINGTON.

GENTLEMEN,—I take this opportunity of announcing to you that it is my intention to solicit your suffrages in the forthcoming election.

I shall issue my address in a few days, and shall take the earliest opportunity of meeting you in the various divisions of your electorate.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HURLEY.
Mary Villa, Elizabeth Bay, December 8th, 1874.

ELECTORS OF ST. LEONARDS,—Do not pledge your votes. A liberal and influential candidate is in the field, and will be announced on THURSDAY. Do not be deceived by mere promises; extravagant private expenditure means extravagant public expenditure.

GERMAN RESIDENT.

HOLTERMAN FOR ST. LEONARDS.

Never! Never! Never! Rally round the English-Irish Scotchman, who is coming, is coming, is coming.

ELECTORS! Do not pledge your votes. Choose the best man.

ELECTORS!—Be warned. We want men who know how to make good use of God's bounty.

The True Candidate is Coming!
IS COMING.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ST. LEONARDS.—Do not pledge yourselves to any one, a candidate in the liberal interest will be brought out to-morrow.

AN ELECTOR.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ST. LEONARDS.

GENTLEMEN,—In conformity with a request conveyed to me by some of your number, asking me to become a Candidate for your suffrages, and offering assurances of liberal support, I beg to say that I have much pleasure in complying with that request, and will take an early opportunity of addressing you with regard to my political views.

I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
HENRY WORTHINGTON STATHAM.
Sydney, December 9th, 1874.

WEST SYDNEY ELECTORATE.

To Messrs. John Brewster, J. Bromfield, S. H. Smyth, R. Craig, H. P. Palser, R. Wynne, Alderman Linsley, W. Hezlett, P. N. Trebeck, F. J. Thomas, Alderman Roseby, and the other gentlemen signing the requisition.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in complying with the invitation contained in the numerously-signed requisition presented to me this day, that I should allow myself to be nominated as one of the candidates to represent your electorate of West Sydney in the new Parliament.

I trust to be able to meet the electors on several occasions prior to the day of nomination, and will then fully express my views on the subject of the present crisis, and on other topics of political interest. In the meantime I desire to say a few words on questions more immediately pressing on public attention.

A new Electoral Bill will doubtless be one of the earliest measures submitted to Parliament. The change in the condition and population of many of the present electoral districts points to the necessity of a redistribution of seats, and I shall be prepared, if returned as one of your members, to support an adjustment of this question on a fair and equitable basis.

I would advocate an extension of the free-trade policy of the present Administration, and at the same time require a reduction in the general taxation of the country. With an estimated surplus of £700,000 for the present year, as proclaimed in the Treasurer's budget speech, I fail to see the necessity for continuing taxation on articles of every day consumption by the bulk of the people—in some cases to the extent of from 40 to 50 per cent. of their first cost.

The Stamp Duties Act happily lapses (no thanks to the Government) at the end of the present year. As this form of taxation was introduced on a very pressing emergency, to make up a deficit in our revenue, I cannot see any reason for its re-establishment, now that we have the large surplus before alluded to.

I am adverse to the financial policy of the Government in its endeavours to resuscitate in this young country—the exploded theory of a sinking fund, and I maintain that it was the duty of the present Administrators to dispose of its surplus revenue in lightening taxation, and thus make those who contribute thereto participate in the general prosperity of the country.

The important question of water supply, and measures for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city and of the country generally, must be forced upon the attention of the new Parliament. These matters directly concern your electorate, and as they affect the health and even the lives of individuals, I deem their consideration of infinitely greater importance than any measures of a merely theoretical character, and I shall be prepared to devote my special attention thereto.

The country has been agitated the last three months on the question of educational reform. My views on this question have been frequently before the public during that period. Believing, as I do, that the country, which I feel proud to own as my native land, never can rise to the position of a great nation until its people become elevated in the social scale, and believing further that this is only to be accomplished by educating the rising generation, I am a warm advocate for such a change in our system of public instruction, as will bring this—the greatest of all blessings—within the reach of every child in the land; so that our children shall grow up, as good citizens, free from the sectarian jealousy and bitterness which have blighted other countries. On this and other subjects I shall address the electors at length as time and circumstances permit; meantime, I ask the support of my fellow-citizens, if they think my services in the new field of action now presented to me, will tend to the common good.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
GEORGE R. DIBBS.
Sydney, 2nd December, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE GLEBE AND BALMAIN.

GENTLEMEN,—I have again to appeal to you for re-election as your representative and for a renewal of your confidence in me as one of the Ministers of the Crown. I shall not refer to the circumstances attending the dissolution of the late Parliament, but shall confine my remarks simply to some matters of more immediate and general interest.

My opinions on the question of Public Instruction have been so frequently expressed as scarcely to require repetition. I have always advocated and supported the extension and increase of Public schools. I desire a system of instruction which may confer the benefits of education upon every child in the country, without distinction of class or creed—a system capable of universal application, and administered in a spirit of strict impartiality. It cannot be denied that the Public Schools Act has largely contributed to this object. The means of education have been considerably extended, arrangements have been made for ensuring a supply of competent teachers and for testing their attainments and their qualification for their important office, and the quality of instruction has been greatly improved. During the eight years that this Act has been in operation the Public schools, including Provisional and Half-time schools, have considerably more than doubled in number, and the pupils in these schools have increased in a similar proportion.

The main provisions of the Act appear to me to have received the support and approbation of the country. I believe, however, that some modifications of the system may be made with great advantage. I think that Public schools should be built at the public cost, without requiring local assistance, or waiting for local action, wherever the Council of Education is satisfied that the number of children required by law will be in regular attendance. For this purpose I am in favour of a much larger annual vote from the public revenue; and as an earnest of the desire of the Government to accomplish this end, the amount placed on the Estimates for next year is 50 per cent. in excess of that voted last year—having been increased from £120,000 to £180,000. The Council will thus be able to erect schools in many parts of the country destitute of, or very imperfectly provided with, the means of instruction. When sufficient provision is made for the education of the children in a school open to all classes and creeds, public money should not be expended in the same vicinity for the support of small and inefficient schools. There are other modifications which may reasonably demand the consideration of the Government and Parliament to which it is unnecessary to allude in this address, but it does not seem wise suddenly and without further trial to make radical alterations in a law which has worked beneficially, and has been cordially received by all classes in the community.

The Municipalities Act of 1867 will require amendment. It is ascertained that the boroughs established under this Act will need a continuation for a further term of the endowment thereby authorised.

The financial state of the city of Sydney, and its claim in respect of city water rates for properties occupied or used for Governmental purposes, have received my attention. Both these matters deserve liberal consideration by the Legislature.

The supply of water to the metropolis and suburbs, and the vexed question of sewerage, have not been overlooked by the Government. The bill to deal with these important matters was introduced during the last and preceding sessions, and will be proceeded with as speedily as possible.

I do not overlook the importance of an amendment of the present Land Law, nor the necessity for a consolidation and amendment of the Criminal Law, and of the judicature both in Equity and Common Law. These matters are urgent, and their settlement should not be delayed.

I have three several times been elected as your member in the Legislature of this country. I esteem it an honour to represent a constituency among whom I have resided upwards of forty years, and in whose welfare, politically and socially, I have a warm and permanent interest; and I appeal to you confidently for approval of my acts in the past, and for the opportunity to afford you more effective service in the future.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
G. WIGRAM ALLEN.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ARGYLE.

GENTLEMEN,—The Assembly having been dissolved in consequence of its vindication of its own privileges, and of the right of the people to have their meetings and petitions constitutionally respected by the Queen's representative, I am once more a Candidate for your suffrages.

You have already done me the honour of electing me three times without opposition. My political opinions are still the same as they were on each of those occasions.

The Land question, which is the most important question of the day, has been too long postponed, and must be speedily settled by the next Parliament. It is, consequently, very necessary now that the country should elect as their representatives men who, refusing class partisanship, hold sound and reliable opinions upon this question. When a member of the Upper House I voted for our present Land Law. Time has since exposed in its details defects which require amendment, but I continue to approve of its essential provisions. I continue also to entertain the opinion that the scope of this enactment should be enlarged for the purpose of giving increased facilities for the acquisition of freehold homesteads throughout the country.

The princely revenue derived from our Crown Lands is for the most part disbursed in current expenditure. We are spending our capital without very materially improving our estate. We are paying heavy interest upon loans which a right use of this same revenue would have, in a great measure, prevented. I hold the opinion that our land revenue should, for the most part, be set aside for public works of a permanent character, in all parts of the country.

You are well aware of the difficulty of getting back from the Treasury the taxes which are paid indirectly for local expenditure. This money is the subject of much unseemly scrambling, of not a little venal voting, every session, yet is, after all, doled out in driblets extremely inadequate to local necessities. The obvious remedy for this method of expenditure is an enlarged and fairly endowed system of municipal self-government.

I am a supporter of the present system of Public Education. Rightly administered, I believe it is well adapted to the wants and opinions of the people.

In everything appertaining to your local interests I have done all in my power to serve you. I do not recollect a single instance of my failing to attend to your communications on local subjects. That success has not always been the result of such attention, and that official delays have often supervened, ought not to be set down to the default of any representative.

In the event of your doing me the honour to elect me, I can only repeat my promise to serve you and the country at large faithfully, to the best of my ability.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
R. BUTLER.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE GLEBE AND BALMAIN.

GENTLEMEN,—My letter to you, published in the HERALD of this day, has called forth a remonstrance from some of my friends, as not having rightly stated the position either of the School League or Mr. Booth.

From the explanation given to me, I am satisfied that this is incorrect; and as I am quite sure that the best cause is injured by any unfairness, I take the earliest opportunity to set the wrong right.

My mistake is, in part at all events, the fault of the League itself, as their official documents are not clear on the point. Their statement of principles enunciates that the time is NOW arrived when all aid to Denominational schools should cease; and the synopsis attached to Mr. Greenwood's summary has this paragraph:—"Denominational schools to cease to be certified or supported by the State." I have seen no explanation in the official publications to show that these principles are not to be carried into immediate effect by stopping all grants next year—the way in which I, in common with many others, have hitherto regarded them.

The case, as I now understand it, stands thus:—

The School League proposes to stop all aid to Denominational schools at some definite time, to be hereafter agreed upon as fair and equitable.

The Government programme perpetuates the present system, and leaves the Denominational schools to prove their vitality alongside the Public schools, which are to be relieved from the disabilities now existing in the shape of enforced contributions, while efforts are to be made to extend their operation, so as to embrace all the children in the land.

The League proposes to stop at a certain time all State-aid to religious teaching. The Government proposes to leave the present system of compromise untouched, leaving to time the development of further results.

There is clearly here a difference of principle, not of name, and I allow that Mr. Booth is quite justified in passing from support to opposition on it. I therefore beg him to accept of my apology for having unwittingly placed him in a false light before you, and I trust that he will accept this expression of my regret as frankly as it is offered.

As regards the candidature of Mr. Allen and Mr. Booth, however, I shall give my hearty support to Mr. Allen.

His large experience as to public education, after a service of twenty years at the National and Public School Boards, renders his presence in Parliament at this time most desirable.

Besides this, the Education question is not the only one of importance before us, and on the general grounds I have already given I accord my support to the Government as worthy of the confidence of the country at large.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
JOSIAH MULLENS.
Nicholson-street, Balmain, 7th December, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF HARTLEY AND RYLSTONE.

GENTLEMEN,—At the request of many friends and supporters I again offer myself for re-election. I am a supporter of the present system of Public education; rightly administered I believe it is well adapted to the wants of the colony.

In every thing connected with your local interests I have done all in my power to serve you; I do not recollect one instance of my failing to attend to your communications on local subjects, though not always with success.

Should you again elect me, I will serve you to the best of my ability.

Severe family affliction will prevent my seeing as many of you as I could wish.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS BROWN.

TO EDWARD LORD, ESQ.

We, the undersigned electors of St. Leonards, having entire confidence in your zeal, probity, and ability to represent us in the Legislative Assembly, hereby respectfully beg that you will allow yourself to be placed in nomination for this electorate; and in the event of your becoming a candidate, we pledge ourselves to use our best endeavours to secure your return:—

William Dind
Thos. Loxton
Chas. Badham, D.D.
James Milson
John Milson
Robert Gilfillan
James Taylor
Thos. L. Peate
Stuart Main
Abel Baldrey
James Lyons
William Lyons
Joseph Martin
Richard Horsley
John Blue
John Taylor
Thomas Adamson
John Jones
Isaac Halstead
J. Wall
John Bee
Patrick Larkins
W. J. Clay, M.D., minister Christ Church, St. Leonards
John Boyle
Duncan Ross
John C. Loxton
Charles L. Loxton
W. Williams
W. H. Paul
Thomas Cranston
G. D. Hening
H. Younger
Edwin Rannard
Geo. Robinson
John Deane
Geo. Giblett
Geo. Coleman
F. Rutherford
James Wallace
Thomas Callaghan
H. H. Glover
H. H. Bligh
J. F. Halley
W. C. C. B. Cave, M.A.
Chas. Cowles
Alfred Mackintosh
Richard A. Arnold
Henry Billett
W. M. Shairp
W. P. Moore
Richard H. F. Kemp
John Farrell
George Smith
John Wilson
John Collins
Alexander Black
Charles Swanston
George E. Dibbs
Thomas A. Dibbs
Edward S. Hill
George Pitt
Joseph Hume
John Robertson
William Herbert
William Long
John Long
Samuel Long
John Donnelly
J. F. Flynn
Hugh Abercrombie
Charles Gerrard
George Grimes
[illegible] Cook
James Cook
John Sainty
Joseph Waterhouse
Robert Thompson
John Thompson
Thomas M'Clelland
Robert Sparrow
W. Coulter
J. Mullins
G. A. Russell
Henry Coyle
John Miller
Edward Hunt
James Boyd
T. R. Linley
James Montgomery
Joseph Williams
Thos. Waterhouse, sen.
Thos. Waterhouse, jun.
Thos. D. Parker
H. Corbyn
Isaac Dunn
G. H. Thorne
G. Warren
David Cassin
D. Munro
Samuel Stead
Samuel Jones
John Schofield
Robert Brindsley
Henry J. Crocker
William Fairs
Walter Gumm
James C. Bullivant
Jeremiah Cochran
William Boyce
Joseph Andrews
Christopher Tucker
Owen Boyle
George Wilson
George Leaf
John Doyle
Joseph Reynolds
William Whitehead
James Wilson
Jas. Barnes
Henry Buckingham
William Sparks
John Jago
Henry Austen
Alexander Thomson
George Close
Alex. Budge
John Brown
James Archbold
Fred. Miller
James Beatson
J. R. Treeve
Staunton Spain
James Halstead
Richard Lamb
Thomas R. Lamb
John Chatworthy
Philip Purcell
Charles Cliffin
W. H. Platt
H. Lee
Charles Williams
M. L. Herman
W. F. Pearce
William Cherry
Edward Charter
R. E. Smith
W. H. Layton
Joseph Simpson
John Jones
Robert Phenna
Francis Lord
William Heaton
George Mockford
George Joyner
Owen M'Mahon
James Barange
George Adamson
James Smith
David Etherington
Marshal Bayley
Joseph Fogg
William F. Dind
Michael Lilas
Samuel Crowes
David Jones
J. Living
R. Seldon
J. O'Brien

To the Electors of St. Leonards signing the above Requisition.

GENTLEMEN,—I feel much honoured by this expression of your confidence, and have much pleasure in offering myself as a Candidate to represent the electorate in the ensuing Parliament.

The compatibility of my accepting the responsibility to which you invite me, holding, as I do, an important office in the city, has been a very perplexing question, and whether I have or have not sufficient physical force for the discharge of the combined duties, has been the subject of deep consideration.

Whatever the result of experience may be, I will give you this assurance, that if returned as your representative, I will allow nothing to interfere to prejudice the interests of the electorate. If unable conscientiously to discharge the duties, I will either return to you the trust, or release myself from the present responsibility.

I will, previous to, and on the day of nomination, place you in possession of my views with reference to the political matters that are at present engaging the attention of the public, when you will have a full opportunity of determining whether you are justified in carrying out the promises in your requisition, or otherwise.

I have the honour to be,
Your faithful servant,
EDWARD LORD.
Rockville, 9th December, 1874.

GLEBE AND BALMAIN ELECTORATE.

ANOTHER GRAIN OF TRUTH.

Mr. WILLIAM MARSHALL instructed me to place his name on Mr. Allen's Committee on FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at Mr. Hathaway's, Forth and Clyde Hotel, in presence of Captain Randall and Captain Smith, who, he stated, were on their way to Mr. Booth, to advise him to withdraw from the contest of the Glebe and Balmain Election, and that they would render all the assistance they could to secure the return of Mr. Allen.

I can name several gentlemen in Balmain who have heard Mr. Marshall state that he would support Mr. Allen.

I leave the public to judge as to the truth of Mr. Marshall's statement.

JOHN TAYLOR.

GLEBE AND BALMAIN ELECTORATE.

The Hon. G. W. ALLEN'S Balmain Committee.

T. S. Mort
Captain Trouton
W. Laughlen
John Taylor
Dr. Evans
John Hughes
Edwin M'Donald
A. Townsend
F. R. Chilcott
H. F. Chilcott
W. E. Chilcott
C. B. Warrington
W. Warrington
W. Rylott
W. J. Stuart
Thomas Hartley
James Walker
James Holterman
C. Downes
James Fraser
J. Jones
J. Masters
E. Kendrick
M. Corbett
J. Thompson
Samuel Daniells
Robert Moore
J. Kaleher
A. Kaleher
S. Bardsley
A. Allen
J. Farmer
J. Jones
W. Henderson
— Marshall
W. Marshall
R. M'Lintock
— Cornell
T. Bates
H. Hicks
F. Elliott
T. Batty
J. Ranken
D. T. Bishop
J. Mackel
— Watson
F. Curtis
H. Perdriau, sen.
J. G. Cohen
— Looke
W. Cohen
— Potts
— Paul
W. Gleadow
— Brennan
— Buddle
J. Elliott
J. Wade
J. Keep
F. Parsons
— M'Kinlay
— Connell
C. Appleton
G. Bolton
J. H. Vale
— Munro
Gerard Phillips
J. O'Toole
J. Bennett
M. Bennett
W. Cox
M. O'Toole
G. Anderson
J. Davis
H. Hall
E. Cooper
Captain Smith
Captain Randall
Samuel Good
James Good

JOHN TAYLOR, ROBERT M'LINTOCK, Joint Hon. Secretaries for Balmain.

GLEBE AND BALMAIN ELECTORATE

Hon. G. W. ALLEN.

A Member of Committee will be in attendance at each of the following Hotels TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock, p.m., to receive the names of Voters favourable to the return of the Hon. G. W. ALLEN.

Forth and Clyde, Mort-street
Cricketers' Arms, Darling-street
Waverley, Darling-street
Balmain Hotel, Darling-street
Kent Hotel, Happy Valley
Dick's Hotel, Beattie-street
White Bay Hotel,
Crown and Anchor, Darling-street

JOHN TAYLOR, ROBT. McLINTOCK. Joint Hon. Secs. for Balmain.

ELECTORS OF THE GLEBE AND BALMAIN.

Mr. Booth has asserted that Mr. Allen said "He could not declare his opinions until Mr. Parkes had issued his address."

THIS IS ABSOLUTELY UNTRUE.

Mr. Allen most clearly and distinctly declared his opinions as now published THREE DAYS before Mr. Parkes's address appeared.

We, who were present at the meeting, certify that this is the case.

G. ALLEN MANSFIELD.
WILLIAM CLARK.
A. THORNLEY.
A. H. C. MACAFEE.

BOOTH FOR GLEBE AND BALMAIN.—Balmain Committee Rooms—London Tavern, Johnston and Jane streets (Central); Vale's Dry Dock Hotel; M'Inerney's, West End Hotel; where Electoral Lists may be inspected and all information obtained.

ARTHUR HUNT, J. W. WATKIN, Hon. Secs. for Balmain.

GLEBE AND BALMAIN ELECTORATE.—Mr. JOHN BOOTH'S BALMAIN COMMITTEE:—

Captain Broomfield
Captain Randall
E. W. Cameron, Esq.
Captain Maclean
Alderman Perdriau
Alderman Barnes
Alderman Hyam
Alderman Jung
Rev. S. U. Rothwell
W. Smith
J. T. Maxwell
J. H. Watkin
E. Bolus
G. Bolus
W. Lawson
Fred. Vale
J. Gibson
J. Battle
W. Marshall, Adolphus-st.
T. Tinley
J. E. Watkin
R. Langley
John Bros
J. H. Harden
M. J. Callaghan
C. H. May
William Wallis
John Ogden
William Inglis
Joseph W. Dixon
John Cleary
John Hickey
H. Fenning
John Walter
Robert Aikenhead
John Carroll
W. Elliott
W. H. Bottomley
John Watson
Andrew Craig
James Callen
James Elder
Michael M'Quirk
G. G. Booth
Henry Toovey
H. J. Sewell
Robert Neilson
Louis Roberts
Joseph Nelson
William Bell
W. H. Pritchard
Charles M'Beath
William Johnson
Thos. M'Gregor
James Logan
J. Kendall
Richard Coleman
C. F. Phillips
John Carroll
D. Lawler
P. Hunter
R. Dalgleish
R. Aitkenhead
F. Blackadder
D. O'Sullivan
W. Fry
S. Phillips
J. Martindale
W. Turnbull
J. O'Sullivan
A. Andrews
William Longford
William Thornton
S. H. Banks
T. Ironfield
S. Daniels
S. H. Terrey, Esq.
Dr. Jones
A. Gow
W. Cox
W. Marshall, Darling-street
Henry Catt
Jacob Garrard
Alderman Hancock
A. Bowen
H. Fenton, sen.
W. E. Daree
W. J. Bates
T. H. Bates
A. Mann
W. H. Bottomley
T. J. Aiton
Dennis Corkan
Henry M'Laughlin
Robert Paterson
Henry Perry
Charles Gay
G. H. Geary, senior
Henry Tooley
Jas. Kensey
John M'Kercher
William Lennie
Patrick Hugh O'Brien
James Gibson
G. Phillips
G. Hurst
Jas. Kensay
Daniel Frazer
William Hamilton
Richard Fletcher
W. H. Woods
G. Melville
John Maclear
John Elliott
C. Potts
G. Duncan
H. Smith
D. Hall
Patrick Killeen
James M'Kenzie
James Russell
Thomas Hartley
George Chidley
H. Sewell
J. S. Ferguson
Robert Paisley
Alfred Fox
John Lawson
J. Brumfield
W. Parker
R. T. Clarke
J. C. Yeo
Wm. Phillips
Stephen Phillips
J. Fowler
W. Elliott
W. Turnbull
G. Briggs
Thomas Martin
J. Fernley
E. Reardon
C. Allen
A. Kinamont
W. Turnbull
J. O. Turnbull
J. Andrews, sen.
W. H. Caldecott
R. Smith
R. G. P. Simmons
H. Brown
T. Hughes
Thos. Phillips

ARTHUR HUNT, J. W. WATKIN, Hon. Secretaries.

MEMBERS of the DEFENCE ASSOCIATION, and all friends of Denominational Education in the Glebe and Balmain Electorate,—VOTE for ALLEN, who is in favour of National, Secular, and Compulsory Education.

WHO proposed to give £7000 (seven thousand pounds) of the public money as a gratuity to Sir Alfred Stephen?

G. W. ALLEN.

WHO opposed the motion and made the best speech against it?

JOHN BOOTH.

Which of the two is the champion of the people's rights?

ELECTORS OF THE GLEBE AND BALMAIN

Mr. JOHN BOOTH will address the Electors at Dick's Hotel, Balmain, on THURSDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock; and at Mr. Lewis's Pacific Hotel, at 9 o'clock.

Every elector is particularly requested to attend.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE GLEBE AND BALMAIN.

In reply to an advertisement inserted in this day's issue of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, referring to a statement made by Mr. J. Booth.

We, the undersigned members of the Balmain League, distinctly and emphatically declare that Mr. Allen gave no satisfactory expression of opinion at any of the interviews held with the League or their delegates, but at Balmain School of Arts, on Tuesday, December 1st, the evening of the day on which the Cabinet had arranged its policy, he referred us to Mr. Parkes's address, which would appear in the next day's HERALD for his views upon the matter.

Mr. Allen gave us certain opinions which he held PRIVATELY, but distinctly referred us to Mr. Parkes's address for the views which he, as a Cabinet Minister and our representative if elected, was bound by and prepared to advocate in Parliament.

We would also state that with the exception of Mr. G. A. Mansfield, none of the gentlemen signing the advertisement referred to were present at this meeting in Balmain.

W. SMITH, Chairman.

W. Cox
H. Catt
J. W. Watkin
J. S. Yeo
S. H. Hyam
G. Bolus
J. H. Watkin
Arthur Hunt
Thomas M. Tinley
Alex. Gow
John Barnes

BALMAIN AND GLEBE ELECTORATE JOHN BOOTH, ESQ.

A member of JOHN BOOTH'S Committee will attend at the following Hotels TO-NIGHT, Wednesday, and TO-MORROW, Thursday, from 8 till 10 o'clock p.m., to afford information, and receive the names of voters favourable to JOHN BOOTH'S election:—

Moran's, Shipwrights' Arms, Darling-street.
Taylor's, Unity Hall, Darling-street.
Barr's, Waverley Hotel, Darling-street.
Hall's, Crown and Anchor, Darling-street.
Lewis's, Pacific Hotel, Stephen-street.
Page, Rob Roy Hotel, Adolphus-street.
Wright's, London Tavern, Darling-street.
Armitt's, Cricketers' Arms, Darling-street.
Dick's Hotel, Beattie-street.
Vale's, Dock Inn.
Hathaway's, Forth and Clyde, Mort-street.
M'Inerny's, West End Hotel, Mullins-street.
Symonds's, White Bay Hotel.
Prescott's, Clarence Hotel, Erskine-street.

ARTHUR HUNT, J. W. WATKIN, Hon. Secs. for Balmain.

ELECTORS OF GLEBE AND BALMAIN.

Mr. BOOTH wants to go to the Philadelphia Exhibition in a few months with M.L.A. attached to his name. Show your contempt for this by returning Mr. ALLEN by a large majority.

A BALMAIN ELECTOR.

THE HON. G. W. ALLEN FOR THE GLEBE AND BALMAIN.

Remember FRIDAY, the 11th and POLL early for G. W. ALLEN.

GLEBE ELECTORATE.

We, the undersigned, beg to state that we gave no authority to have our names placed on Mr. Booth's committee, being supporters of Mr. G. W. ALLEN.

ROBERT REEVE
HUGH KEYS
HENRY KEYS
ROBERT FARRAR REEVE.
Glebe, December 8th, 1874.

ELECTORS OF THE GLEBE AND BALMAIN.—Vote for G. W. ALLEN and show your approval of the BEST MINISTRY NEW SOUTH WALES HAS EVER KNOWN.

ELECTORS OF THE GLEBE AND BALMAIN.—Consider your own interests and support Mr. G. W. ALLEN, the man of TRUTH.

MEMBERS OF MR. JOHN BOOTH'S COMMITTEE FOR THE GLEBE.

J. H. Seamer
James Graham
W. J. Hamill
Thomas Warr
J. E. Thrift
Edward Kirby
William Elliott
Robert Foster
Jos. T. King
Joseph Chappell
Charles Field
George Wells
Archibald Anderson
Patrick Hegan
Robert Reeve, senior
Robert Wortley
Michael Doyle
George Turner
Henry Shipway
Louis Heuskel
John Duggan
R. F. Stubbs
Samuel Boyd
F. M. Harvie
John Ashby
Edward Dodds
S. Phillips
William Young
William Jones
Charles Raisstick
Robert Carverth
John Christie
Graham Coulter
J. C. Banks
William Miller
James Gordon
Thomas Jones
James Thompson
Thomas Booth
James Welch
T. W. Craven
Henry Field
Robert Henry
J. D. Vance
R. B. Wild
William A. Miller
Robert Reeve, jun.
Thomas Doyle
William Franklin
Peter Smith
John Simpson
John Sinclair
William Owens
William Miller
J. F. Warry
Charles Watts
W. R. Benson
Charles Laws
John O'Sullivan, jun.
G. A. Banks
George Hanna
William Wilton
Robert Moore
Isaac Veness

W. J. HAMILL, Hon. Secretary for the Glebe.

ELECTORS OF GLEBE AND BALMAIN.

JOHN SUTHERLAND returned,
G. A. LLOYD returned,
HENRY PARKES returned,
G. W. ALLEN TO BE RETURNED,
on FRIDAY, by
A LARGE MAJORITY.

WILLIAMS ELECTORATE.

Stroud, December 7, 1874.

To W. WATSON, Esq.

We, the undersigned, request that you will allow yourself to be nominated as a member of Parliament to represent the Electors of the Williams in the coming Parliament.

Chairman of Committee—Edward Coleman.

Mr. John Williams
James M'Intyre, sen.
George Farley
Elisha Young
Isaac Coleman
George Wenham
Alexander M'Kenzie
William Street, sen
William Street, jun.
James Smith.
Mr. M'Neil
John Farley
William Farley
Daniel Young
George Hix
Robert Coulson
George Masters
Philip Street
Charles Bacon

The gentlemen whose names are above form the Committee.

Mr. Collin Livingstone
T. Nicholls, Esq., J.P.
Henry Nicholls
James Elliott
James Gernen
Thomas Blows
Thomas Maytour, sen.
John Maytour
John Tull, jun.
Robert Wilson
Simon Isaac, jun.
Richard Isaac
Robert Isaac
John Cox
William Nicholas
William Mills
Peter Burns
John Callaghan
William Callaghan
Michael Callaghan
Joseph Allibone
Henry Curran
A. Padmore
James Wignal
William Melvel
James Kay
John Holdon
S. T. Hobart
James Isaac
Daniel Renwick
John Tull, sen.
Samuel Arnold
Henry Masters
James Farley
Joseph Barns
Thomas Hemmers
Robert Hinton
Laban Barns
Christopher Barns
Thomas Barns
Andrew Barns
George Farley, jun.
Thomas Waters
Walter Greenham
Richard Moson
Thomas Daunt
George T. Dent
F. Turpin
Benjamin Hampton
William Davey
William Newton
William Ellis
Edward Ellis
John Grant
James Wilkinson
James Ketton
Michael Mylon
William Ticturn
Donald Corvan
William More
Richard Martin
William Martin
Mr. Thomas Nicholls, jun.
Edward Nichols
William Stokes
William Bacon
Thomas M'Nally
Allen M'Askle
William Maytour
Thomas Maytour, jun.
Michael Burke
Hugh Wilson
Simon Isaac, sen.
John Isaac
John Brazil
Thomas Bowden
Thomas Nix
John Hoytes
Samuel Mudford
William Makeway
J. Makeway
John Masters
Richard Weismantel
Miles Moss
Charles Hampton
E. Margery
James Sparks
William Wenham
James Barns
Robert Tighe
George Relph
Thomas Bradfield
Job Tailor
William Masters
— Canham
William Ridgway
John Ridgway
Fred. Reid
T. Gossip
Robert Newcombe
David Bishop
William Lindsay
C. Plater
Thomas M'Mahon
C. Robinson
Thomas Ratten
George Relf, sen.
Noah Relf
William Relf
Henry Hazlewood
Harvey Robinson
John Martin
George Renkin
James Bugg
E. Relf
Peter Higgins
Patrick Monaghan
John Monaghan
Robert Grant
John Toms
Patrick M'Mahon
Patrick M'Mahon, jun.
William E. Coleman

To Mr. Edward Coleman and the several gentlemen whose names are attached to the above requisition.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in acceding to your request, and shall lose no time in making my appearance among you; till then, believe me.

Yours, truly,
WILLIAM WATSON.

RAPHAEL FOR WEST SYDNEY.

OLD FRIENDS,
RALLY ROUND HIM.

ELECTORS OF WEST SYDNEY.

I RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT YOUR SUPPORT at the COMING ELECTION, AND HOPE TO RECEIVE SAME.

J. G. RAPHAEL.

ELECTORATE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—Mr. CHARLES JAMES STEVENS.

A man of character, ability, and integrity,—whose interests are thoroughly identified with those of the district, will be requested to allow himself to be nominated as your representative.

Electors, DO NOT PLEDGE YOUR VOTES until his answer has been received.

Let us take care that we are represented by a man who will not disgrace the constituency.

THE ELECTIONS.—Gentlemen seeking election through the Country, can be furnished with ILLUSTRATED POSTERS in any quantity, according to their own designs, drawn by MONTAGUE SCOTT. Apply at Punch's Hotel, King-street.

ELECTORS OF GLEBE AND BALMAIN.

Be early at the Poll and VOTE for the Hon. G. W. ALLEN.

He will study the interests of all classes, and keep the Government contracts within the colony.

He is an HONEST man, a LIBERAL man, and a GOOD man.

GLEBE AND BALMAIN ELECTORS.

QUESTIONS FOR JOHNNY BOOTH!

Are you prepared to do away with the Refreshment Room?

Are you favourable to support the Sons and Daughters of Temperance?

Will you join the Good Templars, if returned?

THE ELECTORS OF THE GLEBE AND BALMAIN.

Fellow-workmen, be not deceived, but vote for the Hon. G. W. ALLEN, and return him at the head of the poll by a large majority.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

GLEBE AND BALMAIN ELECTION.

Who heard the Hon. G. W. ALLEN at Balmain, on TUESDAY NIGHT last?

The OPEN MANLY manner in which he gave his views on the Education Question were UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED OF.

JOHN YOUNG, FOR EAST SYDNEY.—All ACCOUNTS against John Young's Committee are requested to be sent in by FRIDAY EVENING, when the Committee will meet to pass them.

Meeting at 8 o'clock.

W. M'KNIGHT, Hon. Secretary.
Committee Rooms, Oddfellows' Hall, Elizabeth-street.

EAST SYDNEY ELECTION.—All CLAIMS against Mr. ALEXANDER STUART'S Election Committee, to be sent to the Central Committee Rooms, Kelly's, Emu Inn, George-street, addressed to the Hon. Secretaries.

THOMAS BUCKLAND, CHARLES LETT, Hon. Secretaries.

MACINTOSH FOR EAST SYDNEY.—All claims against the Committee for securing the election of JOHN MACINTOSH for East Sydney are requested to send them in under cover, addressed to the Chairman, on or before the 11th instant, at Camb's Commercial Hotel, King-street.

H. MACMASTER, J. THOMAS, Joint Hon. Secretaries.

ELECTION MEETINGS.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE GLEBE.—GENERAL ELECTION, 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given that a public MEETING of the electors of the above electoral district will be held at noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of December instant, at the Hustings, Pigeon Ground, Darling Road, Balmain, for the nomination and election of a Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, for the electoral district of the Glebe.

In the event of more than one candidate being proposed and a poll demanded, the polling will take place on FRIDAY, the 11th day of December instant, at the following places:—

Balmain—School of Arts, Darling-street.
Glebe—Shop, corner of Glebe Road.
Sydney—Clarke's Stores, Erskine-street.

The polling will commence at 8 o'clock a.m., and close at 4 p.m. of the same day.

THOMAS S. ROWNTREE, Returning-officer.
Balmain, 3rd December, 1874.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE GLEBE. GENERAL ELECTION, 1874.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—A POLL will take place for the above electorate TO-MORROW, Friday, the 11th day of December instant, commencing at 8 a.m., and closing at 4 p.m., at the following places:—

BALMAIN—School of Arts, Darling-street.
GLEBE—Shop, corner of Glebe Road.
SYDNEY—Clarke's stores, Erskine-street (foot).

THOS. S. ROWNTREE, Returning-Officer.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF WEST SYDNEY.

GENERAL ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Public MEETING of the abovenamed Electoral District will be held at noon on MONDAY, the 14th day of December instant, at the Hustings, Wynyard-square, for the Nomination and Election of four Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales for the Electoral District of West Sydney.

In the event of more Candidates being proposed than the number required, and a poll demanded, the polling will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of December instant, at the following places:—

A, B—Masonic Hall, entrance in Clarence-street.
C, D, E—Masonic Hall, entrance in Clarence-street.
F, G, H—Room in the lower part of the Masonic Hall, entrance in Clarence-street.
I, J, K, L—George-street Court, Police Office, George-street.
M, N, O—York-street Court, Police Office, York-street.
P, Q, R, S—The lower part of Hustings, Wynyard-square.
T to Z—The upper part of Hustings, Wynyard-square.

The polling will commence at 8 a.m., and close at 4 p.m. of the same day.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Returning-Officer.
West Sydney, December 2, 1874.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF PARRAMATTA. GENERAL ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Public MEETING of the Electors of the abovenamed Electoral District will be held at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of December instant, at the Hustings, corner of Church and George streets, for the Nomination and Election of two members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales for the Electoral District of Parramatta.

In the event of more candidates being proposed than the number required, and a poll demanded, the polling will take place on THURSDAY, the 10th day of December instant, at the following places:—

A to M.—At the Court-house, Church-street.
N to Z.—At the house formerly known as the Coach and Horses Inn, at the corner of Church and Palmer streets, Parramatta.

JOHN GOLLEDGE, Returning-Officer.
Parramatta, December 3, 1874.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF CANTERBURY.

GENERAL ELECTION, 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PUBLIC MEETING of the Electors of the abovenamed Electorate will be held at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of December instant, at ASHFIELD, for the nomination and election of two Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales for the abovenamed Electoral District of Canterbury.

In the event of more than two Candidates being proposed, and a poll demanded, the Polling will take place on MONDAY, the 28th day of December instant, at places to be hereafter named.

JOHN POPE, Returning-officer.
Ashfield, 4th December, 1874.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF HARTLEY. GENERAL ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Public MEETING of the Electors of the Electoral District of Hartley will be held at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of December instant, at the Court-house, Hartley, for the Nomination and Election of one member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, for the Electoral District of Hartley.

In the event of more than one candidate being proposed, and a poll demanded, the polling will take place on MONDAY, the 21st December instant, at the following polling places, viz.:—Hartley, Rylstone, Redbank, Oberon, Wallerawang, Crown Ridge, Mudgee Road, Ilford, and Glen Alice.

The polling will commence at 9 a.m. and close at 4 p.m. of the same day.

EDWIN BARTON, Returning-officer.
Wallerawang, 4th December, 1874.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF CAMDEN

NOTICE is hereby given that a Public MEETING of the Electors of the above mentioned Electoral District will be at noon, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of December instant, at the Court-house, Berrima, for the Nomination and Election of two Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, for the Electoral District of Camden. In the event of more candidates being proposed than the number required, and a poll demanded, the polling will take place on MONDAY, the 4th day of January, 1875, at the following places:—

Camden, Berrima, Picton, The Oaks, Burragorang, Murrimba, Wilton, Sutton Forest, Nattai, Moss Vale, Burrawang, Menangle, Kangaroo Valley, Kangaloon, Theresa Park, East Kangaloon, and Bowral.

The polling will commence at 8 a.m., and close at 4 p.m.

JOHN WILD, Returning-officer.
Vanderville, 4th December, 1874.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT of the NEPEAN.—General Election, 1874.

Notice is hereby given that a Public MEETING of the Electors of the above Electorate will be held at noon, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of December instant, at Penrith, for the Nomination and Election of a Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales for the above named electorate.

In the event of more Candidates than one being nominated and a Poll demanded, the POLLING will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of December instant, at Penrith, Saint Mary's, Luddenham, Castlereagh, Emu Plains, Boland's (on the Bathurst Road), and Eastern Creek.

J. KING LETHBRIDGE, Returning-Officer for the Nepean.
Penrith, December 7, 1874.

ELECTION MEETINGS.

WEST SYDNEY ELECTION.—A MEETING of the friends and supporters of Mr. GEORGE THORNTON will be held, THIS EVENING, Thursday, at 8 o'clock, at the Belmore Arms, Pitt-street South, when Mr. THORNTON will address the meeting.
JOHN L. MURPHY, } Joint
W. T. PAWLEY, } Hon Secs.

WEST SYDNEY ELECTION.—Mr. G. THORNTON'S Committee are requested to meet every evening, at Mr. Robinson's, Central Committee Rooms, Forbes Hotel, King-street. Electoral rolls can be seen and all information given.
JOHN MURPHY, Secretary.

WEST SYDNEY ELECTION.—The Hon. JOHN ROBERTSON'S Committee meet every Evening, at 8 o'clock, at Mrs. Wells', Wynyard Hotel, corner of Erskine and Clarence streets, where the Electoral lists can be seen.
THOMAS DONAGHY, } Hon.
RICHARD DAY, } Secretaries.

WEST SYDNEY ELECTION.—A Public MEETING of the Electors of West Sydney will be held at the Crown Inn, corner of Regent and Bank streets, THIS EVENING, Thursday, the 10th instant, at 8 o'clock sharp.
The Hon. JOHN ROBERTSON will address the electors.
THOMAS DONAGHY, } Hon.
RICHARD DAY, } Secs.

DIBBS FOR WEST SYDNEY.
A MEETING of the Electors of West Sydney will be held at the Lord Clyde Hotel, Pyrmont, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 11th instant, at 7.30. Mr. DIBBS will attend and address the electors.

DIBBS for WEST SYDNEY.—Owing to pressing engagements, Mr. GEORGE R. DIBBS will be unable to attend the Meeting called for Thursday night, at Andrews's, Nil Desperandum Hotel, and such MEETING is ADJOURNED to SATURDAY NIGHT, at the Masonic Hall, at 7.30 o'clock.
GEORGE MERRIMAN, } Joint Hon.
H. H. BRADLEY, } Secretaries.

DIBBS FOR WEST SYDNEY.
Mr. G. R. DIBBS will meet and address the Electors
FRIDAY NIGHT, at Lord Clyde Hotel, Pyrmont, at 7.30
SATURDAY NIGHT, at Masonic Hall, York-street, at 7.30.
MONDAY NIGHT, 14th instant, at Jones' Crown Inn, Chippendale, at 7.30 p.m.
GEORGE MERRIMAN, } Joint. Hon.
H. H. BRADLEY, } Secretaries.

DIBBS FOR WEST SYDNEY.
A full Committee MEETING will be held at Kelsey's Queensland Hotel (Central Committee Room), THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
GEORGE MERRIMAN } Joint Hon.
H. H. BRADLEY } Secretaries.

DIBBS FOR WEST SYDNEY.—A MEETING of Mr. G. R. Dibbs's Pyrmont Committee will be held at Mr. Holland's, Quarryman's Arms, TO-NIGHT, Thursday, at 8 sharp.
T. M. BROWN, Chairman.

WEST SYDNEY ELECTION.
Public MEETING, THIS EVENING, at Mann's Hotel, Kent-street, when Mr. JOSEPH WEARNE will address the Electors. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.
P. R. HOLDSWORTH } Joint
HENRY PRIESTLY } Secretaries.

WEST SYDNEY ELECTION
Mr. JOSEPH WEARNE will address the electors, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at Mann's Hotel, Kent-street, near the Gasworks.
TO-MORROW, Friday, at Jones's, Chippendale.
Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.
P. R. HOLDSWORTH, } Joint Hon.
HENRY PRIESTLY, } Secretaries.

O'CONNOR FOR WEST SYDNEY.
The Central Committee meet every EVENING, at Cummin's Cosmopolitan Hotel, at 8 o'clock.
GEORGE MATTHEWS, } Hon.
JOHN J. A. BLAKE, } Secretaries.

O'CONNOR FOR WEST SYDNEY.
Mr. J. G. O'CONNOR will meet the Electors at the undermentioned places.
THURSDAY, at Mrs. M'Grath's, Oddfellows' Hall, George-street.
FRIDAY, at Land's End Hotel, Pyrmont, at 8 o'clock; and at Casey's Golden Anchor, Parramatta-street, at 9.
MONDAY, at the Black Dog Hotel, Gloucester-street; and at Miller's Point.
GEORGE MATTHEWS, } Hon.
JOHN J. A. BLAKE, } Secretaries.

THE HON. G. W. ALLEN FOR THE GLEBE AND BALMAIN.
Central Committee Rooms, Butler's Currency Lass Hotel, Glebe Road, where lists can be seen, and all information given.
WM. CLARK, } Joint Hon.
GEO. A. HEWETT, } Secretaries.

GLEBE AND BALMAIN ELECTORATE.
Mr. JOHN BOOTH'S Committee meet every evening, at the Central Committee Rooms, Queen's Arms, Bay and Parramatta streets, where Electoral Lists are open for inspection, and all information may be obtained.
W. J. HAMILL,
Hon. Sec. for the Glebe.

GLEBE AND BALMAIN ELECTORATE.—The members of Mr. JOHN BOOTH'S COMMITTEE resident at the Glebe are requested to MEET EVERY EVENING until election, at Henschel's, Queen's Arms, Parramatta and Bay streets.
W. J. HANNILL, Hon. Secretary for the Glebe.

BOOTH FOR GLEBE AND BALMAIN.—A MEETING of the Joint Committees will be held at Mr. Prescott's Hotel, foot of Erskine-street, on THURSDAY EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock, to make final arrangements. Every member is requested to attend.
ARTHUR HUNT, } Hon.
J. W. WATKIN, } Secs.
W. J. HAMILL, }

THE HON. G. W. ALLEN FOR GLEBE AND BALMAIN.
The WORKING COMMITTEE for the GLEBE will meet at the Central Committee Rooms, at 7 o'clock sharp, on THURSDAY EVENING, to make final arrangement for the Polling Day.
WM. CLARK, } Hon.
GEO. A. HEWETT, } Secretaries.

ELECTORS OF GLEBE AND BALMAIN.
The Hon. G. W. ALLEN will address the Electors at Balmain on THURSDAY EVENING, half-past 7 o'clock, at Forth and Clyde Hotel.
JOHN TAYLOR, } Hon.
ROBERT M'LINTOCK, } Secs.

GLEBE AND BALMAIN ELECTORATE
Hon. G. W. ALLEN.
A MEETING of the Electors will be held THIS EVENING, Thursday, at the Forth and Clyde Hotel (Hathaway's), at 8 o'clock.
The Hon. G. W. ALLEN will Address the Electors.
JOHN TAYLOR, } Joint Hon. Secretaries
R. M'LINTOCK, } for Balmain.

GLEBE AND BALMAIN ELECTORATE.
The Hon. G. W. ALLEN'S Committee will meet THIS EVENING, Thursday, after the public meeting at the Forth and Clyde Hotel.
JOHN TAYLOR, } Joint Hon. Secs.
ROBT. M'LINTOCK, } for Balmain.

GLEBE AND BALMAIN ELECTION.—CHARLES MOSSMAN will address the Electors at Mr. Hutchinson's Hotel, Glebe-street, Glebe, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8.

MAJOR SHEPHERD FOR THE NEPEAN.
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TO THE ELECTORS OF THE NEPEAN.
MAJOR SHEPHERD will address the electors at 7.30, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at Beatson's Hotel, Penrith.

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TO THE ELECTORS OF THE NEPEAN,
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TO THE ELECTORS OF THE NEPEAN.
MAJOR SHEPHERD will address the electors, at 7.30, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at Beatson's Hotel, Penrith.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ST. LEONARDS.—B. O. HOLTERMANN will address the electors of St. Leonards, at Mr. Foster's Hotel, Lane Cove, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock.

HORTICULTURE AND FARMING.

DOBROYDE NEW PLANT AND SEED NURSERY, Ashfield, Sydney, N. S. W.
DOUBLE WHITE PELARGONIUMS, now ready to send out. Strong plants 7s 6d each—net.
FERNS of all kinds in great variety.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

General Post Office,
Sydney, 7th December, 1874.
MAIL CARTS.—TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon on MONDAY, the 14th December instant, from persons willing to contract for the construction of two (2) Mail Carts.
Tenders must be addressed to the Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney, and endorsed "Tender for Mail Carts."
Description of carts required can be ascertained at this Office.
SAUL SAMUEL.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS AND NEW YEAR'S DAY.
EXCURSION TICKETS at a single fare for the double journey will be issued at all stations for distances over 15 miles, from the 23rd to 26th December, and upon the 31st December, and 1st January, 1875, available for return for 14 days, including day of issue.
For distances under 15 miles similar tickets will be issued upon the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 31st December, and the 1st January, 1875, available for return for two days, including day of issue.
JOHN RAE, Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 3rd December, 1874.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 28th November, 1874.
TO CARRIERS, LIGHTERMEN, and others.—TENDERS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a.m. on TUESDAY, the 29th December next, from persons willing to contract for cartage of railway materials from the shipping wharfs to Redfern Railway Stores, or for lightering said materials from the ship's side to Darling Harbour Wharf, for a period of three years from the 1st March, 1875.
Specifications may be seen and further particulars obtained at the Railway Office, Phillip-street.
Tenders are to be endorsed "Tender for Conveyance of Railway Materials."
JOHN RAE, Commissioner for Railways.

Department of Prisons, N. S. W.,
Comptroller-General's Office,
Sydney, 8th December, 1874.
REMOVAL OF REFUSE, DARLINGHURST GAOL.
TENDERS will be received at this Office up to noon on the 20th instant from persons willing to contract for the privilege of removing Refuse Hominy, &c., from Darlinghurst Gaol, for a period of twelve months, commencing 1st January, 1875. Full information will be afforded on application at the Gaol.
W. GORE BEVERLEY,
Deputy Comptroller of Prisons.

Department of Prisons, N. S. W.
Comptroller-General's Office,
Sydney, 8th December, 1874.
REMOVAL OF REFUSE, PARRAMATTA GAOL.
TENDERS will be received at this Office up to noon on the 31st instant from persons willing to contract for the privilege of removing Refuse Hominy, &c., from Parramatta Gaol, for a period of twelve months, commencing 1st February, 1875. Full information will be afforded on application at the Gaol.
W. GORE BEVERLEY,
Deputy Comptroller of Prisons.

Crown Lands Office,
Brisbane, 22nd October, 1874.
IT is hereby notified for general information, that the Rent of the undermentioned Runs, situated in the Unsettled Districts, not having been paid on or before the 30th day of September last, they will become absolutely forfeited unless the full amount of Rent in each case, with one-fourth added by way of penalty, be paid into the Colonial Treasury within ninety days thereafter, as prescribed by the Acts and Regulations.
W. ALCOCK TULLY,
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Name of Lessee.	Name of Run.	Rent.		
Burnett District.				
Humphery, F. T.	Mount Debatable	£58	1	7
Ditto	Buckingah	19	16	0
Ditto	Malmaison	66	0	0
Morehead and Young	Boranta	30	0	0
Burke District.				
Bundock and Hays	Richmond Downs	25	6	0
Bundock, W. C.	Dixey	9	7	6
Mossman, A.	Rupert's Creek	9	18	4
Palmer, E.	Pentland Downs, No. 1	17	10	0
Walker, S. B.	Seaward Downs	42	10	0
Darling Downs District.				
Bank of Australasia	Yamo	33	11	0
Cardell, H.	Wicambilla	47	2	0
M'Donald and Smith	Bodumba	113	0	0
O'Keefe, E.	Moonie, No. 1	27	16	0
Ditto	Moonie, No. 2	27	16	0
Ditto	Chain of Ponds	12	10	0
Ditto	Golden Hills	8	15	0
Ditto	Gayndell South	21	10	0
Gregory South District.				
Geary, E. M.	Glengarry	8	15	0
Ditto	Glencek	8	15	0
Ditto	Glencoe	8	15	0
Ditto	Glenreedy	8	15	0
Hammond, J.	Junction	10	8	4
North Kennedy District.				
Curr, M.	Bosworth	36	2	0
Keller, H. F.	Edith Vale	9	17	11
Langton, J.	Tarrom	36	5	0
Maguire and Ricards	Nulla Nulla	23	2	0
Ditto	Tallegulla, No. 2	24	12	0
Ditto	Tallegulla, No. 3	30	0	0
Ditto	Nulla Nulla, No. 2	47	0	0
Maguire and Ricards, jun.	Tallegulla, No. 1	20	0	0
Ditto	Nulla Nulla, No. 3	34	0	0
Rourke and Munro	Gunna Warra	40	0	0
Ditto	Froyle	12	10	0
South Kennedy District.				
Bundock and Hays	Natal Downs, block No. 4	13	17	6
Ditto	Engtilea	12	10	0
Fraser and Manson	Minivera (balance)	15	0	0
Kilgour and Mackay	Alpha, No. 2	112	10	0
M'Master, R.	Lestree Hill, No. 4	100	0	0
Leichhardt District.				
Bank of New South Wales	Picton	35	0	0
Bauman, H.	Island Camp	12	10	0
Bell, M.	Heathland	35	0	0
Fitz, H. B.	Bentley	32	8	0
Glass, J.	Burton Downs, No. 2	18	15	0
Ditto	Burton Downs, No. 3	18	15	0
Johnston, W.	Jellinbah (balance)	1	16	0
Logan, R.	Robinson's Creek, No. 2	36	15	0
Ditto	Bundilla	43	0	0
Morehead and Young	Dresden	30	0	0
Ditto	Silesia	30	0	0
Ditto	Killarney	30	10	0
M'Donald, A. B.	Clematis, No. 1	30	0	0
Ditto	Clematis, No. 2	30	0	0
Ramsay, D.	Broadmeadow	27	10	0
Ditto	Teviot Bank	27	10	0
Ditto	Roseylie	27	10	0
Ditto	Goonyella	27	10	0
Ditto	Moranbah	27	10	0
Ditto	Broadlea	27	10	0
Ditto	Hermitage Forest	27	10	0
Rothery, E. M	Benleith	20	0	0
Want, R. C.	Galgathan East	12	10	0
Ditto	Meroo	12	10	0
Ditto	Miamba	30	12	0
Ditto	Neinbaa	12	10	0
Yaldwyn, J.	Walton	16	16	0
Maranoa District.				
Brennan, O.	Wunger Creek	47	12	0
Brennan, P.	Woodlawn	36	5	0
Gordon and Flood	Morocco (balance)	13	11	0
Holmes, E.	Umah	14	14	0
Ditto	Cytherea	12	10	0
Ditto	Phocis	12	10	0
Ditto	Byzantium	13	15	0
Hughes, H. B.	Hookingah	30	0	0
Ditto	Hookingah North	40	0	0
Ditto	Muccadilla	40	0	0
Ditto	Muccadilla North	60	0	0
Ditto	Borea Creek	27	10	0
Hunter, H.	Mannandilla, No. 2	31	5	1
Moore, J. and J.	Thermopylæ	13	15	0
M'Leay, Little, and Beaumont	Togo Springs	27	10	0
Ditto	Garagulla	27	10	0
Richards, B.	Munyan	8	15	0
Seidel, E. F.	South Woodlaw	37	10	0
Smith, W. S.	Tregoning, No 1	15	0	0
Waldash and Hutchinson	Wallam Plains	12	10	0
Ditto	Wallam Plains West	12	10	0
Ditto	Green Forest	15	0	0
Mitchell District.				
Cotton, J. C.	Loddon	6	15	5
Patton, R.	Ernestina	110	0	0
Rourke and Munro	Caledonia	225	0	0
Warrego District.				
Auerbach, J.	Yarron	18	15	0
Benjamin, D. and J.	Alba Creek, No. 1	7	10	0
Bradley and Zouch	Pingine	12	10	0
Bucknall, W. and A.	Gogole	8	2	6
Cameron, John	Kungie South (arrears)	4	3	4
Dreyer, C. W.	Cuttu	7	16	3
Ditto	Dangarella	7	16	3
Geary, E. M.	Boothalla Block	25	0	0
Ditto	Prospect (arrears)	2	3	9
Gordon and Flood	Barradeen	330	0	0
Lalor, J.	Yarrawonga	102	10	0

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter Bay. CHARLES ARTLETT, Upholsterer.

Department of Mines,
Sydney, 13th November, 1874.
LIST OF APPLICATIONS received in the Department of Mines, for permission to mine under roads, &c., &c., under the Mining Act, 1874, section 28.
R. P. ABBOTT.

Date of application: 3rd November, 1874. Receipt of application: 4th November, 1874. Name of applicant: J. S. Gordon. Locality: Sydney. Description of land applied for: Certain reserves at Botany Bay. Purposes for which land is to be used: To mine for coal.
Date of application: Not stated. Receipt of application: 4th November, 1874. Name of applicant: M. Constable. Locality: Sydney. Description of land applied for: The Field of Mars Common. Purposes for which land is to be used: To mine for coal.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA (Limited).
Established August, 1869.
The First Mutual Life Office established in the colony of Victoria, and the pioneer in the Australian colonies of the observance of liberal and equitable principles in dealing with policy-holders, is now open to receive proposals in Sydney.
Agents—W. J. MOXHAM and CO.
Temporary Office, 43, Pitt-street North.
Medical Referee, JAMES C. COX., M.D., F.R.C.S., Edin.
For further particulars regarding this flourishing institution, see advertisement in SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, of 20th November, 1874.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, Capital, £2,000,000; invested funds, £620,000.
Fire insurance at lowest rates, town or country.
Office, 227, George-street.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
For MUTUAL and INDEFEASIBLE LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITY, and ENDOWMENT BUSINESS.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE—247, GEORGE-ST., SYDNEY.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon. S. D. GORDON, M.L.C., Chairman.
The Hon. G. W. ALLEN, M.L.A., Deputy Chairman.
H. G. Alleyne, Esq., M.D. | The Hon. John Fraser, M.L.C.
S. Dickinson, Esq. | M. B. Pell, Esq.
PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER:
A. MOFFITT, Esq., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.
Sydney Agent, Mr. J. M. WALKER.
The POLICIES issued by this Office are UNCHALLENGEABLE on any ground, save wilful misrepresentation.
J. C. REMINGTON, Secretary.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY.—NATIONAL LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPANY Offices—51, Hunter-street.
SUMS of £10 to £10,000 can be obtained on PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY, repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.
ADVANCES made upon personal security, mortgage, deposit of deeds (freehold or leasehold), bills of sale, merchandise, bonded certificates, stocks and shares, &c.
LEGACIES, BEQUESTS, and REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, either in the colonies, Great Britain, or elsewhere, purchased or advanced upon.
GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted at slight advance upon BANK RATES.
NO BILLS RE-DISCOUNTED.
Forms and all information can be obtained gratuitously at the Company's Offices. Hours, 9 to 5. Saturdays, 9 to 1.

MONEY.
REAL and PERSONAL ADVANCE COMPANY.
Offices, 6, Bligh-street, opposite the Turkish Baths.
This Company is formed with the object of employing its capital in making immediate CASH advances, from £5 to £1000, to respectable persons on their own note of hand, on furniture (without removal or possession), trade stock, reversions, deposit of deeds, or life policies, sale, and all kinds of vehicles at low interest, for any period, to be repaid by easy instalments to suit the borrowers' own convenience. Bills discounted. Tradesmen or persons in want of temporary accommodation can obtain all information necessary gratuitously, by applying personally or by letter, to the MANAGER.

MONEY.
MERCANTILE LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPY., 98, Elizabeth-street, next Brigade Office.
The proprietors of this Company are prepared to offer advantages to persons in want of accommodation.
SUMS of £5 to £10,000 advanced on deposit of DEEDS, either Freehold or Leasehold, Bills of Lading, Bonded Certificates, Shares, Insurance Policies, or any other tangible security.
GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted DAILY at slight ADVANCE on BANKING RATES. The utmost privacy can be assured, and all transactions held strictly confidential.
BILLS OF SALE on FURNITURE (without possession).
MONEY advanced upon PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.
ALL TRANSACTIONS ENTERTAINED, and advances made without delay, if the security be approved of.

£50,000 TO LEND, in various sums, at a low rate of interest, on mortgages of city freeholds. LEVY and DE LISSA, Bell's-chambers, 173, Pitt-street.

INVESTMENTS in Bank SHARES; Steam, Insurance, Gas, Coal, Mining Shares and Debentures bought and sold on commission. J. B. NORTH, Stock and Sharebroker, 139, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

PRIVATE LOAN OFFICE, 109, Elizabeth-street, for the assistance of all classes. No inquiry fees.

TENDERS.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received on 19th for the erection of Additions to a Villa at North Shore. Plans and specifications at my office, Terry's-chambers, 130, Pitt-st. WILLIAM BOLES, Architect.

ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN, RANDWICK.
SUPPLIES FOR 1875.
The undermentioned articles being required for the above institution, persons willing to supply the same are requested to forward TENDERS, accompanied with samples where practicable, to the care of the Superintendent, up to 11 o'clock a.m. on MONDAY, the 14th day of December, 1874:—

Beef and mutton, best quality, per lb.	Coffee, best, at per lb.
Corned beef, veal, and pork, per lb.	Salad oil, at per quart
Beef suet, at per lb.	Cornflour, at per lb.
Coal, best screened Newcastle, as per imperial ton, 2240 lbs.	Arrowroot, at per lb.
Coal, slack, for steam-engine, at per ton	Currants, at per cwt.
Charcoal, per bushel	Starch, at per lb.
Ironbark billetwood, 4 feet 6 inches, per ton	Blue, at per lb.
Ditto ditto, short lengths (10 inches)	Bath Bricks, at per dozen
Rice, Java, at per cwt.	Blacking (Day and Martin's) at per dozen, pints
Ditto, Patna, at per cwt.	Salt, fine, at per 200 lbs.
Vinegar, at per gallon	Soap, at per cwt.
	Soda, at per cwt.
	Split peas, at per cwt.
	Candles, at per lb.
	Pepper, at per lb.
	Mustard, at per lb.
	Pearl barley, at per cwt.

All further particulars may be obtained from the Superintendent, at the institution.
GEORGE F. WISE,
Honorary Secretary.
Sydney, December 3, 1874.

FOR SALE by Tender, the MINE, PLANT, and MACHINERY of the New Tambaroora Gold Mining Company (limited), the Plant and Machinery alone costing upwards of (£7000) Seven Thousand Pounds—all new.
A complete inventory can be seen at Mr. Isaac Peck's, Sugar Refinery, Waterloo, or at Mr. Mathew Blomfield's, at the mine, Tambaroora, where the whole of it can be inspected.
Tenders to be addressed to Mr. ISAAC PECK, Waterloo, Sydney; the same will be opened on 4th January, 1875.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the Erection and Completion of three first-class Stores at the corner of York and Barrack streets.
The works may be tendered for as under:—
1. Excavation, drainage, masonry, and brickwork.
2. Carpenters and joiners' work and all finishing trades.
3. Or the whole in one sum.
Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Messrs. MANSFIELD, BROTHERS, Architects, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant.

TENDERS, in one sum or separately, will be received until MONDAY, December 14, for the erection of a residence, &c., Park Road, Moore Park. For plans, &c., apply to J. S. Bradridge, 255, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

ADVANCES ON WOOL.
The undersigned undertake the consignment of WOOL for SALE, either in this market or for shipment to London, America, and the Continent of Europe, and are prepared to make liberal advances on business entrusted to their care.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO.,
Spring-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—J. MURRAY, Practical Bootmaker, has REMOVED two doors west of his old shop. A good stock always on hand. Note the Address—No. 67, King-street.

DRAPERY HABERDASHERY. ETC.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—The prettiest Gift for a Lady is 6 pairs of Hobson and Whiting's French Kid Gloves, packed in an elegant scented sachet.
HOBSON and WHITING, 13, Hunter-street.

THOMPSON AND GILES,
DENISON HOUSE.
376, 378, 380,
GEORGE-STREET,
opposite
BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
The most acceptable present at this festive season is one of our BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, at any of the undermentioned prices, particularly NOTED for their DURABILITY and BRILLIANCY.
24 inches wide:
16 yards, for £3 18 6
16 yards, for 4 4 0
16 yards, for 4 14 6
16 yards, for 4 18 6

BEAUTIFULLY SOFT BLACK GLACE SILKS, REALLY TOUGH, ENDURING QUALITIES.
24 inches wide:
3s 9d per yard—worth 4s 6d
3s 11d per yard—worth 4s 9d
4s 3d per yard—worth 5s 6d.
The above are STRONGLY RECOMMENDED for wear, are BEAUTIFULLY COOL for summer, and are fully 25 per cent. under PRESENT MARKET VALUE.

YOKOHAMA AND TUSSORE SILKS.
EXTRAORDINARY PURCHASE.
3 BALES at the following prices, in pieces each 20 yards in length:—
£1 3 6
1 15 6
2 2 0
The above would be actually cheap at from 2 to 3 guineas.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION
is
INVITED to some
GREAT BARGAINS in
LADIES' PARACHUTES, which are
being offered at DENISON HOUSE
at the
FOLLOWING PRICES:
No. 1 .... 4s 11d
2 .... 5s 11d
3 .... 6s 11d
4 .... 7s 11d
5 .... 8s 11d,
and are REMARKABLY CHEAP.

TUSSORE LAWNS,
especially adapted for
SUMMER WEAR.
2 CASES
at 10d per yard, real value 1s 4½d.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERCLOTHING
and
GENERAL OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

NEW GOODS, JUST OPENED.
Infants' handsomely trimmed robes
Children's Dresses and suits in fancy silk and foulard
Summer poplin and alpaca
Pique marcella
Muslin, &c.
Quilted hoods, hats
Bercsaunettes and baskets, elegantly trimmed
LADIES' CHEMISES, in several exquisite new shapes, TRIMMED REAL LACE
Ladies' night dresses, trimmed real lace, cambric and madeira work
Ladies' drawers, plain and trim... work, and real lace
Ladies' petticoats, plain and trimmed, a variety of very beautiful designs
Plain and richly trimmed camisoles
Steel and skeleton skirts
Merino, lambswool, cotton, and gauze vests
Ditto ditto drawers
A splendid assortment of LADIES' DRESSING GOWNS, in printed cambric, printed pique, &c.
Ladies night and sitting-up caps.

Ladies requiring either MARRIAGE or TRAVELLING OUTFITS may rely on their orders being executed with economy, punctuality, and dispatch. Outfits for India, China, America, or Europe, with costumes adapted to the varieties of each climate.
STAYS
of the best make, and in every size.

MADE READY FOR WEAR.
NEW MORNING COSTUMES.
The ILFRACOMBE (Foulardine), complete
The RYDE (Chambertine), complete
The HASTINGS (French Batiste, embroidered), complete
The SCARBOROUGH (Tussore Anglais, embroidered).

LACE and FANCY DEPARTMENT.
REAL LACE. A large assortment of real GUIPURE and MALTESE LACES, very RICH and HANDSOME
Black and coloured YAK LACE and INSERTIONS
Black and white ZEPHYR LACES and INSERTIONS
Black and white MARIE LACE and INSERTIONS
DUCHESSE, LIMERICK, HONITON, and VALENCIENNE Laces, Edgings, and Insertions
Several hundred PATTERNS, ALL WIDTHS, in patent VALENCIENNE, excellent in quality and light patterns.

FRILLINGS.
The Imperial, Eclipse, and Beau Ideal EMBROIDERY
The everlasting Scotch, Swiss, and Excelsior EMBROIDERY
Cash's and Arnold's FRILLINGS.

RUFFLES—a very large VARIETY to choose from
MUSLIN trimmed with LACE and NET
NET trimmed with REAL LACE
TULLE Plain, and TRIMMED with FLOSS and RIBBON.

LINEN SETS, COLLARS, AND CUFFS.
All the NEW SHAPES, the Grand Duchesse, the Crescent, the Imperial Crescent, the Reversible, &c.

MUSLIN BODICES, trimmed REAL LACE
YAK LACE PELERINES
BEADED PELERINES
BLACK SILK and MOIRE SASHES, Plain and Embroidered ENDS
PLAIN and FANCY SILK TIES
FRENCH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, trimmed MALTESE, DUCHESSE, and HONITON Lace
EMBROIDERED Cambridge HANDKERCHIEFS
A large assortment of MOURNING GOODS always in STOCK

NEW MILLINERY.
THOMPSON and GILES
are now SHOWING a
Beautiful Assortment of
MILLINERY BONNETS
TRIMMED BONNETS
TRIMMED HATS
Untrimmed GOODS of all the very newest SHAPES and COLOURS
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, HEAD-DRESSES,
FLOWER BUDS, AND OTHER
NOVELTIES.
We earnestly solicit an inspection of this very choice shipment.
Wedding and mourning orders to any extent executed with punctuality and dispatch.
Ladies in the country favouring us with any orders by post may rely on such being satisfactorily and punctually executed.

THOMPSON and GILES,
376, 378, 380, George-street, opposite the Bank of New South Wales,
IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS OF MILLINERY GOODS.

JOHN WETHERILL, Waterloo House, 233 and 235 Pitt-street.
£20,000 WORTH OF THE CHEAPEST DRAPERY IN SYDNEY.
Striped alpacas, only 4½d per yard
Japanese lustres, ditto 5½d ditto
Striped mohairs, ditto 12½d ditto
Plain and fancy lustres, ditto 12½d ditto
Black broche grenadines, 12½d ditto
Batistes, in all colours, 8½d ditto
Children's mohair jackets, from 1s 6d each
Ladies' opera cloaks, only 6s 9d
Lace-covered parachutes, 2s 11d
Coloured French de laines, 9½d per yard
Black llama shawls, 4 yards long, 12s 6d
Coloured check silks, 3s 11d per yard
Daisy fringe, 4½d per yard, worth 1s
Satin striped muslins, 6s 11d the dress
Ditto ditto dimities, 1s per yard
Honeycomb towels, 5½d each
72-inch white sheeting, 12½d
Corded ribbons, in all colours, 3½d
Coloured and black ribbon velvet, 1s for 18 yards
Wide sash ribbon, all colours, 1s 11½d per yard
Dress, mantle, and hat ornaments, very cheap
Black and coloured lace trimmings, 4½d per yard
Cambric flouncings, edgings, and insertions, very cheap
Children's lisle thread gloves, 5½d per pair
Real French flowers in great variety
Ditto ostrich tips, in all colours, 1s each
Ladies trimmed hats, 4s 11d, worth 8s 6d
Ditto white and coloured corsets, very cheap
Ditto and children's underclothing, very low price.

88, KING-STREET.—Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. W. HOWES, Tailor.

88, KING-STREET.—W. HOWES, Importer of Woollens, Cloths, and Tweeds, sold, any lengths.

LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.
SIXTY-SIX PER CENT. UNDER ENGLISH COST.
CHEAP DRESSES. CHEAP DRESSES.
We intend submitting THIS DAY a LARGE and SPECIAL PARCEL of DRESS MATERIALS, excellent in QUALITY, and at prices equal to two-thirds BELOW ENGLISH COST.
4½d, 7½d, 12½d, 15½d, and 18½d per yard.
CHEAP DRESSES. CHEAP DRESSES.
They include several SUPERB DESIGNS, SLIGHTLY soiled.
There is also a pleasing variety suitable for YOUNG LADIES at school, for "BREAKING-UP" occasions, and other Juvenile gatherings.
CHEAP DRESSES. CHEAP DRESSES.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

HOME FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS, HEADS OF FAMILIES.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY solicit special attention for their DEPARTMENT for
YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,
now amply stocked with
CLOTHING FOR THE HOLIDAYS
CLOTHING FOR HOME WEAR
CLOTHING FOR DRESS,
manufactured to our special order in the colony from superior English and colonial tweeds.
Also, a most complete stock of
SHIRTS COLLARS HOSIERY
STRAW and FELT HATS
MUSLIN, SILK, and GRENADINE PUGGAREES.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

NEW MILLINERY.
RUSH and ROUSSEAU
are now SHOWING a Beautiful Assortment of
MILLINERY BONNETS
TRIMMED BONNETS
TRIMMED HATS
Untrimmed HATS, of all the very newest SHAPES
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, FLOWER BUDS, and other NOVELTIES
A large stock of LEGHORN HATS, FLOPS, &c., &c.
Also,
The fashionable ROUGH and READY Straw Hat, 2s 6d
SCARFS for HATS, wide Ribbons for flop hats
WEDDING BONNETS, WREATHS, BRIDAL SQUARES, &c., &c.
Also,
A large variety of BONNETS and HATS for MOURNING wear.
RUSH and ROUSSEAU,
618, George-street, Brickfield-hill,
IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS of MILLINERY GOODS.

W. C. RENWICK, 86, King-street.
PRINTED MUSLINS,
4½d and 6½d, usual price 12½d, will wash well
Indian tussore, only 6½d and 9½d, usual price 18½d
Grenadine, striped, brocaded, and plain, from 6½d
Mobairs, fibres, striped and plain lustrines
Lustres, alpacas, in all new shades, wide, 12½d
New tints in Danish alpacas, very choice
Steel lustres, from 1s ½d; real alpacas, very choice.
COSTUMES,
with BODIES, made, from 10s 11d to 42s
Batiste costumes, ready for wear, 10s 11d to 12s 11d
Alpaca, lustre, and muslin ditto, 15s 9d to 21s.
NEW CAPES,
in grenadine, Parramatta, and Valerian cloth, fully trimmed, Yak lace and insertion, from 12s 6d to 42s
Grenadine jackets, silk jackets, all prices, new shapes.
HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY.
HORROCKSES' LONGCLOTHS, all numbers
White sheeting, 12½d; grey ditto, really good, 12½d
White mosquito nets, all widths, wire grounds, from 12½d
LACE CURTAINS, 3 yards long, only 4s 11d pair
Honeycomb quilts, deep fringes, all sizes, from 12s 11d
TURKISH HONEYCOMB and HUCKABACK towels
Damask cloths, a large assortment, very cheap
Every requisite for family use, very cheap.
MILLINERY.
New flop leghorn hats, new fancy straw ditto
Boys' leghorn, tuscan, and mixed straw ditto
Girls and infants' hats, new shapes, very cheap.

SHIRTS. SHIRTS. SHIRTS.—M. A. HUGHES and CO., 590, George-street, desire to inform the public that they keep the largest stock of Shirts, Scarfs, and Collars in the city.
Boys' White and Regatta Shirts, all sizes, from 3s ea
Boys' White Shirts, open front or back, small plaits
Gentlemen's White Shirts, OPEN FRONT or BACK, in 7, 9, and 11 plaits; and fancy ditto, all descriptions
Gentlemen's Military Front Shirts, open Front or Back, at 45s the half-dozen
Gent.'s Fancy Wove Front Shirts, 4s 11d each
Boys and Gentlemen's Summer Crimeans, cheap
Gentlemen's Fancy Cotton and Lisle Half-hose
Gentlemen's Summer Merino Pants and Vests
Paper and Linen COLLARS, Fashionable CUFFS
NEW BOWS, NEW WINDSORS, NEW TIES
Ladies and Gent.'s Nagasaki Silk Umbrellas, cheap
Gent.'s Front Studs, Gent.'s Pearl and Gold Solitaires
Gent.'s China and India Crape Puggarees, at 3s 11d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 6d, 7s 6d, 8s, 10s 6d, and 12s 6d each
Volunteer Regulation Puggarees, 1s each
590, George-street.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.
Those gentlemen who are now engaged in the work of canvassing and electioneering, during the present great heat, will find it greatly to their advantage to purchase a GENTLEMAN'S UMBRELLA, for 10s 6d or 12s 9d, worth 15s or 17s 6d, STRONG LIGHT PARAGON FRAMES
GENT.'S TWILLED SILK, 8 ribs, 13s 9d
PARAGON FRAMES, 10 ribs, TWILLED, 15s 6d
STOUT TWILLED SILK PARAGONS, 12 ribs, 18s 6d, WORTH 27s 6d.
THESE UMBRELLAS are recommended to the public as being quite one-third less than the usual price for the same goods.
THOMPSON and GILES,
opposite Bank of New South Wales.

88, KING-STREET.—Silk Coats, Silk Coats; 4 cases just opened, cheap, at W. HOWES'.

88, KING-STREET.—Alpaca Coats, Sacs, and Galateas, well cut, good fitting, at W. HOWES'.

88, KING-STREET.—Paget Coats, ready-made, in Blue, Black, and Silk Mixture. W. HOWES.

88, KING-STREET.—West of England Tweed Trousers and Vest, best quality, ready made.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

200,000 FEET T. and G. OREGON, Colonial, and Maryborough Flooring and Lining; Oregon Spars, Planking, Scantling, Pickets, Laths, &c.
PALINGS, 5 and 6 feet; shingles, &c.
BALTIC DEALS, 11 and 9 x 3; red deals
BALTIC G. and T. BOARDS, 1½, 1, ¾, ½, and ⅜ inch
DOORS, SASHES, mouldings, architraves, skirting, &c., &c., on hand and made to order
GALVANIZED Plain and Corrugated Iron, ridging, spouting; ½-inch galvanized water pipes, fittings, &c.
CEMENT—best Portland and Keen's cement, plaster, &c.
SHEET LEAD and zinc, assorted sizes.
DRAIN PIPES all sizes, chimney pots, fire and building bricks, paving tiles, &c.
GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw and Joinery Mills, Pyrmont; 483, George-st., and 7, Parramatta-street.

SLATES, marble and slate chimney pieces, fire goods, drain pipes, &c. Crane and Son, 21, 23, New Pitt-st.

CEMENT, plaster, lead, zinc, galvanized iron, guttering, galvanized pipe, &c. G. E. CRANE and SON.

THE GOSPEL OAK IRON AND GALVANIZED IRON AND WIRE COMPANY.
IRON MANUFACTURERS AND GALVANIZERS.
TRADE MARKS.
First Brand "G anchor O." First quality. Second Brand. "Eagle." Eagle quality.
The GOSPEL OAK is the oldest manufacture of GALVANIZED IRON in England. The original Galvanized Tinned Iron was first made at these works in the year 1842. This iron obtained the prize medal for "EXCELLENT QUALITY" at the Great Exhibition of 1862, it being the ONLY PRIZE MEDAL awarded in the trade.
The price is now greatly reduced.
Works: Gospel Oak Iron Works, Tipton
Mitre Works, Wolverhampton
Regent's Canal, Limehouse, London.
Warehouse: 56, Upper Thames-street, London.
Export Office: 74, King William-street, London.

FOR SALE, 4 Iron Verandah POSTS, cheap. 152, Castlereagh-street.

SLATES, Cement, Sheet Lead, Zinc, Black and Galvanized Tubing, all sizes. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

MARBLE LIME.—Marble Lime, now landing; also, Portland Cement (Hilton's), at Depot, 8, King-st.

SEASONABLE.—Wife (returning from Shopping): Hullo, George! what's this? Have you been ordering coals?" Husband (greatly elated): "No, my dear; but a note from Bloggins—actually—most kind—had no luck on the moors. So, as he can't send us any birds, begs our acceptance of half a ton of coals!" Wife: "How nice! Now we can have that little dinner party!"—Punch.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BOROUGH COUNCIL.—The regular fortnightly meeting of the Borough Council was held on the 7th instant, at 3.30 p.m. Present—The Mayor and Aldermen Byrnes, Pye, Mason, Ritchie, Good, and Booth. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Finance Committee's report, received last meeting, was adopted, showing accounts passed to the amount of £229 12s. 3d., of which £189 1s. 10d. had been paid, and £40 10s. 5d. was recommended for payment, subject to an omission of a small Free Library account, which the Council desired should be reported on separately, so as to be connected with the funds of that institution as distinct from the general funds. The report of the Free Library Committee, received last meeting, was also adopted. A letter from James Kelly, touching the disrepair of Farnell-street, was discussed at some length. A letter from the inspector and assistant inspector of nuisances was received. The following motions were carried:—"That the Mayor be hereby empowered to engage an auctioneer to dispose of the lease of the tolls and dues to be derived from the market and weigh-bridge; and also the tolls and dues to be collected on the public wharf for the year 1875; that the lessee of the Parramatta Market for the year 1875, be also poundkeeper for the same year, with the use of the cottage situated on the Market Reserve, Parramatta North; that the Mayor be empowered to instruct the Council solicitor to prepare conditions of sale of the leases, together with the necessary documents in connection with the sale of the wharf and market dues; that the Improvement Committee be empowered to fill up the holes existing in the various streets in this borough, with blue metal, at a cost of £20 towards the same work; that two concrete stench-traps be constructed, one on each side of George-street, in front of the properties of Mr. George Oakes and Mr. C. J. Byrnes, at a cost not exceeding £12; that the footpath in front of Mr. Thomas Taylor's residence, in George-street, be repaired, at a cost not exceeding £12; that the Mayor have compiled an index of all motions adopted or to be adopted that have any effect in guiding the future working or transactions of this Council, and that the same be kept posted up. This being all the business, the meeting terminated. The meeting occupied between one hour and thirty minutes and two hours. The discussion was chiefly in reference to verbal alterations supposed to make the intention of the resolutions free from any ambiguity. There was one exception which was on the motion for authorizing the Council solicitor to prepare the conditions of sale, leases, and bonds in the matter of the sale of the market and wharf dues, Mr. Mason said he considered that the Council solicitor's charges (six guineas for the whole) were very high; that instead of the Council paying him this they might get it done for less. [Alderman Byrnes: "The Council does not pay for it."] He (Mr. Mason) would talk about that presently. He thought that all the patronage of the Council in legal matters should not be given to the council solicitor only. [An Alderman: "You had better appoint a new Council Clerk every year if you want to follow out that idea."] He (Alderman Mason) would move that the cases this year be divided between Mr. Hellyer and Mr. Reynolds." There was no seconder to the amendment. The Mayor spoke in very approving terms of the solicitor, and the original motion was put and carried. Alderman Mason then called for a division, and was the only one on the side of the noes.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LEAGUE.—Pursuant to an invitation to the friends of the League, a meeting was held at the Parramatta School of Arts on the 7th instant, at a little before 8 p.m. The Mayor of Parramatta, Mr. S. Burge, occupied the chair. On the platform were the Rev. Dr. M'Gibbon, the Rev. Dr. Barry, the Rev. J. B. Waterhouse (superintendent Wesleyan minister in the circuit), the Rev. W. B. Bourne (Wesleyan minister), the Rev. Mr. Sparling (Primitive Methodist minister), the Rev. J. Woolnough, M.A., the Rev. T. S. Forsaith, the Hon. James Byrnes, Mr. G. T. Hunt, J.P., and Mr. Joseph Smith. The building was well-filled, and there were estimated to be between 300 and 400 persons present. The following resolutions were carried,—"That this meeting is of opinion that the existing law affecting public education should be altered so as to provide that all schools receiving State aid shall be Public schools, open on equal terms to the children of all classes of the community, and approves of the principles of the Public School League for making education national, secular according to the definition of that term given in the Public Schools Act of 1866, compulsory, and free up to a certain standard to be determined by Parliament or the Council of Education; that a branch of the League be formed here to co-operate with the central executive in promoting those objects, and that the following gentlemen be requested to act as a local committee:—The Rev. Messrs. Waterhouse, Forsaith, Sparling, and Bourne, and Messrs. Burge, Hunt, Ritchie, Stewart, C. Tuke, Joseph Smith, Gilbert Smith, and W. Burns, with power to add to their number. The meeting was addressed by Dr. M'Gibbon, Mr. G. T. Hunt, J.P., who moved the first resolution; Dr. Barry, the Rev. T. S. Forsaith, and the Rev. J. B. Waterhouse. The Rev. James Greenwood had been expected, but apologised by telegram for not being able to attend. The anti-League people were represented by about a dozen boys, who took up positions in the gallery, and occasioned considerable annoyance to the people below by displaying their want of education in too ostentatious and noisy a manner. Some questions were asked by some of the more intelligent people, and answered by Dr. M'Gibbon apparently to their satisfaction. The first resolution was carried by a very large majority, though not unanimously; the second was carried unanimously, omitting the youthful dozen. A vote of thanks was given for the chairman, and hearty cheers for the Queen and League. The meeting ended about 10.30 p.m. A number of persons joined the League after the meeting.

THE ELECTORATE.—Mr. Farnell held a successful meeting at Carr's Hotel on the evening of the 7th instant; and Mr. Hugh Taylor, two meetings, one at Carr's and the other at Cannon's, on the same evening.
December 8.

WATERING THE STREETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I was extremely glad to learn, through the letter from the City Architect, that the trial of a plan similar to that referred to in my letter in your impression of Tuesday last, is likely to be made in Sydney. The attempt in London, alluded to by Mr. Burton, does not afford an adequate criterion of the merits of the system. The pressure at the main water pipes during the day in that city is rarely sufficient to quickly extinguish a large bonfire, as the metropolitan fire brigades have repeatedly placed on record. It is, however, a matter of doubt whether a very high pressure be so desirable, as with a low pressure and a judicious and liberal distribution of pipes, the water might be made to trickle gently, instead of gushing, down the roads. The feasibility of the plan appears to me as certain as that water runs down hill, though the exigencies of public traffic may rather severely tax the ingenuity and resources of those engaged in designing its details. It might be useful to know at what angle the lateral holes were to the pipes, their diameter, &c., in the experiment in London.

While on the subject of city improvements, I hope you will permit me to again refer to the absence of trees in the streets of Sydney. One of the greatest charms of innumerable cities, both large and small, in Continental Europe, is to be found in the umbrageous trees which adorn one or both sides of so many of their streets, which are not for the most part wider than those in Sydney.

It would be interesting to obtain the statistics of sunstroke for one month from members of the medical profession practising in this colony. If done, it would, as I infer from my own individual experience, reveal that we are paying a severe penalty for our neglect of a precaution so simple, elegant, and obviously necessary.

It has recently twice occurred to me to have to take charge of two wandering persons, whom I accidentally met, who were delirious from exposure to the sun. On these occasions I had to invoke the co-operation of the magistracy and the police, who, evidently familiar with the ordinary appearances presented in such cases, at once recognised them, and rendered the sufferers the most enlightened and humane care.

The increasing concern felt by the inhabitants of Sydney in these two subjects prompts me to again intrude on your courtesy.

I have the honour to be, yours obediently,
A SYDNEY PHYSICIAN.
December 5.

A PLEA FOR THE NAVVIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Though the time is hardly favourable for a subject of the sort, will you allow me to draw attention in your columns to a serious abuse?

I refer to the practice of licensing, along the lines of railway under construction, small hotels or public houses not required by the traffic or settled population of the district. I do not care to notice particular instances, but I could point out along the southern extension a very considerable number of erections, with licenses either granted or taken for granted, the position, size, and temporary nature of which clearly show that they are put up simply to supply the workmen with drink during the progress of the works. I understand further that the erection of many others of a similar kind is contemplated.

Apart from the philanthropic view of the matter, these houses diminish and deteriorate the already scanty supply of labour. Many of your readers, particularly those who control the granting of licenses, would appreciate the nuisance and loss caused by a tap room being licensed close to their wool-shed during the shearing season. Perhaps, however, sheds for shearing the navvies rather appeal to their sympathy.

Whether the existing law has any provision against this or not I do not know; but two simple remedies suggest themselves:—1st. That licenses in the bush or unsettled townships on railway lines under construction be granted, subject to approval of the Minister for Works or Commissioner of Railways; or 2nd. That where such licenses are granted by resident J. P.'s, a police station at the expense of the district be established. Either of them would have the desired effect, and neither interfere unduly with the liberty of the subject.

Yours &c.,
Yass, December, 1874. LIBERTY NOT LICENSE.

NOMINATION FOR PARRAMATTA.

THE nomination of candidates for election as parliamentary representatives for the electoral district of Parramatta took place yesterday, at noon, on the hustings in front of the Court-house. The weather was excessively hot, and not more than between 300 and 400 persons were present.

The Returning-Officer (Mr. John Galledge) commenced the proceedings by reading the writ authorising the election. He then called upon the proposers and seconders of each candidate, soliciting for each speaker a fair and impartial hearing.

Captain FAIRCLOUGH said it had been his privilege on two or three occasions to propose Mr. James Squire Farnell. They must look upon Mr. Farnell not merely as a representative for Parramatta, but as a man holding a position for the whole country.

Mr. J. GORDON seconded the nomination of Mr. Farnell. He was sure the electors had the same confidence in Mr. Farnell now as they had when they first elected him to represent them ten years ago.

Mr. G. ROGERS nominated Mr. Hugh Taylor. He referred to the fact that three years ago Mr. Taylor was returned as a supporter of the Parkes' Administration. He thought the electors shewed their good sense in sending Mr Taylor in for that reason, as he looked upon Mr. Parkes as one of the ablest men in the country, than whom no one was more capable of devising measures which would ensure the prosperity of the country. He did not think anyone, either friend or foe, could find fault with a single act of Mr. Taylor's. Indeed, he thought Mr. Taylor had exceeded the expectations of those who returned him.

Mr. JOHN BERGAN seconded Mr. Taylor's nomination. Mr. Taylor had promised to do all he could to preserve the present Public School Act with certain amendments. He characterised the School League as nothing more nor less than an ecclesiastical organization.

Mr. JAMES PYE nominated Mr. Charles Joseph Byrnes. He believed that Mr. Byrnes was the best alderman who had had a seat in the Parramatta Municipal Council and anyone who would not vote for Mr. Byrnes would not be true to himself or his country.

Mr. GEORGE HUNT seconded the nomination of Mr. Byrnes. He hoped the electors would judge for themselves. He denied that Mr. Byrnes was brought forward to injure Mr. Farnell, and he regretted somewhat the position he held now, for he had always had the greatest confidence in and respect for Mr. Farnell, and considered he had been the ablest and honestest Land Minister the colony had had, and in proof of that he intended to vote for Mr. Farnell. Mr. Byrnes was at the head of a large establishment, near Parramatta, and was a large employer of labour.

Mr. FARNELL was cheered on coming forward to address the electors. He said he should not on this occasion address the electors at any great length, because he felt physically incapable for such a task, and he should be sorry to keep them standing in the sun longer than was necessary. At the various meetings he had held he had given a fair and candid exposition of his conduct in the past, and what he proposed to do in the future should he again be elected. He had also at those meetings explained many matters in detail, which it would not become him to introduce on the present occasion. But as a Minister of the Crown it would, no doubt, be expected of him that he should say something respecting what he had done in that position. Before doing so he wished to notice one remark which was made by Mr. Rogers. Mr. Rogers said, he preferred a local man to represent Parramatta. He (Mr. Farnell) had no objection to local men, if they were men of general ideas, if they were politicians who would study the interests of the whole country. He did not understand that it was to the interest of the country to send in purely local men as members of Parliament to represent local interests alone. If such men were, as a rule, sent into Parliament, the country itself would be but poorly represented. There were not many men who had the means and the leisure to enable them to devote a large portion of their time to Parliamentary duties. And they knew for a fact that a large number of the members of Parliament were not residents in the particular districts they represented. In a young country like this, with a population numbering not more than 600,000, there were not many who were devoting themselves to the study of political questions. He did not think it should be any objection to him that he did not live in Parramatta—that he lived in a straight line three miles away from the township. (Hear, hear.) He thought the electors had a right to look to his past conduct, and the principles he had held and carried out during the ten years of his Parliamentary life and fourteen years of public life. He challenged that or any other community in the colony to point out where he had deviated one iota from the line of political conduct he laid down for himself on the hustings fourteen years ago. He was not aware of having offended the electors of Parramatta in anything he had done. (Cheers.) He had always been willing, as far as opportunity would allow him, to forward their interests. If they had wants, it was their duty to make those wants known to their representative; and if he agreed with them he should forward their interests to the utmost of his power. He had done so upon all occasions. (Hear, hear.) He would now refer to the department over which he presided as a Minister of the Crown. The position he occupied, he believed, was one of the most arduous and most responsible departments of Government. No other Minister had such a large interest under his protection and administration. The Minister of Lands was constantly being brought into contact with the people. His office was more of a judicial character than any other office under Government in this colony. He often had to come to decisions without having any such evidence as was brought before courts of law. He thought it would be admitted on all hands that so far as his administration of the lands was concerned—and he did not wish to take any credit to himself for having administered the law as it was—he had acted fairly to all persons and interests involved. He had never attempted to administer the law as he thought it ought to be, but as he found it, because he considered that if the law wanted amending, it was the duty of Parliament to amend it. [A voice: "What about dummyism?"] There had been a great deal too much dummyism in the colony. But he did not think it was understood properly. He considered that dummying was where a person took up land in the name of an unborn child or of some person who had no existence. When land was taken up by persons and held by those persons for the prescribed time, for other persons, he called that vicarious selection, not dummyism proper. Well, all this dummying that went on showed that the land laws required some amendment. He was saying when interrupted, that so far as his administration of the law was concerned, he had not heard any objection from any quarter. If his conduct had been objectionable we should have heard something about it either from the Press or persons concerned. Indeed, he had been complimented for his fairness by persons against whom he had had to decide. Under the present land laws we had two extremes. People were allowed to take up from 320 to 640 acres by selection, and no person could take up more under conditional purchase. If they required more they could only purchase it at auction, where they run the risk of competition. The other extreme of the law was where it allowed vast arrears of land to be taken up under lease for pastoral purposes. Now, in any amendment of the land law it would be necessary to provide for a medium course between these two extremes. America, he thought, had set a good example in the alienation of its lands. So far as the principles of the American land law were concerned, they might perhaps be strictly divided into two parts. The first was the poor man's law; that was to say, any person who chose to go into the wilds to fight with the savage had the privilege of purchasing 160 acres, upon which he might locate himself whenever the surveyor reached him. They had another system in America, by which lands were sold by auction in unlimited quantities to the highest bidder at the upset price of 1 dollar 25 cents per acre. Then they had a homestead law, which provided for people taking up land that had been surveyed to the extent of 160 acres; but no person under twenty-one years of age could acquire land under that law in America. However, the circumstances of this country were not similar to those of America. In this country we had a law which he believed had done a very great deal of good, and which was calculated to do a great deal more good if some amendments were made. He thought that, in the administration of the law, during the last two years and a half, he had found out some of its anomalies and defects. He had perhaps had greater opportunities of acquiring experience than any previous Minister, because during the time he had been in office there had been an unprecedented demand for land. And he had had to deal with a large number of disputes. And he had, as he had said, found many defects existing. If returned to Parliament, and if the present Government retained office, it would be his duty to bring in a new Land Bill. And in any bill that he might introduce he should not interfere with the principle of selection before survey. (Cheers.) He would give greater facilities to persons to procure the land. He would adopt the American principle, and allow any one who wished to purchase to any extent. Persons should be left to be their own judges as to what quantity of land they required. It was a mockery and a delusion to prescribe the area that any one was to be allowed to take up. It could never be done whilst there was money power to obtain the land. (Cheers.) Well then, in any new land law he introduced he would provide for a great many anomalies now existing. For instance, persons in taking up land required to settle upon it within a month, or they would forfeit their selections. It was not possible for a person in every instance thus to go upon the land, and the time should be extended. A most important question in connection with their land system was this, that while they were alienating a large extent of land—and this year they had alienated 15,000 selections—they had a large debt owing by the selectors to the extent of 75 per cent of the purchase-money. At the present moment this amounted to upwards of three millions of pounds. In other words, there were a large number of persons who were paying 9d. per acre for rent, in the shape of interest. This question had assumed large dimensions, and it behoved Parliament to devise some means to prevent the increase of these tenants of the Crown, and to secure the paying off of these large balances. If they did not do this soon they would have to give up the whole of the money, which would be very unfair to those who had paid, or those who might pay hereafter. They were aware that a large extent of land was now being sold in the south-western part of the country in Riverina, he believed to the extent of some millions of acres, at the upset price of £1 per acre. In some cases the land brought 25s. per acre, and in others 30s. per acre. Some four years ago a proposition was made in Parliament that the whole of the lands of the colony should be sold at 8s. per acre. If that proposal had been carried, they would now be losing 12s. per acre upon all the vast quantity of land that was now being sold. After having given a very careful consideration to the matter, he maintained that the pastoral lands of the colony might be made to yield a far larger revenue than they now did to the extent of nearly a million of money per annum—if they could give the squatters greater security for their holdings. The pastoral occupants had now merely a weekly tenancy, although the land was held by them under a five years' lease. It had come within his experience that the holders of some runs in the Riverina districts had one week obtained their leases and paid their rent; but the next week so large an extent of selection had taken place on their lands that they had been rendered perfectly useless to them. The land policy he preferred was to get a larger revenue in the shape of rent rather than from the sale of lands. They had another source of revenue in the mineral lands of the colony. He was not quite sure whether it was a wise provision in the present land law—and he thought the author of the law had told him that it was not his original proposal—to sell the mineral lands of the colony. He was not quite sure whether it would not have been a better policy to have leased these lands or to have worked them under a royalty. By this means a large revenue would have been brought into the country which with the revenue derived from the other lands of the colony would have obviated the necessity of bringing in any measures of increased taxation. As the law now stood, persons could purchase these mineral lands at £2 per acre. The lands were worth a large amount of money, and if they had been retained in the hands of the State they would have brought into the public coffers a large income. By some recent alteration of the law, they had extended the term for which these mineral lands could be leased; and the rent would bring in a large revenue. But they did not go to the extent he desired; and if the Government continued in office he should be prepared to endeavour to bring about a system that would allow the people to work the lands under a royalty. The Government of Victoria, by the policy they had pursued, had frittered away the lands of that colony, and they were now there in a great state of confusion on the land question. Large areas of land were sold at nominal prices; in some cases large blocks of land had been taken up at half-a-crown an acre. The owners were now selling these lands at £5 or £6 per acre, and coming over to this colony to take up the lands here for pastoral purposes. While Victoria had only 17 millions of acres of land available for agricultural and pastoral purposes, we had upwards of 200 millions of acres. They would see how desirable it was that an interest of such magnitude should be under the administration of a man of integrity and ability. He thought he had shown to Parliament and the people that he was competent to grapple with this question, and in any measure that he should introduce, and which he hoped to introduce soon, he would be able to give to every man, whatever his capital or circumstances, such an amount of land as he might require to enter upon any industrial pursuit. There was another question connected with the land which he desired to touch upon. That was the destruction of timber throughout the country. This was not only of importance for the sake of the timber, but on account of its effect upon the climate and the rainfall. In the older countries of Europe, which had been denuded of large forests, the climatic effect had been so injurious, that they were again planting trees to restore the advantages of climate formerly possessed. In the prairies of America also they had been planting the trees of this colony for the same purpose. He thought it behoved them in this colony not to destroy their fine forests of timber. There had been many reserves throughout the colony, but there had not been so much attention given to this matter as there might have been; and the question should be legislated upon in any new bill introduced into Parliament. The present land law made no provision with regard to the swamp lands or lands liable to be flooded, and it would be necessary to include such a provision in any new bill. From what he had said that day, and at the various meetings he had held, they would be able to judge of the kind of land law he would introduce if elected; and whether it would be beneficial to the interests of the country generally. He would now say a few words upon the question of education. He had really not seen the necessity at the present election of discussing this question. What he meant by that was that he did not think the question had been properly brought before the public. It had been brought before them in a very rude and ruthless way. The agitation that had occurred had not arisen out of defects in the Act itself, but from defective administration. The Council of Education had been lax in half-a-dozen cases, extending over a period of eight years, and in consequence of this some parents began to take alarm. Hence the agitation. His idea was that such an important question as this should have been first dealt with by the representatives of the people in Parliament. There was no doubt that had the question been discussed there that there would have been some distinct issues to place before the electors. One hon. gentleman had a notice of motion on the paper on the subject, and had the question been fairly discussed, and all information elicited as it would have been, the people would have been fairly able to judge upon its merits. He dared say these gentlemen forming the League were eligible enough in themselves to judge of the question if they had all the information obtainable before them. All he had to say was that they were twelve years behind the time. He did not suppose there was any one who doubted the interest he had taken in education. He had, ever since he was a young man, taken a part in the progressive movement for the spread of knowledge among the people, especially among those whose education had been neglected. He had done all he could to establish schools and other institutions in the colony, so that the children of the poor should be educated and taught to become good members of society. There were many gentlemen around him who had taken a similar part in this movement years ago, and it was quite a mistake to suppose that they had all been asleep, and that this League was now agitating for some new thing. As a matter of fact, they had passed a law that had done more for the education of the people of the colony than had been done by the Education Act of any other country for its inhabitants. By our Public Schools Act we had got all that was necessary for the time; and if the Act had been fairly administered, there would have been no complaint. The present law gave to the people all that the League were asking for—though he was not quite sure that the League did know what they were asking for. They had brought forward nothing definite. If he understood them, they accepted the teaching of the Act as regarded secular education, with the exception, that ministers of religion might go into the schools to teach religion one hour in the day. They did not want to eliminate the Bible from the schools nor the Scripture lessons. These gentlemen were really very inconsistent. If they wanted to make the schools secular the Scripture lessons would have to be eliminated. Whatever these people had to say in regard to the Denominational schools the law provided that in them there should be four hours secular instruction given in them daily, the same as in the Public schools, the religious instruction had to be given in the morning before the other lessons; or afterwards in the afternoon. They must remember that the State did not contribute one penny to the construction of Denominational schools. The Council of Education provided the teachers. The Denominational schools of to-day were not the Denominational schools of twenty years ago. There was a difference in the appointment of the teachers, in the conduct of the school, and in the quality of the education given. It was said that the League went in for free education. He wished that the League had had more time to mature their plans; and it was possible they might have gone with them. But to make this change in a hasty manner, without full thought and consideration, was likely to be fruitful of consequences the most serious to the community. There was really no great principle in this matter of free education. It was a matter of opinion whether they should give education free in all cases. The law at present gave education free to those not able to pay for it; and he believed that any person able to pay for the education of his child would be willing to do so. Under the 17th Section of the Act, provision was made for the free education of the poor.

An Elector: As paupers, that is the ugliest part of the Act.

Mr. FARNELL: When people talked about paupers, they did not know the meaning of the word. There was no pauperism in this clause of the Act which he read. The only alteration that he would make in the matter was that instead of the fees being paid to the schoolmaster they should be paid to the Council of Education. The teacher should not know who paid and did not pay the fees, so that he would not be influenced to treat one child differently from another. He did not wish further to argue this question of the League. He maintained that he as well as hundreds of others were in advance of the ideas of the League. If the League would bring the matter before Parliament, and have it discussed, they would know how to deal with it, and if necessary then an appeal could be made to the judgment and intelligence of the people on the subject. He had always been an advocate for building schools before, or as soon, as lock-ups. Often in new settlements of people one of the first things asked for was a court-house or a lock-up; but it had always been his idea that they should put up a school simultaneously. And he might say that he had always thought it unfair that the people in the interior or outside of Sydney, who were often very poor, should be called upon to provide one-third of the cost, while the school buildings in Sydney, where there were many wealthy people, were built at the public expense. With regard to the compulsory principle he maintained that it would be impossible to carry it out through the length and breadth of this land. The Public School Act met the cases of the children in the interior by sending out itinerating teachers, who gave instruction to the shepherds' children on one station during two or three weeks, and to those of others on another station the next two or three weeks. By this means the children got a certain amount of education. When the places became sufficiently populous a permanent school was established, and that school should in future be built at the public expense. He had long thought on the condition of the neglected children, and been an advocate for collecting them together, and putting them not on Biloela or the Vernon, but upon the lands of the colony—in establishments where they would be educated and brought up to farm labour, trades, and other industries which would fit them to become good citizens whose after lives and labours would conduce to the prosperity of the nation. These were the principles he had held for a long time, and he had not seen any reason to alter them. Nor did he think the proposals of the League with regard to these children were so calculated to benefit them. What he meant by that was that the Government should take the whole charge. He would have the Government feed, clothe, and educate the children until they were old enough to look after themselves. It would be cheaper to do that than allow them to run wild about the streets to become criminals afterwards, who would have to be supported in our gaols. (Cheers.) It would perhaps be desirable for him, as a member of the Government, to say something about that Government. He was not going to say that the present or any other Government was a perfect Government, nor was he going to say that if it was turned out of office it could not be replaced. He thought more of the intelligence of his native country than that. There were plenty of persons in the colony able to hold the reins of Government, but they were too money-loving, and not sufficiently patriotic to give up their time to serve the people. (Cheers.) It would be a good thing for the country if more men would come forward as public men. [A voice: "Pay the members and give the working men a chance."] There were no harder working men than members of Parliament. His experience of sending working men into Parliament was this: That as soon as they got into Parliament and found some position that would suit them, they left Parliament to take a situation under the Government, leaving those who had returned them to do the best they could for themselves. (Cheers.) We wanted men in Parliament who would work together for the good of the country. (Cheers.) Now, a word or two about the Government. They took office at the turn of the tide, when the country began to be prosperous. It was fortunate for the Government as well as for the country. As an act of justice, the Government soon after taking office restored the salaries of the Civil servants and wages of the labourers, which had been reduced by a previous Government, because, as it was alleged by the Treasurer of the day, the circumstances of the country required that they should be reduced. It was nothing more than the duty of the Government to do it. But surely they deserved some credit when they brought in good measures. He did not ask the electors of Parramatta to vote for him on those grounds. He stood before them as a politician, having done all he could for them up to the present time. His ambition was to serve his country; and he had always felt a pride in doing anything which his humble abilities permitted him to do in the interest of the colony and for the welfare of his fellow men. (Cheers.) He felt that after fourteen years of public life, and two and a half years life as a Minister of the Crown, he had now more political experience, and was better able to serve the electors than he had ever been before. (Cheers.)

Mr. HUGH TAYLOR hoped the electors would excuse him from making a long speech, as he had a very severe cold. He referred to a printed statement, signed by James Pye, which had been circulated through the electorate during the past day or two, which accused him of stating what was not true when he said he obtained money from the Government for the repair of the dam. He could prove by documentary evidence that the Government did authorise the Mayor to effect certain repairs to the dam. And he called upon Mr. Farnell to bear out that assertion.

Mr. FARNELL said he had not a very distinct recollection of what took place. But so far as he could remember, this was what occurred. It was represented to the Minister that the dam had been washed away by the flood, and that it required reparation. Mr. Taylor spoke to the Minister for Works in reference to it, and the Minister authorised the calling of tenders for a certain amount of rubble work to stop the breach. (Cheers.) Afterwards that order was countermanded by the Minister for Works. That was all he knew about the matter.

Mr. PYE: All that I have stated in the paper referred to is true.

Mr. TAYLOR continued. He thought no one would deny that since he was returned to Parliament, three years ago, he had faithfully fulfilled all the high and important duties that were imposed upon him by the electors. (Cheers.) He referred to the defeat of the Martin Government on the Border duties question, to the futile attempt made by Mr. Forster, Mr. Dalley, and other gentlemen to form an Administration, and to the successful attempt made by Mr. Parkes to form a Government, which had continued in office ever since. He considered that the present Government had conferred greater benefits upon the country than any preceding Government had done. He had assisted them in taking off the tax on tea and sugar, in abolishing the ad valorem duties, in restoring the salaries of the Civil servants, in removing the postal charges on newspapers, in establishing a Californian mail service, in carrying their Railway Loan Bill; and he also supported them in their conduct in reference to Gardiner's case. (Hear, hear.) Several gentlemen occupying positions on the Opposition benches who objected to the release of Gardiner, would have opened all the gaol doors in the country if they could have turned out the present Ministry. What the Government did in releasing prisoners was no new thing. Mr. John Robertson, during the three years he was Colonial Secretary, did not exile prisoners, but he turned loose upon Sydney 180 murderers and robbers. (Groans and cheers.) And yet the gentlemen who were in office and concurred in that were now agitating the country, and attempting to cast a slur upon the Governor for having exiled one prisoner. The Government to which he had alluded did another glaring act. A prisoner who had been sentenced to death had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. But the friends and relations of the prisoner brought great influence to bear upon the Government, and the then Colonial Secretary addressed to Lord Belmore a letter to this effect, "My dear Lord Belmore,—will you be so good as to release the prisoner named in the margin, as I should like him to be at home on Christmas Day, to have dinner with his friends." (Laughter and cheers.) That prisoner was released after serving only twenty months of his sentence. With regard to the Gardiner question, he maintained that his Excellency had acted constitutionally, and right in every way, and had very properly exiled the prisoner. With regard to the education question, he was a thick and thin supporter of the Public Schools Act of 1866. It was the intention of the Colonial Secretary to have the Act carried out in its integrity, which it had never yet been. It was the intention of the Government, if retained in office, to introduce a bill to amend the Public Schools Act, so as to allow every child able to go to school to pay a small fee of 2d. per week—(cheers)—and he was satisfied that there was no man who would not be willing to pay for the education of his children. He should have thought such enlightened gentlemen as were connected with the League would have brought forward something more definite than a programme compulsory and free. How could it be compulsory and free? He contended that compulsory education would work harshly. He had read in the daily papers that a woman had been sent to gaol in England because she did not send her daughter to school, though that daughter had to be kept at home to attend to another sick child while the mother herself went out to earn bread for the family. The League had seven or eight gentlemen travelling all over the colony, some of them paid 30s. and some of them 25s. per day, lecturing, though not for any good to society. It was merely electioneering claptrap. (Cheers.) Where were any of these philanthropic gentlemen when Henry Parkes was denounced from platforms and pulpits every day in the month when endeavouring to carry the Public Schools Act? None of these gentlemen then came forward to assist Mr. Parkes. The Public Schools Act had worked well for eight years. The Colonial Secretary knew that there was now necessity for a slight alteration of it, and was himself going to make that alteration. He had not voted to put £300 per annum into his own pocket, believing that those who asked the electors to repose the sacred trust of a representative in them should know before hand that they were in a position to carry out all that was involved in that trust. He considered that he was in a position to serve them without payment three years ago, and he now offered his services on the same terms, not to be a representative of Parramatta alone, but of the colony as a whole. (Cheers.) He did not go in as a thick-and-thin supporter of the present Government. He had, for instance, voted against their proposal to give the late Chief Justice a Christmas-box of £7000, believing that that gentleman had been well paid for his services. He was in favour of the Government bill dealing with the Civil servants, as he believed that it would be for their benefit and that of the working classes. During the last eighteen months he had formed one of three deputations which waited upon the Minister for Works for the purpose of giving an increase of wages to men working upon the railway line, the reason that induced him to do this being that he thought men who had to work out in all weathers, and had the charge of works, the improper execution of which might cause the loss of life, ought to be well paid. Since 1871, he might point out, what could be proved by documents in Mr. Farnell's possession, that there had been an expenditure on public works in Parramatta of £30,000; and there was upon the estimates now to be submitted to Parliament £12,000 or £13,000 more to be laid out in Parramatta. (Cheers.) Three years ago he had told them that he would go in to represent Parramatta, because previously to that time it had never been mentioned except as Sleepy Hollow. (Laughter and cheers.) But during the last three years it had gained a name of respect all through the country, and outside the country too. (Cheers.) He obtained for their hospital a sum of £175 extra which it had never received before. With the assistance of his colleague, Mr. Farnell, he had obtained a sum of £8300 for deepening the Parramatta River. Then he had obtained, with the assistance of one of their townsmen, gas for their Government establishments, and Captain Fairclough would bear him out that the order to commence the work had been given. He was always in favour of supporting local industries. It was not his intention to ask them to stand out longer in the broiling sun, but he would again address them in the evening. He would request them when they went to the ballot-box to ask themselves when they saw the name of Hugh Taylor, whether since his election he had carried out what he had promised three years ago—whether he had shown any ill-feeling towards any sect in Parramatta—[Voices: No, no]—and whether or not Hugh Taylor did not support by his aid every school, church, and charitable institution in Parramatta. If a favourable answer did come to their mind, then let them vote for Hugh Taylor, and in doing so they might feel assured that he would rather lose his life than injure Parramatta. (Cheers.)

Mr. C. J. BYRNES on coming forward said that it was not true, as was stated in *The Representative*, that he was the nominee of Mr. Lackey, or of any Government. He was there in response to an influentially signed requisition, and he could appeal with confidence to his past history as a reason why they should return him as one of their representatives. He had already served them to the best of his ability in the Civic Council. It was true that he had no Parliamentary actions to point to, but he had no political sins to answer for. He appeared before them as an independent candidate, untrammelled by party. If returned he should exercise the sound sense which God had given him for the best interests of this country. He should vote for measures regardless of the men who brought them in, if they contained elements of good for the country. (Cheers.) He believed that the views upon the Land Bill, given so unmistakably and clear by Mr. Farnell were in accordance with public opinion, and if returned he should give that gentleman his cordial support on that measure. He believed that there had long been a necessity for this alteration of the Land Bill. He was in favour of the extension of railways throughout the length and breadth of the land. It was the best expenditure of public money that could be carried out, as it would make their agricultural lands available for settlement. He was also in favour of an amended Municipalities Act. The present law was full of the most egregious blunders. The law required amendment in regard to the amount of assistance it gave to municipalities. He certainly thought that Parramatta for instance was entitled to more than one-fourth of the local revenue to be devoted from the public funds to keep some twenty-seven or twenty-eight miles of streets in good repair. It should have some more substantial assistance to carry out municipal improvements. If municipalities were extended on every hand, and they were more liberally endowed by the Government, and expected to undertake and carry out works now undertaken at the public cost, there would be much less corruption in the Government of the country, as was shown in members haggling for these works for the price of their votes. If they had a law for compulsory incorporation, he believed there would really be a saving to the country in money. They would not then have such a thing to talk about as the member for Orange getting so much for his district in consideration of the support he gave to the Government. He believed that in the Municipal Amendment Act Mr. Parkes had foreshadowed improvements of the nature he pointed out. Some time ago he had the distinguished honour of being conspicuously noticed by the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, before which he gave evidence on the working of municipalities. And he expressed to the committee a hope that in any amended Municipalities Act, provision would be made for further endowment to the various boroughs. With regard to the water supply, which was a very important matter to Sydney, and to the eastern portion of the county of Cumberland, he should, if returned to Parliament, vote for bringing a supply from the Crow's Nest, as recommended by the Water Commission. And he should also endeavour to get the Government to lay down pipes, or construct works, to bring the water into Parramatta from the dam. With regard to education, he said he was not a member of the League. He regretted exceedingly that the education question had been brought so prominently forward at this election. But he disagreed with Mr. Farnell when he said that the question had been brought forward hurriedly, because the League was at work long before a dissolution of the Assembly was thought of. He was in favour of a thoroughly national system of education—one which would reach every every child in the country. He should support no other system, although he would not disturb any vested interests that had been created under the present Denominational system. (Cheers.) But he would not perpetuate the present system. He would eliminate from the Public Schools Act its Denominational element, because he did not think it was the duty of the State to teach religious dogmas; although, as he had said, he would not disturb any vested interests that had been created under the Act. He was to a certain extent in favour of compulsory education. He contended that the compulsory principle was not so obnoxious as its opponents had endeavoured to make it appear. It was only throwing dust in the eyes of the electors, when candidates confounded the words "free," and "compulsory," and pretended that they meant the opposite of each other. The compulsory clauses of an Act would only apply to those who had no regard for law and order, and he called upon the electors to protect themselves from the ignorance that was growing up in the country. [He quoted from a leading article in yesterday's *Herald*, to show how satisfactorily and effectually the compulsory clauses in the English Act had worked.] It was the duty of the State to step in and educate the children of those who would not or could not afford to educate them. (Cheers.) He thanked them most cordially for the considerate attention they had given to him. They had the destinies of the country confided to their hands, at all events for three years, unless the Electoral Bill was passed in the mean time, which might shorten the time until the next dissolution. There was, he believed, a great necessity for a redistribution of the representation. If he were returned he would come before them at the next election to give them an account of his political stewardship; if not, he would still have another opportunity of appealing to their suffrages. He was satisfied they would exercise the trust they had judiciously and calmly; on the consideration of the various questions enunciated by the various candidates, and he was quite confident that in their strong sympathy for him he should be found to-morrow evening as one of their representatives.

A show of hands was then taken, which the returning-officer declared to be in favour of Mr. Taylor and Mr. Byrnes. A poll was demanded.

On the motion of Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Byrnes, a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to the returning-officer, for the very fair and impartial manner in which he had carried out his duties.

Three cheers were given for the Queen, and for the candidates, and the proceedings terminated.

ELECTORATE OF THE GLEBE.

THE nomination of candidates for the representation of this electorate in the ensuing Parliament took place at noon, yesterday, at the hustings, at the western end of Darling-street. There were some 400 persons present. The Returning-officer (Captain T. S. Rowntree) commenced the proceedings by reading the advertisement by which the meeting had been called together, and the writ empowering him to proceed with the nomination. Captain Rowntree then said that a rumour had got abroad that there was likely to be a noisy meeting, but he hoped, for the honour of Balmain, that they would hear the candidates quietly and peacefully. (Cheers.) He hoped that they would endeavour to keep up the honour of Balmain. (Hear, hear, and a voice: "Who gave the rumour?") He could not say; he had only heard the rumour. He would now call upon Mr. T. S. Mort to propose Mr. Allen. (A voice: "Three cheers for Mr. Mort.")

Mr. MORT said that in beginning he must express his regret to see so many persons here to oppose Mr. Allen to-day. No one could regret more than he did that such persons should be here. (Hear, hear.) And he said so because he did not think there was any reason why they should be here. He maintained that friendships were as nothing when the good of the country was in question. For his own part he respected friendships very much, but he regretted very much to see persons here to-day opposed to Mr. Allen, whom he had always been of opinion were on his (Mr. Allen's) side. There were few men in the country whom he respected more than his good friend Mr. Booth, but he felt regret and shame when he thought that a large number of persons who had supported Mr. Allen would record their votes for Mr. Booth. Now, he wished them to understand that he was not speaking against Mr. Booth's present supporters as individuals, but against them as to the position which they had taken upon this question. He would be sorry if it were thought that he was saying anything in disparagement of gentlemen with whom his relations had been of the most friendly character. He would ask what were the reasons why those friends had come forward to oppose Mr. Allen and to support Mr. Booth, who but the other day had been hand in glove with the Ministry? (Hear, hear.) These having been Mr. Booth's opinions, it was very strange that the present difference of opinion should take place—that is if there was any real difference of opinion. (Cries of "Oh, oh" and "Question.") He did not think that those who read the speech delivered last evening in the Balmain School of Arts would say that there was any difference between his views and those of Mr. Booth. (Cheers, and interruption.) He hoped they would not do despite and violence to their own opinions, or treat them ruthlessly, while the views of Mr. Allen were, on the question of education, so much akin to what it was understood the friends of Mr. Allen were favourable. (Interruption.) He was sure that they would hear him out, and that it was no wish of theirs that injustice should be done to any one. (Uproar.) If he could read plain print—he saw in print this morning an advertisement of the League's, in which it was determined in the third section, "that all aid should be withdrawn from existing Denominational schools." (Hear, hear.) and voice: "Question.") He was sorry to find that he was doubted by those present. (Hear, hear.) He was quite sure that they would believe him when he told it to them. ("The League had nothing to do with it.") He would not say that the advertisement to which he had referred had been published by the authority of the League, but he said simply that he had seen such an announcement in the newspaper. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that the electors would carefully read Mr. Allen's speech, in which he explained to them fully his views on that question which had caused so much excitement—the question of education. (Hear, hear.) His speech was so clear, so plain, and so explicit—there was no shirking the question; and those who would not be pleased and satisfied with his views would be very hard to please indeed. If they were not pleased with what Mr. Allen had told them last night, then they might believe anything they liked. He, for his part, did not believe with Mr. Allen in everything. (Hear, hear.) He believed with him on general grounds. (Hear, hear.) If they would hark back upon the Governor's speech, which was made before this League came into existence, which in one section spoke of the necessity "for extending the provisions of the Public Schools Act, so as to bring the benefits of education within the reach of every family in the country." (Cheers.) He would ask if the strongest Leaguite would go farther—(hear, hear.)—unless it might be that he desired to overturn existing Denominational schools. [A voice: "They don't do that."] He might say that Mr. Allen had always held to any promise that he had made to the electors. (Cries of "No, no!" and "Yes, yes!") But Mr. Allen would speak for himself, and if they put anything before him which he could conscientiously support he would do so. (Uproar.) He would not keep them many minutes if they would only hear him, for on account of the day being so warm he wished to have mercy. ("There is a new locomotive coming.") What was really the difference between the two candidates? He believed they were as follows, so far as he could understand them, for he was not very well up in politics, as they knew that he did not take such an interest in political as he did in social questions, but he knew sufficient to have an idea as to what was going on. Mr. Allen had fully explained away in his speech the misunderstanding which Mr. Booth had with Mr. Allen, and he had so thoughly explained it in his speech that he did not think that he (Mr. Mort) ought to weary them with an explanation. If Mr. Booth had been more of a statesman he would have recognised Mr. Allen's answer as a proper one. God help the Cabinet that would go against a majority. (Cheers.) This was understood as a leading principle. A Cabinet Minister said sometimes that he would go with a Government upon every point but one, but upon that point he would be free. It was understood that on common grounds the members of a Cabinet should stick together. [On Monday week Mr. Allen didn't make a proviso.] He was sure that Mr. Allen had no occasion to make it on the question of education, for if there was any man who had thought out the question of education for the good of the country, it was Mr. Allen. (Cheers.) He was not the man to do as had been charged against him, for he (Mr. Allen) had been fighting all his life in the cause of education. He remembered perfectly well the time when Mr. Allen would not sit on a Denominational School Board—when he sat on a National School Board, when his father (the Hon. George Allen) was sitting on a Denominational Board. If he would assert his own principles on this vital point, they would be found to be all that the wildest league would go in for. Mr. Allen had devoted thus time to the question of education without any remuneration; he had been all his days advocating and carrying out what other men who had sprung up like—[A voice: "Like mushrooms"]—like mushrooms, were only doing by words. Denominational schools had the same books that they had for use in Public schools,—they had teachers provided in the same way as the Public schools. People were not compelled to send their children to Denominational schools unless they liked; and this was a point that all who believed in freedom of action would agree with. It was quite right that schools should be built, everywhere where children could go to them, and that all schools should be built by the State, and taught according to State principles; but this could apply equally to Denominational schools as to Public schools. (Cheers.) But they had heard of late very strange ideas about education now-a-days, and he thought that the League must have met with very strange bedfellows in their pilgrimage—he saw that there were a few religionists among them, but a vast number were of a kind which he must call the tagrag and bobtail, who were absolutely ignorant of religion. (Disorder.) This was a fact, and they could not disprove it. (Disorder.) But what he wanted to say was this, that they ought to preserve the freedom of sending their children to whatever school they liked. There was one man to whom they were much indebted for the liberty they enjoyed—that was Mr. Dalgleish—he knew that his name would be received by them with a great deal of respect. Well, he was a very thinking man—and he had allowed his children to go past a National school, and sent them to Christchurch, and why should he not dot do so. (Cheers, and disorder.) He knew very well that it was talked about that religious teaching was not necessary, for it would be likely to bring boys in early life in opposition to each other. But was this done more in the schoolroom than it was done in the chapel or the church? It was quite idle to say that Denominational teaching engendered such a thing. There was the question about the cost of this thing. Did it occur to them what the cost of it would be. [A voice: "Yes." And another elector: "Something less than our gaols." They must understand that all these schools could not be brought into existence in a minute, and it would be wise to leave the one class of schools until the others could be brought into existence. Mr. Allen had told them that it was the intention of the Government to let the Public schools by degrees prevail over the other. [A voice: "They will starve out one another," and interruption.] He was speaking from his heart, and they should not do anything to make him shirk his subject. He had got as much right to express his free opinions as they had. If the law were to be compulsory it must be enforced; and if it were to be operative, what would it do with those who lived within reach of a school? It would put a shackle round their neck. (Cries of "Oh, oh" and uproar.) How would they like, if they didn't send a child to school, to have the policeman walking in and taking them off to the police-office, which they would have to attend at the loss of a day's work. (Cheers and disorder.) He was ashamed of them. He had always received a quiet hearing from them. He would like to know how they would like their children to be taken up by the police and dragged off to school. (Hear, hear, and disorder.) Compulsion must be one of two things—either something or nothing, and if it were brought about at all it must be an operative law. (Hear, hear, and cries of "Time.") The longer they cried out, the longer he would be. ("Time.") It would be simply absurd to pass a law that would make education generally compulsory in the country. (Hear, hear.) Let them take, for instance, the country ten miles from here, places which he might call little fastnesses; he would ask how would a compulsory Act be made operative there? (Hear, hear.) They had been told that it would only be partial. It had been truly said that the people of the country must be educated gradually. (Hear, hear.) They might perhaps be able to do something to carry out a compulsory clause in a large city like London. They might be able to carry out such a clause in Sydney; but it would not be feasible to carry out such a clause in the country districts. Mr. Allen had told them that the Government would be prepared to build schools, and beside a stated salary would pay the schoolmaster, according to the number of children that went into the school, so that the schoolmaster would be induced to bring moral force to bear, in inducing children to attend the school. Now he (Mr. Mort) could perfectly understand that there was something in that. (Cheers.) Well, they were all agreed that the children should be educated; they only disagreed as to the manner in which that education should be given. (Cheers.) He maintained that there was a very great deal in competition. [A voice: "Yes there is."] He believed one excellent result of competitive schools would be to keep the schools up to the mark, and as had been said men who did not see this did not recognise the results of competition. (Hear, hear.) They know that competition was the soul of trade, and that where there was no competition tyranny and oppression were very likely to find their way. (Cheers.) If the League's views were carried out, how could one man, an inspector, in a given district be able to carry out strictly the provisions of the law? He could not be immaculate, so they placed themselves in the hands of one man to keep up that special vigilance that should be kept up over all the schools. (Hear, hear.) He did not understand how they could hesitate for one moment between the gentlemen whom he had to propose and Mr. Booth. [A voice: "We have no hesitation."] With all respect to Mr. Booth, whom he believed to be a most excellent man in every way, he thought that he ought to have gone somewhere else, and not have sought to displace Mr. Allen. (Groans and cheers, and interruptions.) Now, these interruptions were senseless. He knew them very well, and he had thought that they would have shown themselves more sensible men. [A voice: "Why did not Mr. Booth go up for West Sydney?"] There were certainly plenty of places where Mr. Booth's services would have been jumped at. Why, if he chose another electorate he would travel many miles to help him. (Cheers and laughter.) He maintained that Mr. Allen had done all that a man could have done for the electorate that he represented. They could state nothing that he had not done for them that had required doing. (Hear, hear.) There had been something alleged against Mr. Allen last night that he had not done; but it turned out that the matter was one that should have been attended to by Mr. Booth. (Hear, hear, and a voice: "You didn't take Mr. Booth through the Dry Dock the other day, as you did Mr. Allen.") He did take Mr. Allen through the dock, but he did so advisedly. (Cheers and uproar.) Mr. Booth had also been over his dock, and knew every person there. He (Mr. Mort) thought that it would be complimentary to the electors who were at work at the dock if Mr. Allen were to go there and speak to them, and he advised him to do so. (Groans and cries of "Hear, hear," and a voice, "of course you did not mean anything when you took him to the dock?") He took Mr. Allen there for the purpose—as he wished him to secure every man that he could morally secure. (Groans and cheers.) What he did he said he would do again. He made no secret about it. He treated his workmen as free men, not as brute beasts; and he left them quite free to exercise their judgment as to whom they would support. (Cries of "What about the tagrag," and "Twelve engines are coming out.") He thought that Mr. Allen would bear comparison in any way with any member in the Cabinet, or in the community. (Cheers.) It would be a fatal mistake to put out Mr. Allen, who understood his business thoroughly, whose education eminently fitted him for the position which he was called upon to occupy, and whose conscientiousness was so well known. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Allen would not make specious promises for the mere purpose of getting hold of their votes. He might have told them all sorts of things, and have so gained their votes, but he was sure that no thought of doing so had ever entered Mr. Allen's mind. (Hear, hear.) The pay of Mr. Allen, what was it? What was the sum of £1500 per year as compared with the emoluments that he might make by his own private business? (Cheers.) It was certainly not the pay that induced Mr. Allen to hold his present office. It was unquestionably the honour that attached to the office that he filled. (Cries of "Time;" and a voice, "Is Mr. Booth able to take his place?") No, certainly not. [A voice: "What about the little arrangement of £7000 to the Chief Justice?"] He would not shirk that question, as he believed that Sir Alfred Stephen was fairly entitled to the grant. (Groans and cheers.) If they had been the same time in office that Sir Alfred Stephen had been—if they had spent the same amount of money that he had spent for the benefit of his fellow-creatures—if the speaker had lived to such an advanced age as Sir Alfred Stephen in the service of the country—he believed that he would be entitled to a grant of £7000. (Cheers.) He thought that Mr. Allen deserved all honour for the part which he had taken in supporting the grant to Sir Alfred Stephen. [A voice: "What about the man that fell over and was drowned—this man being in the Government employ?"] There was a little matter that he would read to them, and say but little more. (Interruption.) They had better be patient, as he had done nothing against any working man. He never asked a man what his faith was when he came to seek employ at his works. [A voice: "What about the eight hours?"] He never opposed the eight-hour system. (Cheers.) If any man said that he had he would forgive him. (Interruption.) Personally he had never opposed the eight hour system. (Cried of "Oh, oh!") He might have suggested it as a matter of policy. [Cries of—"When it suited you." "You were compelled to do it." "You cannot help yourself."] He had extracted the following from that morning's paper, which would be found to bear on the following election:—"Looking on the number of questions that are continually cropping up, and on which opinions must necessarily be divided, it is impossible that any candidate can honestly be in harmony with the views of the majority of his constituents on all these questions. In fact the majority in the constituency itself will not be the same on all these questions. Take, for instance, the questions that have now been put before the public, those namely—of education, municipal reform, railway policy, immigration, and the settlement of land. If each constituency could be distinctly polled on each one of these questions, the majorities would not be the same on any two. How is it possible then that any member can be in harmony with the views of the majority of his constituents on all of them? Under such circumstances some latitude of opinion is inevitable, and some general confidence must be exercised in the integrity of the member, and in his openness to new light, and in his willingness to deal fairly with the subject." The article from which he quoted went on to say—"But precisely in proportion as some confidence has thus to be reposed in his integrity and ability, and precisely in proportion as it becomes desirable to trust him as a trusted representative and not as a delegate, precisely in that proportion is it necessary to have men of character; yet as a rule constituencies have attached too little weight to character considered as an element in the fitness of a representative, and have attached an overwhelming importance to his pronouncing accurately some particular shibboleth. This is one of the misfortunes of having any Parliament elected on one particular cry. Men elected because they are sound on one point are sent into the Legislature of the country where they have to deal with scores of other questions, scarcely less important. With one merit they often have scores of demerits. Satisfactory in one respect, they are deficient elsewhere. Of course it will often happen that one question is so predominant in its interest at a general election that for the time being it eclipses all others, and it is necessary occasionally to make a great effort to give a decisive and final settlement as to some disputed line of policy. But at the same time there is no state of things which gives such a chance for inferior men as raising one particular cry. The Government of the country is a complex matter, and its safe and wise conduct does not depend on the settlement this way or that way of any one particular dispute; and under these circumstances it is not safe or wise to lose sight of general fitness of a candidate out of regard to any mere speciality. If constituencies wished to be well served they must look out for honourable men, and if they want honourable men to serve them, they must make the post of representative one that can be not only held with honour, but obtained with honour. They must not make it necessary for any man to cloak his real views before them; nay, they must not make it politic, and they must not in word or act tempt those whom they wish to represent them to play the hypocrite." He thoroughly agreed with these sentiments, and hoped that they also would agree with them. But he would say in conclusion that they had a privilege in their hands beyond all price. He implored them to consider mainly the merits and demerits of the candidates before them. (Cheers.) They should consider how well Mr. Allen had served them as their member—for he did not think they could say that he had not done so. [Cries of "No, no!" and "Yes, yes!"] They should consider that it was now attempted to displace Mr. Allen by the means of one who had voted side by side with him till about ten days ago. (Cheers.) One who had agreed with him on matters of policy, one who could not object to the action of Mr. Allen, except, he believed, on one point, and that was on the question of a vote to Sir Alfred Stephen. (Cheers.) Having this right of choice in their hands, he hoped they would not sacrifice it, or sell their birthright for mere friendship's sake. (Hear, hear.) He was more interested in Mr. Booth than he was in Mr. Allen. He and Mr. Allen were not co-religionists. They were never companions. He had watched Mr. Allen, however, as a member—he had never known him break his word. (Cheers.) He begged to submit to them, as a fit and proper person to represent this constituency, the Hon. George Wigram Allen. (Cheers.)

Mr. AMBROSE THORNLEY seconded the proposition. As he was but a working man they could not expect him to speak so well as the last speaker had done. (Hear, hear.) He would not occupy them long, and felt confident that as working men they would listen to him without interruption. (Hear, hear.) He had no idea of leading them astray—of leading them to do anything contrary to their wishes. (Hear, hear.) He had been acquainted with Mr. Allen for a great number of years. He was a neighbour of his, and so far as moral character was concerned there was none whom he knew to eclipse him. [A voice: "No one will do it."] As regarded his social weight in the Legislative Assembly it was very great. They had seen that while he had been a representative of this constituency Mr. Allen had done more for it than all the other members from the days of old John Campbell till the present time. And if he made a promise to do anything for them, he had kept it, and if he had done so hitherto he would so again if they returned him. (Cries of "No, no," and "Yes, yes.") All their noise would not interfere with his confidence in Mr. Allen; but of course they were quite at liberty to form their own opinions. There had been nothing that he had been asked by the constituency to do since he first went into the House that Mr. Allen had not made every exertion to perform. Mr. Allen was a man of sound education, or he could not have performed the duties of the office which he now held. (Hear, hear.) They knew very well, in spite of what had been said on the contrary by some persons, that Mr. Allen could have made four or five times as much in his profession. Their having chosen him as their member, and his having been chosen as a member of the Ministry reflected great honour upon them. (Cheers.) The very fact of his being a Minister gave Mr. Allen greater power to carry out the wishes of the members than if he had been merely a private member. (Cheers.) They could not accuse him of having taken office merely for the sake of a paltry £1500 a year. [A voice: "Can you tell us what he has done?"] Mr. Allen had attended to local and general improvements. There was an electoral law which had been wanted for some time—they wanted an additional member for the electorate. Well, through the action of Mr. Allen the Electoral Bill had been carried past its third reading, and if the House had but continued to sit a little longer it would have become law. Mr. Allen wished to let the Public schools spread by degrees over the country as the country would be prepared for them. He did not desire to set class against class, but to have everything done in an amicable way. He would conclude by seconding the nomination of Mr. George Wigram Allen as a fit and proper person to represent Glebe and Balmain.

Mr. EWEN WALLACE CAMERON was received with cheers on rising to propose the nomination of Mr. Booth. He said that it was no trifling matter that had brought him before them; and it was because he thought a great principle was involved that he was not content to stand by while others fought the battle. He put aside the personal merits of the candidates; and he thought there was a deep undercurrent at work in society, and that the circumstances of the time required that men should act with judgment and caution. His esteemed friend, Mr. Mort, had urged them to act according to their conscientious convictions. He, for his part, said the same; and he had no fear but that they would arrive at a just decision. (Hear, hear.) It would ill become him to draw invidious comparisons, but he believed it was his duty to say a few words for his respected friend Mr. Booth. What could the people of Balmain say against Mr. Booth, or in what respect was Mr. Allen more a friend to the electorate than Mr. Booth? Was there a man in the electorate who deserved better of his fellows, especially of his fellow workmen, than Mr. Booth, who by his industry and independence had raised himself to the proud position in which he stood before them. His private benevolence was large and unostentatious, and he had taken a part in every movement for the public good. (Cheers.) It was men of enterprise, such as Mr. Booth and Mr. Mort, who advanced the progress of the community, and he thought the people ought to look up to them with respect and esteem. (Cheers.) Men such as these, having large hearts and progressive ideas, were the men we should delight to honour. He said nothing to the disparagement of Mr. Allen, but he thought the constituency might safely confide its interests to the keeping of a large-hearted man of great practical experience. Mr. Booth might not be an educated man, but he could express himself with terseness and vigour, and would be heard with more respect in the Legislature than many of those roaring and ranting representatives who often tired out the patience of sensible men. He thought they would be disposed to take Mr. Booth's practical experience as against Mr. Allen's theoretical opinion. (Cheers and groans.) Why did Mr. Booth and himself appear before them to-day? It was because they wished to advocate love, goodwill, and charity one to another. What brought the discord about. (The League.) What was the question that was disturbing the minds of the people throughout the length and breadth of the colony? (The League.) It was not the League. If the evil did not exist the remedy would never be proposed. (Cheers.) The cause of all this disturbance was the anti-Christian spirit of the Denominationalists. (Cheers.) That was his sincere and conscientious conviction. He held out the hand of brotherly love to all denominations; but he said that the sooner this excrescence of Denominationalism upon our education system was swept away the better it would be for the colony, and the sooner the different bodies of Christians would shake hands with each other in the spirit of love, charity, and goodwill. (Cheers.) The sectarianism of Denominational teaching caused discord, and was not the religion of our Saviour. [Mr. MORT: "You will have it all knocked on the head shortly."] No. If the reform now advocated were brought about instead of a mock religion, we should have the genuine spirit of true religion throughout the colony. (Cheers.) He did not want to leave religion to the secular master who was not qualified to teach it. ("No!") What did the Bishop of Sydney say? He was of the same religion as the Bishop of Sydney, but he claimed the right to think for himself, and he took exception to what the Bishop said. He thought the Bishop was not forwarding the work of his Master by the position he had taken up on this question. The Bishop, in a letter in this day's *Herald*, said: "'No sophisms, however oily or boisterous, can do away with this plain fact.' This, at the risk of being deemed oily or boisterous, I deny. It is not true that we desire to maintain our schools for the sake of teaching 'sectarian dogmas and formulae.' It is for the sake of teaching the Word of God by those who are competent to give the instruction—*i. e.*, the teachers in the respective schools." Now, with all due deference to the Bishop of Sydney, and the Archbishop, and the parsons, he said that the State-paid schoolmaster was not the right person to teach the Word of God. (Cheers.) Secular instruction was defined by the Schools Act to mean religious instruction as distinctive from dogmatical and polemical theology; and that was the meaning that we attached to the word "secular" in regard to education. Let the children of all denominations be educated together, and let the clergy go and give religious instruction as they ought to do. He did not wish to put down Denominational schools. Let the denominations have them; but do not let the whole community be called upon to pay for them. (Cheers.) It was not sound policy in the State to attempt to teach different religions; for how could it do so? The man who had brought forward Mr. Booth, so far from trying to set man against each other, were trying to bring all together, and to unite them in the bonds of goodwill and mutual respect. (Cheers.) If they adhered to the provision which said that secular instruction only should be imparted by the State, the clergy could then teach Denominationalism, but not at the expense of

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the State. He asked them to think out the question for themselves, and if they did so, he had no doubt they would support large-hearted men with liberal unsectarian principles, who would strive to promote good will among our fellow men. (Cheers.) He proposed Mr. John Booth as a fit and proper person to represent them. (Cheers.)

Mr. S. H. Terry said that he had been unexpectedly called upon to second the nomination of Mr. Booth, but he performed the duty with much pleasure. Mr. Booth was capable of scrutinising the actions of the Government, and giving a fair and honest vote upon all questions submitted to the House. (Cheers.) Mr. Booth would support them when they were right, but he would not come up to the standard of the Prime Minister who said that he did not want these singularly independent men who would support him when he was right, but not when he was wrong. (Cheers and laughter.) He did not think that was a principle which the working men of this constituency would stamp with their approval. He believed this so-called liberal Ministry had done good, but he believed also that they had proposed great wrong. ["Why did Booth support them?"] Mr. Booth only supported them when he thought they were right. Among the wrongs which they proposed was a clause in the Electoral Bill, that no candidate should be nominated until he had paid £50 down into the hands of the returning-officer. ("Go it," cheers, and interruption.) Under democratic institutions, the right of the people to choose their own representatives ought to be unrestricted. Every elector had a right to go before a constituency and ask for their suffrages. Mr. Booth had opposed the release of the prisoner Gardiner; and he said that any Government who could brand the petitions of the people as being clamorous and unjust, were not worthy of the confidence of the people. (Cheers and interruption.) Why should not Mr. Booth oppose a Minister of the Crown, if he did not believe in the Government. [He supported them.] But he is now opposed to them. A Government which could propose in their Upper House Bill that no man, in the receipt of wages, should have a vote, were not deserving the people's confidence. (Cheers and dissent.) The Government took great credit for doing away with pensions, and yet Mr. Allen, the Minister for Justice, proposed to give the late Chief Justice, already in the receipt of £1400 a year pension, a gratuity of £7000. He was not a thick and thin supporter of the Government; and he said a Ministry who were capable of selling their colleague were not honest. The Ministry had appointed the best man to the office of Chief Justice, because the people insisted on it; but the Government did none the less a wrong by making a promise to the late Attorney-General which they had not the courage to keep. That did not show much honesty in the Government. (Interruption.) He had much pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mr. Booth. (Cheers and groans.)

Mr. Mossman proposed himself as a fit and proper person to represent the constituency. He made some remarks in reference to what he endeavoured to show was inconsistent conduct on the part of Mr. Cameron, the nominator of Mr. Booth, in his having expressed himself as being opposed to the maintenance of Denominational schools, while he had rendered great assistance in establishing one recently.

Mr. Allen then came forward to address the electors, and he was received with a burst of cheers. He said he would endeavour to make his remarks as short as possible, for he had addressed the electors so many times that they must know the sentiments which he held. The difficulty he had in addressing them was that he had so much to say that he found it hard to compress it. He heartily concurred in what had been said by some speakers—that the electors should vote according to their consciences. He asked them to consider the question well, and vote according to their consciences. He did not want one vote from any man if he were not thought to be a better man than his opponent. He did not intend to say a word against Mr. Booth, but it was necessary that he should contradict statements which had been made by Mr. Booth's friends. He had seen an advertisement, signed by several gentlemen, in which they pretended to confirm statements which were made at Mr. Booth's meeting. They did not go to the full extent of what was said by Mr. Booth and his supporter, Mr. Bromfield, because those two gentlemen said that he (Mr. Allen) had no fixed principles—that he refused to state his opinions until the manifesto of the Premier had been published. That was entirely false, and no one would say the contrary to his face. [A voice: "I will."] What! that he refused to state his principles or what he thought! Never in his life! What he said had been misunderstood. He was asked what the Government intended to do, and he said he could not tell that until a majority of the Ministers decided upon the policy they should pursue. (Cheer.) Could he have said anything else? [Cries of "No"!] He said, too, that if upon any important matter he differed with the Government, he should not hesitate to vote against them, and resign his position as a Minister. [A voice: "Anything of vital importance?"] He presumed it would be no trivial matter that would induce a Minister to retire from a Ministry. It would not be such a matter as the question of forming a street in Balmain. What was the question? [A voice: "The education question."] He had said, and his life had proved it, that he was a supporter of national and secular education. [A voice: "Denominational."] Never in his life did he support Denominational education. (Cheers.) He had worked for twenty years in the cause of education, and he worked with the Education Commission, through whose endeavours the Public Schools Act was passed. The Public schools had increased in number until there are now upwards of 700. Was not that a large advance in the cause of education? [A voice: "It is better than yes."] He thought so; actions would go further than talk with the electors. Since the passing of the Act Denominational schools had decreased from 317 to 269. That showed the aim of the Act was not to increase Denominational schools in the country. He was surprised to see that gentlemen who had advocated Denominational education ten years had suddenly turned round and become converts to the principles advocated by the League. He did not turn round as a weathercock in this way. (Cheers.) He supported the system when it was unpopular in this country. [A voice: "You have done so since Tuesday week."] The same sentiments which he expressed now he expressed to the gentlemen who waited upon him in his office. (Cheers, and cries of "No.") There were many who could confirm what he said, and whoever said to the contrary did not speak the truth. He thought they knew him too well to think that he could stand upon the hustings and say what he knew to be untrue. On more than one occasion, when he had stood before them, he had been asked a question, an affirmative answer to which would have secured to him a great many votes, but he declined to do so, and, therefore, lost the support he would otherwise have received. If any gentleman would take the trouble to read the speech which he delivered on Tuesday evening, and which was reported correctly in yesterday's *Herald*, they would see that the opinions he was now stating were suggestions which he had offered to Mr. Parkes, and not which Mr. Parkes had suggested to him. [An elector: "Oh, you are the father of the Public Schools Act, and Mr. Parkes takes the credit for it."] He did not think so at all. The Commissioners of National Education asked for it. Mr. Parkes brought the bill into Parliament, and to him the credit of passing the Act was due; but it was not fair to leave the Commissioners out of the question altogether. It was hardly worth while repeating what he said on the previous night. If the electors would read the report of his speech in the *Herald* they would see his sentiments set forth very plainly. He came before them, not simply as George Wigram Allen alone, but as one of the Ministry, and he believed most of them would admit that the Ministry had done good service to the country. They did not take credit to themselves, as had been stated in a newspaper, for having made the sun to shine—for, if they did, he would wish it not to shine quite so much as it was doing then—or for the showers of rain which fertilized the earth, or for the increased price of wool, or any other providential blessing. They looked higher, and gave credit to Him from whom all those good things came. They took credit for not interfering injuriously with the trade of the country, for not hampering it, but assisting it by every means in their power and taking advantage of the opportunities which Providence afforded them. He thought the Ministry had done good service in the development of the mineral wealth of the country, and in the development of all the industries of the country. They had removed the obnoxious ad valorem duties, which weighed so heavily on this port. [An elector: "And so did Mr. Booth."] He did not doubt it. Mr. Booth supported the Ministry; but the Ministry brought in the measure, and surely they deserved credit for what they did. He believed that Mr. Booth supported most, if not all, of the measures of the Government. [An elector: "What about the Chief Justice?"] He would say something about that. He did not intend to shirk any question. Taking advantage of the prosperity of the country, the Government got rid of that incubus—that deficit debt of £800,000, and paid off the railway debt of £[illegible],000. They also paid off the sum which the Legislature authorised to be borrowed for the purpose of paying to the Civil servants the deductions that had been made from their salaries; and after all that, there was a large balance to the credit of the general revenue of the country. Some portion of that balance would be used for repaying portions of the debt, and some would be spent for the general improvement of the country. During last year nearly one million sterling was expended for roads and bridges, and nearly the same amount was asked for this year. That surely was something. [An Elector: "You had the money to do it with."] They had the money, and they used it effectively. They did not say they made it. The net proceeds of the railways were now paying nearly four per cent. on the debt incurred year after year, and this was improving. The Government had extended the telegraph lines throughout the colony, restored the salaries of the Civil servants, and reduced the postal and telegraph rates. Surely these were some services. They endeavoured to recast the Electoral Act, an amendment of which was very much required by the people in many parts of the country,—in no place more so than in the Glebe and Balmain—and he was sure that those who knew him would give him credit for having done his best to get the Act passed. [An elector: "It should have been passed."] Whose fault was it that it was not passed? It went from the Legislative Assembly to the Legislative Council, and there it was met with obstruction. Provisions were introduced by the Council, and when the bill was returned to the Assembly the Speaker decided that those provisions were unconstitutional, and the bill was withdrawn. Was that the fault of the Government? When the House met last session the bill was again introduced and passed as far as the third reading. But it was of no use for him to delay on the Electoral Bill because they all knew what it was. [An elector: "We feel the want of it now."] He thought they did. It would have been more satisfactory for Balmain and the Glebe if they could each return one member. (Cheers.) He was surprised at the nominator of Mr. Booth asking them why they should go out of Balmain to find a man to represent them. Were not the Glebe and Balmain united? Could they find any man who lived in both places? If they elected Mr. Booth, the Globe would have cause to complain. [A voice: "Take turn about."] This argument was surely too paltry to merit consideration. He would be ashamed to use such clap-trap to intelligent electors. He had never asked the residents of the Glebe to support him because he lived there. He would tell them, shortly, the amendments which he thought should be inserted in the Public Schools Act. He believed in secular education. [An elector: "Compulsory?"] To a certain extent—(hear, hear)—and to a certain extent only. He had always believed in secular instruction, and would do his best to make it the law of the land, but it must be brought about gradually, and by the general acceptation of the people. We must build Public schools throughout the country at the public cost, in order that the children of the people of the country might have the best schools and the best education at the command of the Government. The mode of remunerating teachers would have to be altered so that the invidious distinction between those children who pay and those who do not might be removed from the minds of the teachers. He proposed that the fees should go to the Council of Education, and that the teachers, in addition to their regular salary, should receive a certain sum proportionate to the number of children attending the school. [A voice: "A commutation."] This was not a thought of to-day. He thought, too, that we should not have had this fuss about Denominational schools if the regulations of the Council and the provisions of the Act had been carried out as strictly as they should have been. He did not think that the Council should maintain the small competing schools in some parts of the country when they do not comply with the provisions of the Act. He believed it would be an improvement if the minimum required in these schools were raised, because he thought no schools should be allowed to have a master unless there were sufficient children to occupy his attention. Those were the amendments which he thought were required. The municipalities established under the Act of 1867 should have, he thought, a further endowment. The endowment was now about to cease, but he thought it should be continued. Throughout the country the Government had expended money in making roads and bridges, and he could not see any justice in not helping those who help themselves by raising taxes. The water and sewerage questions were of great importance, and they would be attended to as soon as the House met. The bill before introduced would be introduced again, and the Government would endeavour to press it through. He did not think there was any one present who could say that he (Mr. Allen) had not performed all that he promised when he stood before them on the last occasion. If there was any one thing which he had neglected he would like to hear it mentioned. If not, he could assume that silence gave consent. (Cheers.) He explained the other day that the Government were determined to form and make Western-street, and that a sum of money had been placed upon the Estimates for the purpose of carrying out that determination. The Abattoir Road was also to be made. The sum of £2000, which was placed on the Estimates, was said to be insufficient; and if the tenders were reasonable, any further amount required would be asked from Parliament. He had worked hard for the reclamation of Blackwattle Swamp. He saw it stated, in a squib in a newspaper the other day, that he had not brought the reclamation about yet, but that Mr. Booth would do it if he should be returned. Whether he (Mr. Allen) or Mr. Booth should be returned or not the swamp would be reclaimed, because the Government had the money to do it with. [A voice: "What about the Abattoirs?"] He thought something should be done in reference to White Bay, and he was surprised that the people of Balmain had never stirred in that matter. He had often been surprised that no elector of Balmain had ever troubled himself to urge the matter upon the Government. In the Act which was passed to reclaim Blackwattle Swamp—an Act which was passed before he became a Minister of the Crown—he reserved a clause reserving not less than one-fourth for recreation purposes, and if returned as their member he would try to get if possible even a larger part of the reclaimed land. He did not believe in the whole of the land being sold. [A voice: "We will have it all."] He believed that the Government would be satisfied after selling so much as would pay the cost of reclamation, and to let them have the remainder for the benefit of the residents of the Glebe and of Sydney generally. Had not the Government deserved well at their hands? Yes. Had not its administration been liberal and vigorous? [A voice: "What about the Abattoirs?"] Had not the free trade policy of the Government, the abolition of the ad valorem duties, the reduction in the numbers of taxed articles, the extension of postal and telegraphic communication, the reduction of postal and telegraphic charges—had not all these measures been beneficial to the country? (Cheers.) Had not those measures conduced the colony to increased prosperity? (Hear, hear.) Had not the public works of the colony been carried on with vigour since the present Government had been in office? (Cheers.) Was there not intelligence, not ability in the railway policy of the Government?—a policy which was intended to develope the resources of the country? (Cheers.) Did not the Government now in office make a determined stand against the arrogant assumptions of Victoria in regard to the Postal route. [A voice: "Yes." and cheers.] Had not the patronage of the country been properly used by the Government. (Hear, hear.) Let them look at all the appointments that had been made in the Public departments, and from the highest to the lowest offices? Was there any man here who could say that any of the officers had been appointed otherwise than by merit. (Cheers.) Very well, then, these things deserved that they should exercise confidence in the Ministry; and now, perhaps, he might be permitted to say a word or two for himself. (Hear, hear; and a voice: "Take your time.") He was not going to say much more. He had been before them three times, and had been elected by them as their member three times. [A voice: "And you will be elected this time."] He defied anybody to say that he had not done all that he had promised—that he had not done good service to the people. [A voice: "If Parkes would allow you."] "If Parkes would allow him"—he disdained such remarks—he treated them with contempt. He had never been backward to express his opinions while he had been in the Ministry, or backward in acting according to them; and he had never jibbed when the time came that he should speak. (Cheers.) Talk about its being worth his while to keep his office in the Ministry, he would not insult them by supposing that they thought that he would keep it for the sake of the pay. He was surprised to hear some one say that he would be well paid. During twelve months he had not spent one hour in private business, and if he could not in that business make several times over that £1600 he might shut up. [A voice: "How much overtime do you make?"] He had worked from 6 o'clock in the morning till 4 o'clock next morning, and he had worked on every day till 12 and 2 o'clock. [A voice: "Are you in favour of the eight hours?"] He found that he had to work much more. He had not, however, a man in his employ who worked more than eight hours. [A voice: "You are not a bad fellow, but Booth is a better."] Very likely he was. If they thought Mr. Booth would be the better representative of the two, they should give him their vote. [A voice: "We will."] He did not think that it was fair that Mr. Booth should have come out against him, seeing that his sentiments and those of Mr. Booth were so nearly alike, more particularly their sentiments on public education. [A voice: "Mr. Booth has no education sentiments at all." Another voice, "Yes, he has."] But if Mr. Booth's sentiments were those of the League—and he was not inclined to think they were—then they would be somewhat different from his own. He did not think that Mr. Booth had said that Denominational schools should cease to be certified or supported by the State. [A voice: "Yes, he does."] He meant—should cease to be supported by the State in due time. (Hear, hear.) His (Mr. Allen's) idea was that certificates should be withdrawn when the minimum attendance could not be obtained. [A voice: "What about the abattoirs?"] Some long time ago there was some money put on the Estimates to improve the Abattoirs. The matter had been before the Government for some time, as it was thought that there was a necessity to remove the abattoirs from Glebe Island. The money it was decided should not be spent in these improvements until the Government should first have come to the conclusion on the question. It had been concluded that it was possible they could have meat sent from the country, or somewhere on the railway line, where stock could be slaughtered under better arrangements than those that existed at the Abattoirs. ["What necessity is there, then, for making a road there?"] The road was intended to go to and from the punts, and would be greatly to the benefit of the inhabitants of Balmain. He was inclined to think that the time would come when the Abattoirs would have to be removed—(hear, hear)—and he believed that large numbers of people in Balmain and the Glebe would be benefited by the removal of those Abattoirs. (Hear, hear.) If they felt confident that he would act as an efficient and proper representative, he should be glad to have their votes; but if not, and they thought that Mr. Booth was a better man, then he was most certain they should vote for him. (Cheers.)

An Elector: Are you in favour of the San Francisco mail steamers having the use of the Fitzroy Dock?

Mr. Allen: The matter was one of a private contract before I had anything to do with the present Ministry. If I had had anything to do with it I would have voted against it. I do not think that aid should be given to private contractors unless it were shown that that aid would be for the benefit of the country.

An Elector: Are you in favour of increasing the policemen's pay?

Mr. Allen: Perhaps the gentleman will propose that the policemen shall be supplied with umbrellas for such a hot day as this. (Laughter.) This is a matter of departmental arrangement that does not belong to my province.

Elector: In the event of the Circular Quay improvements being carried out, will you be in favour of the work being done here instead of sending home, as was the case with the works in Darling Harbour?

Mr. Allen: I don't agree with Mr. Booth, who goes in for timber. (Laughter.) There is plenty of good stone here. I do not go in for the importation of iron to do the work. (Cheers.)

Elector: Did you explain the reason why you wished to vote £7000 to the late Chief Justice?

Mr. Allen: Yes I did. Sir Alfred Stephen was entitled twenty years ago to a certain pension. He worked on twenty years longer without receiving any pension until he retired. I believe his salary has always been too small. In Victoria the salary of Chief Justice was £3000 per year, for many years. Now it is £3500. The other Judges of the Supreme Court of this colony are paid higher salaries in proportion than that which the Chief Justice receives. I do not see why the Judges should get less here than they do in Victoria. You must have talented men—men of superior abilities and qualifications, the best that can be found to fill the office. If you expect to have a good man as a Judge, you must pay him a good salary. (Hear, hear.) It was because Sir Alfred Stephen received a salary which was altogether below his deserts that I thought that he deserved good treatment at the hands of the Legislature. (Cheers.) And I think there are very few who will think that I did wrong. [One person here called out "He got plenty," and another "It was quite right to give him a pension, for he saved the country £20,000."] Yes, he saved that and a great deal more. This was a promise to Sir Alfred before I joined the Government; but I perfectly approved of it, and I proceeded to press the matter with my whole heart and soul. [A voice: "You did right." Another person: "If you were out here in the sun you would be in favour of a 'Booth.'"] Oh certainly, I am in favour of a booth. [Great laughter.]

Elector: "Would you be in favour of importing machinery for manufacturing locomotives, instead of sending extensive orders home?"

Mr. Allen: I think the Government have shown their desire to see such works carried out in the colony. They have given orders, I believe, to Mr. Mort's works, to Messrs. Vale and Lacy, and to Mr. Russell. If any of these firms take contracts from the Government, the Government cannot force them to have the work done in the country. But it was expected they would do so. (Hear, hear.) I believe that it would be unfair to the contractors for such works not to recognise the fact, that as they were required immediately it was almost impossible to carry the contracts out unless they imported part of the machinery.

Elector: What are your opinions about protection?

Mr. Allen: I am certainly a free trader; but I am willing to have work done in the country where it is possible to do so.

Elector: Is the present Public Schools Act a compromise between National and Denominational education?

Mr. Allen: Yes, it is.

Elector: Are you in favour of compromising a principle?

Mr. Allen: Yes, I am.

Elector: Is secular education common to both schools?

Mr. Allen: The secular education was precisely the same in both schools.

Elector: Did the Act, in point of fact, require that the teacher in a Denominational school should be of the same religion as the scholars?

Mr. Allen: The Act requires that "the teacher of a Denominational school shall be of the same religion as that of the school to which he belongs." And if we had Denominational schools at all, we should not seek in a Roman Catholic school a Protestant teacher, or in a Protestant school a Roman Catholic one. (Hear, hear.) I desire, however, to see the day when we will have Public schools only.

Elector: Why not put an end to Denominational schools within a certain number of years?

Mr. Allen: Can you tell me when?

Elector: Within ten years.

Mr. Allen: When I met the League they told me within three years, now they take to ten years. I could not fix the time. It will be done as we can educate the people of the country to believe in it, and to do that I will use my utmost endeavours.

Elector: When the deputation waited upon you from the League did not they tell you that they were quite willing to leave the time at which Denominational schools should be wiped out to the wisdom of Parliament?

Mr. Allen: He asks me whether a deputation from the League did not tell me that they were willing to leave the time to the discretion of Parliament. I am perfectly willing to leave it so. But this is not the question. They wished to pledge me to a particular time. (Cries of "No, no.")

Elector: One question more Mr. Allen. Did the deputation of the League ask you to fix any definite time, or ask you to fix a time that would be determined by the Legislature?

Mr. Allen: They asked *me* to fix three or five years.

Elector: What deputation do you refer to?

Mr. Allen: The deputation that waited upon me in my office on the Monday afternoon. I was also asked the same question on the evening of the same day.

Elector: The deputation that waited upon you at your office were there not as a deputation of the League, but at your invitation—was it not so?

Mr. Allen: No. I said that I would be willing to receive any people who wished to see me upon the question of education. At the house of Mr. Mansfield, did I make a statement of this kind, or was I asked such a question as you aver I replied to?

Elector: Yes; you said there three or five years.

Another elector: I was one of a deputation from the League, and was chairman of a meeting. I asked Mr. Allen no such proposition as you have stated, nor was such a proposition made. I said we were quite willing to leave the matter to the discretion of Parliament.

Mr. Allen: I assert, on the contrary, that I was asked a definite time.

The Elector (who had asked the first educational questions): There are several representatives of the League here present, who were present when the words, "two, three, five, or seven years" were used.

Mr. Allen: Does not that confirm my statement that a definite time was mentioned. (Cheers, and a voice: "The speaker was one of the Highland Brigade.") You will see that two gentlemen of the League—Mr. Gow and Mr. Smith—are at cross purposes. One said no definite time was fixed, and the other says there was. [An Elector: "Do you consider that two, three, five, or seven years are a definite time?"] Surely it is. [Elector: "Certainly not."] I refused to fix any definite time. If it had been said to me, will you leave it to the discretion of the Parliament, I would have said yes. Of course, the matter must be left to the discretion of the Parliament. If you have no further questions to ask me, I will retire in favour of my opponent. (Cheers.)

Mr. Booth said that he appeared before them to-day in very awkward circumstances as there was so much discussion as to the causes which had led him to come forward to contest this election with Mr. Allen. He would now fight to the bitter end. (Hear, hear.) He was here, and he would give reasons for being here, which he believed were just ones. If only certain people continued to represent them, if there were no ins or outs, and no person had sufficient spirit to come forward and contest an election they would be in a nice pickle. (Laughter, and a voice:—"You are doing very well.") He was here as a member of the League. (Cheers.) He attended one or two meetings of the League, and was informed that Mr. Allen had sent word that he wished them to call on him to have an interview with him. (Interruption.) Not that the League required this interview, but Mr. Allen required it. [Mr. Allen: "Never," and cries of "No, no," and a voice: "Mr. Allen is above them."] They should not say "no" to all they heard,—they had not contradicted the other speakers. [A voice: "Give us a proof of what you say."] He would give it to them—stop a bit—they would get it all. (Hear, hear.) The result of Mr. Allen's request was that a number of gentlemen went to his office. He had notes of what had taken place which had been taken by the secretary of the deputation. (Hear, hear.) When the gentlemen went Mr. Allen said that he was glad to see them as private friends—(hear, hear,)—and that he would receive them as such. (Interruption.) He could answer for the truth of what he told them, for thirty gentlemen had told them of it. (Uproar.) He would answer them directly, and he hoped they would not be in a hurry. He was told that the gentlemen of the deputation said to Mr. Allen, when he said that he would receive them as friends, that they could not come there on those terms—that they were the committee of the League, and could not be viewed in any other light. (Hear, hear.) When Mr. Allen saw that some of the deputation had been taking notes, he said that he should require that the interview should be considered confidential. [Mr. Allen: "It is not true."] He was so informed. Mr. Allen had a second deputation; and it should be borne in mind that all this while he was not a candidate for their suffrages, but simply a paid member of the Government. (Cheers.) Mr. Allen stood in this position, that he was dictating the terms on which he should hold office, and he had not the manliness to declare his opinions, if he had any, or to publish any address to the electors. Those who were at the deputation told him that Mr. Allen said that he went with the League a long way in his private opinion; and that, if they liked to accept that private expression of his views, he would do what he could, as a member of the Parkes Government, to work the matter in the way that he believed himself. ("You have not the gumption to do that.") No, and he never had. (Cheers.) He was Mr. Allen's friend, and he would have gone a long way to serve him. He did not want to see another member in the place of Mr. Allen; but when he found that we were called upon to elect Mr. Allen as a Minister of the Crown and not as our representative, he thought that was a dangerous thing to do. (Cheers.) It did away with our liberties for which we had been fighting so many years; and if Mr. Parkes were to dictate opinions to everybody, he did not see what was the use of electing representatives at all. We must take Mr. Parkes's *ipse dixit*, and Mr. Allen and all the Ministers are to be guided by Mr. Parkes, and our blessed suffrages are to be done away with altogether. (Cheers and interruption, and "Mr. Allen has denied it.") He could produce thirty other gentlemen quite as respectable as Mr. Allen—and he had nothing to say against Mr. Allen—who told him quite the opposite. He had always believed these men to be truthful, and he must believe them now. That was the gist of it, and they might fight it out among themselves. If Mr. Allen had published his address as a candidate instead of going about to pledge people privately, he would have stood in a very different position, but he ought not to come here bound by another man's principles. (Cheers and interruption.) He had refused to stand for West Sydney, although he had received a large requisition, but he declined, and he would not have consented to stand for Balmain if Mr. Allen, holding most of the views of the League, had not required us to elect him on the strength of the views held by Mr. Parkes. (Cheers and dissent.) He had been accused by Mr. Mort and Mr. Allen of having been a constant supporter of the Government. He denied it. He always sat on the cross-benches; and he voted against them when they proposed to discontinue the collection of duties on the Murray, and that was a vital question. He had never been a man who had been tied to the tail of any Government. When in the House he had not wasted his time in claptrap. His plan had been to lay by and listen to what was going on, and when he found good measures proposed he voted for them; but there was a great number of measures of the Government that he had voted against. He did not agree with the Government in everything; and had he not a right to his opinion? (Cheers.) Mr. Allen had accused him in the report in to-day's paper of telling an untruth. [Mr. Allen: "I never said that Mr. Booth told an untruth, and never thought of it. (Cheers.) I simply said that what he said was not true."] (Disorder.) Then he was clear. He never thought that the education question was the greatest question. He thought the Government were going to lay a policy before the country—a policy on the land question, on law reforms,—that a new School Act was positively to be introduced, and that many other important matters were to be put before us. He did not pretend to have more than common sense to judge of these things when they were submitted, and it was the business of Mr. Allen who knew so much more about these things to state what measures were for the public benefit. (Cheers and dissent.) As a member of the Public School League, he would tell them what the League required, and if they required anything more from him, they would not get it. By National they meant—"All children of a given age to be either receiving or in possession of a given minimum standard of literary knowledge—the age and standard to be fixed by Parliament." All children must have a certain amount of education, no matter how or where they got it. (Cheers.) They must have it. By secular they meant—"This standard to include the course of instruction now in common use in Public schools—Denominational schools to cease to be certified or supported by the State." Some people told us that we were to have no religion, that the object of the League was to make us all infidels. He denied it. (Cheers.) The Public School Act allowed religious instruction to be given at certain hours, and it was not proposed to do away with that. (Hear, hear, and "Don't you wish Allen was unwell?") Yes; I wish he would retire in my favour. (Laughter.) Then, by "compulsory," the League said: "Parents and guardians neglecting to educate their children to be compelled to send them to Public schools if sufficiently available, to receive the minimum of instruction provided by the State." The League would not compel you to send your children to a National school, or a Denominational school, or to any other school. They might teach their children in their own homes, or wherever they liked. All that the League said was that the State ought to insist that the children should be taught somewhere. (Cheers.) If parents neglected their children now, the children were sent on board the Vernon, and that was a far more objectionable sort of compulsion than that which the League proposed ("Gutter children.") It was our duty to see that the "gutter children," as they had been called should be educated quite as much as it was to see to any other class. If parents neglected to educate their children, we provided a clause to compel them, which his worthy friend Mr. Allen did not object to, but Mr. Allen objected to free. But free education was the key to the whole of it. This was only another case where lawyers made a mystery when there was none, and commonsense men never took a carving-knife to fell a tree, but a good axe. Mr. Allen was prepared to say compulsory, but he was not prepared to find the means when he did compel them. What the League meant by free was this: "No fees to be charged for this minimum, and all subjects beyond that to be left for the decision of Parliament." The great aim of the League was to have every adult inhabitant of New South Wales able to read and write. (Cheers.) Of course, the whole thing was to be left to Parliament, but he saw his way clear to vote *for* that; and if Mr. Allen had advertised his principles before he came cuddling round his friends, he would have had his support, and he would have stretched a point to serve him. ["You did not give him time."] He had plenty of time; and he ought not to have sought our suffrages till he was ready to tell us what his principles were. He wanted to declare his principles; and he was prepared to legislate as much for the good of the gutter children as the buggy children. (Cheers.) A high authority was alarmed that the "buggy children" should be educated with the "gutter children." The League did not want legislation for classes; but it would insist, if it could, upon all children being educated. (Cheers.) Let the fathers of the "buggy children" pay for the higher class of education they received; but he would never consent to have the "gutter children" or the children of the working classes branded as paupers in the schools supported by the State. He had never been ashamed to help men who were down in the world; and if he were sent into the House he would see to this. [Mr. Mort: "We will have you there, but not for the Glebe."] Well, he would give them a good stiff turn this time. (Laughter, and "You want to take his place?") He did not want his £1500 a year, or his place. It would drive him mad. (Laughter.) Mr. Allen said that he was in favour of having the bush schools erected at the public expense and that was quite proper. He had often had to give four sawyers £5 or £10 in the bush to help them to get a school, and then all the money that was collected went to make property for the State. Then Mr. Allen told us that the schools had doubled in seven years, but he forgot to tell us that the population had doubled. (Cheers and laughter.) Mr. Allen was our member, and the Minister for Education; and why did he not give us a model school here where we wanted one? He would have given Mr. Allen any help he could in that matter. While he had been in the House he voted with the Government when he thought they were right. He had given them an independent support, and had never asked anything for himself or his constituents. He had gone in for measures, and not men. (Cheers.) A great deal had been said about what the Government had done, but who found the money for them? Why the people did. Instead of having to pay £1 with 10s. as the last Government had to do, they had 20s. to pay every £1 with. He had heard—and perhaps, as Mr. Mort was there, he would deny it—but he had heard that Mr. Mort had pointed to Mr. Allen as having been the means of giving a great deal of work to the dock. [Mr. Mort: "I never said so. I said that the Government had been a good friend to the dock, but I never mentioned Mr. Allen in particular."] That was all the same; he could handle that as well as the other. What was the meaning of the Government being a friend to a private individual? [Mr. Mort: "But not to us in particular."] The proprietors of the dock had got the work because they sent in the lowest tender, and because they they had the best establishment. But that was nothing to do with the Government; and why should the Government be said to be a friend to the owners of the dock, or to any other people. [Mr. Mort: "Colonial manufactures I said they were the friends of."] He could show that there was no greater enemy to the dock than the Government was. Mr. Mort had been persecuted by them. He (Mr. Booth) was a judge of such matters, if not of law. [An elector: "You are an unjust judge."] That was that man's opinion. £100,000 had been spent on the dock, but the Government allowed some vessels to use the Fitzroy Dock free of charge. The receipts from the dock, according to a return prepared this year, were £1469, and the expenditure was £1989; thus making a loss of £620, besides the interest which had to be paid. [An elector: "You have been a long time finding this out."] That was because his political experience had been very short. The Treasurer had estimated the income of the dock at £2400. That was a ruse. But the expenditure had increased to £2998, making a loss of £598. Mr. Mort had felt that he was being injured, because he had taken the trouble to petition. (Cheers.) [Mr. Mort: "But you know Mr. Allen has promised to redress all this."] Mr. Allen was a very old member, but he (Mr. Booth) had never heard him say anything about the matter and did not think he understood it. (Cheers.) He was now going to find fault with the Ministers, and with the Treasurer in particular. This year over a million and a half of money had been received for the sale of public lands and placed in the general revenue account. What would our position be if next year we fell short of that amount by two-thirds? We would be bankrupt. He believed the Government were right in endeavouring to provide good systems of water supply and sewerage. Mr. Allen had spoken to them of the justice of the appointments which the Government had made, but he Mr. Booth disapproved of some of them; he disapproved of the appointment of one man in the Lands Office. [Mr. Allen: That was done before I had anything to do with the Government.] There was the appointment of Mr. Wood in the Mining Department. That was done when Mr. Allen was one of the Government. The next appointment he wished to speak of was that of the Minister for Mines. The Postmaster-General was getting £950 a year, and the Government put Mr. Abbot into a department which brought in only £27,000 a year, and gave him £1500; but when the inconsistency was pointed out to them they got over the difficulty by increasing the salary of the Postmaster-General to £1500. He had been accused of having allowed himself to be dragged at the tail of the Government. This he had never done. When he offered himself at the last general election, Mr. Parkes asked him if he would vote for discontinuing the collection of duties on the border. He said, "No"; and Mr. Parkes replied, "Then you won't get in." "Then," said he (Mr. Booth) "I can stay out." (Cheers.) He did not become acquainted with Mr. Parkes to secure a seat in Parliament, and he had never curried favour with him. No man had been to so much trouble as he (Mr. Booth) had been in endeavouring to get harbours of refuge and lighthouses along our coast. He was well versed upon those matters, and he had given them great attention. If he should be returned he would continue to do so. He voted with the Government on the question of the establishment of a mail service via San Francisco, but he thought it should have been let to a local company. He disapproved of the conditions of the contract, and said that any company endeavouring to perform them would be ruined. He was in favour of having a direct route, and would give his support to a proposal for establishing one; also, to give the contract to a local company. The greatness of England was owing to the encouragement given by Government to the mercantile marine; and, if we aspired to be a great nation, we would have to shake off and do for ourselves. He have here every commodity for making this the head-centre of the Pacific. These were matters which his friend (Mr. Allen) did not touch upon; but they were matters which concerned every working man and every man connected with the commercial industry of this colony. They could reject him if they pleased, and he would like them none the less. If they placed him at the head of the poll, he would thank them. (Cheers.)

An elector asked Mr. Booth his opinion as to the manner in which compulsory education could be carried on.

Mr. Booth said that would have to be determined by Parliament.

Elector: I would like to have a further explanation. You have already said that, according to the principles of the League, it would not be compulsory to force a child to go to school. Suppose you do not force a child to go to school, and that, as you have said could be done, he were instructed at home, in what way would you find out whether the child had been educated up to the standard required by law.

Mr. Booth replied that if the examiners found that the child had been educated up to the required standard, there would be no trouble. If the father of the child were a moral and a good citizen, he would endeavour to bring up his child properly.

Elector: Have you ever taken into account the expense that would be incurred by paying examiners to go about from house to house?

Mr. Booth: There are 120,000 children under the compulsory law of England, and there have only been twenty-seven cases before the Courts in four years. (Cheers.)

Another Elector: At what time did you join the League?

Mr. Booth: I think it is about two or three months ago, and I have only been to two or three of their meetings; but I asked their views upon the matter, and they told me what I have told you.

Elector: Knowing, as you did, the principles held by Mr. Parkes, how could you vote for keeping the present Government in office? (Cheers.)

Mr. Booth: Before the division which took place on the Gardiner question, just prior to the prorogation, I told Mr. Combes that I would vote for the question on its merits if he wished it to be so dealt with; but that, if he wished to stop the supplies from being voted, and to delay the public business, I would vote against his motion—and so I did.

Elector: That is not an answer to my question. (Cheers and groans.) It is a mere evasion, because you are aware that the question was not in reference to Gardiner at all; it was the constitutional principles involved in the Governor's minute.

Mr. Booth: Oh, you mean the last time. Well, having voted for them before, and knowing that the members would have to go to the country soon, I voted with them. I did not consider the minute an insult.

Another Elector: In what respect do you consider yourself a better man than Mr. Allen?

Mr. Booth did not consider the question a fair one.

Mr. Charles Mossman addressed the electors. He supported Mr. Allen at the first election, but had opposed him since. He saw no reason why he should retire in favour of either of the candidates.

The show of hands was then taken, and declared to be in favour of Mr. Booth. Mr. Allen demanded a poll.

On the motion of Mr. Booth, seconded by Mr. Allen, a vote of thanks was given with great heartiness to the Returning-officer for his urbane and impartial conduct. Cheers for the candidates and the Queen concluded the business.

EAST SYDNEY ELECTION.

Polling Day.

Yesterday was the polling-day for the election of four representatives to serve in the Legislative Assembly for East Sydney. With so many candidates in the field, bidding for the votes of the electors, it could not but have been anticipated that the contest would be an exciting one. From about 10 o'clock in the morning until the hour of closing the polling booths, the friends of the various candidates were quite energetic in securing votes, and although the day was one of the most oppressive we have experienced for some time, the discomfort appeared to be altogether ignored by those who took an interest in the contest. During the afternoon the Park, in the vicinity of the hustings, presented quite the appearance of a Fair, and even the presence of a speculator with a large telescope wherewith to watch the transit of Venus was almost overlooked by the hundreds of politicians who were earnestly discussing the leading questions of the day and the chances of each candidate. Vehicles of all descriptions were dashing about in every direction bearing large posters with the names of the various candidates, and many citizens who took no interest whatever in politics secured the opportunity to obtain a free drive to business, with many others who were desirous of recording their votes. Before 6 o'clock a large crowd had assembled in front of the hustings, and during the declaration of the poll there could not have been less than 6000 people present. Shortly after half-past 7 o'clock all the returns were given in, and, amid great cheering, the Returning-officer came forward and announced the following as the result of the election:—

The Hon. Henry Parkes	3829
Alderman Macintosh	3651
Mr. Alexander Stuart	3083
Mr. John Davies	2394
Mr. Cameron	2189
Mr. C. Moore	1960
Mr. W. Forster	1502
Mr. John Young	1140
Mr. E. Flood	804
Mr. J. Pemell	661
Mr. D. O'Connell	68
Mr. Douglass	50
Mr. Pawsey	23

The following is a statement of the voting at the various polling booths:—

	Parkes.	Macintosh	Stuart.	Davies.	Cameron.	Moore.	Forster.	Young.	Flood.	Pemell.
A, B	453	440	381	333	287	221	197	141	111	84
C, D	619	511	378	266	268	259	199	175	103	95
E, F, G ..	414	407	327	254	233	213	154	114	91	60
H, I, J, K	644	481	430	337	273	272	180	140	124	87
L, M	627	636	546	386	367	321	278	178	106	162
N, O, P, Q, R	514	469	439	293	262	287	202	181	167	77
S, T	461	410	559	307	294	241	178	132	99	93
U to Z ..	295	305	223	218	206	143	114	79	61	63
Total ..	3828	3651	3083	2394	2189	1960	1502	1140	804	661

Mr. O'Connell polled 68; Mr. Douglass 51; and Mr. Pawsey 23.

He declared the Hon. Henry Parkes, Mr. John Macintosh, Mr. Alexander Stuart, and Mr. John Davies duly elected representatives for the constituency of East Sydney. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Parkes (who was received with continued cheering and some groans) said a man must be dead in heart who would not rejoice at the proud position to which they had raised him after the labours of the day. (Cheers.) More than twenty years ago they elected him by the largest number of votes ever polled at the time. (Cheers.) Five years ago they elected him at the head of the poll of the whole colony. (Cheers.) A little less than three years ago they again elected him at the head of the poll of the whole colony (cheers); and to-day they had placed him in the distinguished position of head of the poll of this electorate. (Loud cheers.) To possess the confidence of a great constituency like this through all the varying circumstances of twenty years—(cheers)—was the greatest honour that any man could receive. (Cheers.) He thanked them from the bottom of his heart for this great victory. (Cheers.) The distinction they had conferred upon him was as nothing compared to the great services they had rendered to constitutional government in this country. (Cheers.) They had set aside all those who had obstructed the course of public affairs, and had supported the Crown, the Executive, and the Parliament of the country. (Cheers.) They might rest assured that their victory would have an overwhelming influence in promoting the true interests of good government. (Cheers.) They had shown one other manifestation of this great representative constituency. They had shown that they would not submit to any kind of ecclesiastical intolerance—(cheers)—and they had shown that ecclesiastical intolerance and tyranny could fail in the Baptist teacher as well as in the Vatican. (Cheers and groans.) They had had in this great contest an example of the principle enunciated by Lord Byron in one of his great poems, that

"Saints have burnt each other, quite persuaded
That the Apostles would have done as they did."

And they had seen the same odious qualities in the ecclesiastic who, in his own opinion, was the foremost minister they had ever seen. (Cheers.) They had shown—(interruption)—that on the secular affairs of a great Government and a great country they did not want the interference of discontented parsons. (Cheers.) They had shown that the most unsafe guides in teaching the citizens how to discharge their duties were these parsons who neglected their own flocks. (Cheers.) For these great lessons he thanked them more than he could thank them for any distinction they could confer upon him, and he was more than ever persuaded that their freedom and institutions were safe in the keeping of the free electors of this country. (Cheers.) The electors of East Sydney were, as he told them the other day, the representatives of the constituencies in the country. (Cheers.) They had no roads to try and keep in repair, they had no local jobs they wished attended to, but all they cared about was the true principles of constitutional government. (Cheers.) And in this election they had shown that they understood the conduct of the men who have served them in the Parliament faithfully, and what was of more consequence, they understood the tactics of the men who were in Parliament their bitterest enemies. (Cheers.) He thanked them for telling Mr. Forster that he was not acceptable to them. (Cheers.) He thanked them for marking their displeasure for the course which he and those associated with him had taken in obstructing the business of the country, and in trying to bring the Government of the country to a deadlock. (Cheers.) This contest and the victory with which it was crowned, so far as he was concerned, justified the advice which he tendered to the representative of the Crown. This victory had reminded him that he had great duties and great obligations cast upon him; and they might rest assured that the munificent support they had given him that day would nerve him in fighting their battles. (Cheers.) He should consider himself bound to devote all his energies, and whatever ability he possessed, to advance their true interests, and however feeble his labours hitherto might have been, nothing should be wanting on his part to justify the confidence they had reposed in him for the eighth time. He had had no occasion to run away from his constituents. He had been able *to meet them* face to face, and they had decided that the course he took was the proper course. He was not unaware that the Minister who advised the dissolution of Parliament could only be justified by success, and the noble success of that contest fully justified the advice he gave. (Cheers.) It was gratifying to him to know in electing him to the Legislature, that although they had not thought fit to elect men who were more immediately his friends, still they had not elected any man who was unfriendly to the Government. [A voice: John Davies.] Mr. John Davies was not unfriendly. (Cheers.) In electing him they had also elected a man who would support the Government so long as they did right, and so long as they served the cause of liberty and constitutional government in this country. (Cheers and uproar.) He again thanked them for the glorious result of this struggle. They had acted to-day as they ever had, independently and in the best possible humour, exercising their own free-will, and the result was that they had placed him—humble as he was—in the most elevated position in the country. (Loud cheers.)

Alderman Macintosh (who was received with cheers) said he thanked the electors from the bottom of his heart for the position in which they had placed him to-day. (Cheers.) It was a position prouder even than that in which they had placed the Premier of the country. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Parkes was considered the most intellectual man in Australia, and a humble man like himself they had placed next to him. But they had been cruel, because in doing so they had cut off the Premier's tail—(cheers and laughter)—and when he appeared before them again he would appear shorn of any tail whatever. (Uproar.) He (Mr. Macintosh) had been elected, and it would be his duty to support the man they had elected at the head of the poll, and he should behave as a friend to him as long as he thought he was a friend to the electors, but not one moment longer. (Cheers.) He had got in in spite of those who were opposed to him, and in future he should endeavour to deserve the confidence they had placed in him. He would give his earnest support to everything that would tend to the improvement of the city and the prosperity of the country generally, and with the influence the electors had given them he would make the Government do their duty. (Cheers.) He had gone in to serve not a section of the electors, but the entire constituency; and they might take the result of the election as a verdict that the Public Schools Act was a good one, and that it would take a few more persons before they would be able to alter it. (Cheers and groans.) He again thanked the electors, and also desired to thank his committee who had behaved well towards him. He hoped he should always deserve the exertion they had made in his behalf that day. (Cheers.)

Mr. Alexander Stuart then came forward amid considerable cheering, and thanked the electors most heartily for the position in which they had placed him. He felt, in coming before them for the first time, that the ground upon which they had elected him was that the sentiments which he spoke to them from his heart met with a response in their hearts. (Cheers.) He felt convinced that they had appreciated the sentiments which he uttered before, and he again thanked them most heartily for having responded as they had done. He considered that the result of the election showed that the electors were determined to judge for themselves, and were not to be dictated to by any one who chose to come forward—(cheers and groans)—and who sought to dictate to them what they conscientiously disapproved of. (Cheers.) He felt the compliment to himself, but he felt the compliment far more to the principles which he had averred; and he could again only say that he would do his best to prove that they had not misplaced their confidence by electing him as one of their representatives. (Cheers).

Mr. John Davies was received with mingled cheers and groans, continued for some time. He said he stood before them that evening as one of their representatives—(cheers and uproar)—one of the proudest positions that any young man in this country could occupy. (Cheers and uproar.) He was there to-night as the hero of the battle. (Cheers, hooting, and groans.) He had stood on his own merits, and not one of a bunch, or pledged to any party—(cheers and uproar)—and he would never, by any act or deed of his, disgrace the proud and high position to which they had elected him. (Uproar continued for some time.) He regarded the present moment as the proudest in his life, because a week ago, they had elected him as an alderman, and to-day they had elected him to a seat in the new Parliament for the largest constituency in the country. (Cheers and groans.) He had given no uncertain sound as to his opinions. With reference to education, he had told them that he was in favour of free, secular, and compulsory education. (Cheers and groans.) He was satisfied with the result of this great triumph, and he heartily thanked those who had elected him. He also thanked his committee who worked for him so energetically. It would be his constant study and desire to do his duty for the constituency faithfully and honestly as their representative. (Cheers.)

Mr. Alexander Cameron then briefly thanked the electors who had voted for him. He said that although defeated he could congratulate himself upon the fact that he had not attempted to gain the vote of any man by blackening the character of his opponents. He had been an advocate of the cause of labour, and if he had failed he had failed because the doctrine had been enunciated for the first time. (Cheers.) However, better luck next time. He thanked the electors who had voted for him, and all those who during his candidature had given him such a patient and fair hearing. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. Forster (cheers and groans), said they had heard to-night a distinguished personage address them as a successful candidate, but he thought that any one not dead of heart—not lost to the dictates of good feeling, or who was capable of magnanimity at the moment of a victory of this kind, would not have chosen this opportunity to bespatter his opponents with personal abuse. (Uproar.) He had had to-night the distinguished honour of being personally abused by the Premier, but he was quite sure the honest hearts of the electors did not share in his sentiments. He gave them joy of a Minister who could condescend to such a course as that. (Cheers, and groans.) He was not there to compete with the Premier of the country in abusive language, for his business was of a different kind. His business there was simply to thank the electors of East Sydney who honoured him with their suffrages. He was not quite sure whether he ought not to return his thanks to those who voted against him. (Laughter.) He was not sure that they had not conferred a great benefit upon him in excluding him from the councils of the country, and he was sure they were entitled to his gratitude. He might be told that it was only crying sour grapes, but he had for a long time past thought that any services he might confer upon the country by raising his voice against abuses which were corrupting the system of government were not compensated for the loss of time and trouble involved. He had long felt that he was of little use in the Assembly. (Uproar.) He had long felt that all he could do was not worth the obliquy and misrepresentation that was constantly heaped upon men standing, as he had done, in an isolated position, misrepresentation, which it was perfectly hopeless and useless in the victim to attempt to contradict. As they had given him a broad hint to retire from politics—(groans and other noises)—he trusted he should gratify those who were screeching and yelling at him by informing them that he had no particular desire, after what had occurred, to enter the Legislature. The probability was that he should retire from the Legislature for some time, and in doing so he might say that as the constituency of East Sydney had declared that he was not honest or able enough to represent them, he only hoped they had chosen four more honest and able men than himself. He accepted the verdict this day with perfect contentment, and hoped he would be able to accommodate himself to private life with a very slight recollection of what had taken place that day. (Cheers, hooting, and groans.)

Messrs. John Young and E. Flood also briefly addressed the electors, and the proceedings terminated with a unanimous vote of thanks to the Returning-officer, and three cheers for the Queen.

As Mr. Parkes and the other successful candidates left the hustings they were surrounded by their supporters, who accompanied them to the different committee rooms. We may state that considering the unusual amount of excitement during the day, the electors generally behaved in a most exemplary manner.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Wednesday.

Before the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Love, Guy, M'Beath, Renwick, Curran, and Solomon.

Thirteen persons were fined for drunkenness, or for disorderly conduct, and one was fined 20s. in addition, for using obscene language.

Three prisoners were discharged, and one was remanded.

On the summons paper were five cases. John Christy was fined 10s. for assaulting Emanuel Hopkins, and Emanuel Hopkins was fined 40s. for assaulting John Christy. In Miller v. Kater, for wages, complainant obtained an order for payment. Of the remaining cases one was postponed, and the other was withdrawn.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Wednesday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Levey, Senior, Josephson, and Browne.

A number of persons found drunk in the streets were severally fined.

James Baker was fined 10s. for being drunk and disorderly. He was also charged with assaulting the apprehending constable and wilfully damaging his uniform coat, for which offences he was ordered to pay an additional penalty of £4; in default, to be imprisoned for one month.

Rose Staddon, 19, was ordered to pay a fine of 20s., with the alternative of one month's incarceration, for stealing the sum of 4s., the property of Vincent Farran.

George Hoskins was bound over to keep the peace for twelve months, himself in £40, and two sureties in £20 each, for using threatening language to Mary Hoskins.

Summons' Sheet.—There were fifteen cases on the summons' sheet, the informations in which were laid by sub-inspectors Anderson and Rawlinson. George Purcell, for being the keeper of a ferocious dog, was fined 20s., and 7s. 4d. costs. Sarah Neilly was fined 40s., and 5s. 6d. costs of Court, for keeping her licensed house open for the sale of liquor at prohibited hours. A number of persons were variously dealt with for allowing animals to stray.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

ELLIS AND CO.—At their Depot, at 11.30, Pigs, Lambs.
G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 and 12, Horses, Vehicles, &c.
T. DAWSON.—At Camperdown, at 2, Horses.
HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At the Yards, Homebush, at 11, Cattle and Sheep; at the Chamber of Commerce at 2.30, Wool, &c.
G. M. PITT AND SON.—At Homebush Yards, at 11, Cattle and Sheep.
W. PULLAGAR.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Cattle.
A. CHANDLER AND CO.—At 124, Bourke-street, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects, &c.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At Triton Villa, Coogee, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects.
BOWDEN, MILLS, AND GORDON.—At Land Sale Room, at 11.30, Cottages, Redfern; Land, Bello Retiro.
MAIDEN, HILL, AND CO.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Cattle; at the Chamber of Commerce, at 2.30, Wool, Sheepskins.
R. E. WILD AND CO.—At the City Sale Yards, at 12, Pigs, Cows, &c.
C. CARR AND CO.—On the Ground, Elizabeth-street, at 11, Building Materials.
H. L. DUNN.—At his Rooms, at 11, Clothing, Fireworks, Books, &c.; at 3 and 4, Unredeemed Pledges.
BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At the Sale Yards, at 10, Milch Cows, &c.; at 11, Calves, Lambs, &c.
RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at 2.15, Wool, Sheepskins.
F. L. BARKER.—At his Produce Store, at 2.15, Wool, Sheepskins.
H. VAUGHAN.—On the Property, Pitt-street, Redfern, at 3, Cottage.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—December 9.

Amphitrite, schooner, 139 tons, Captain Pratt, from the Richmond River. Captain, agent.

City of Melbourne (s.), 815 tons, Captain Hill, from Melbourne 7th instant. Passengers—Mrs. B. Hope, Mrs. Butler, Miss Wilson, Miss Betts, Mrs. A. Campbell, Mrs. Ariel and infant, Messrs. J. De V. Lamb, W. Bushby, B. Hope, L. Solomons, W. Waugh, J. Richmond, E. Watson, W. D'Arcy, P. Bradford, M'Arthur, Binlitt, J. Walsh, F. Smith, A. Campbell, W. M'Kenzie, T. Sewell, J. Bryant, and 29 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Martha Ellen, barque, 237 tons, Captain Rose, from Maryborough 1st instant. J. A. Curtis, agent.

Aarhuus, schooner, 256 tons, Captain Heuckendorff, from Brisbane 5th instant. Passengers—3 Chinese. A. Tange and Co., agents.

DEPARTURE.—December 9.

Ocean Express, for Galle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—December 10.

Ben Lomond, for London; Silver Eagle, for Shanghai; Saucy Jack, for Maryborough; Balclutha (s.), for Maryborough; Flintshire (s.), for Banjoewangie.

CLEARANCES.—December 9.

Flintshire (s.), 1243 tons, Captain Storrock, for Banjoewangie.

COASTERS INWARDS.—December 9.

Kembla (s.), Hebe, Marie, Escort, from Newcastle, with 849 tons coal, 150 bales wool; Eagle (s.), from Wollongong, with 220 tons coal; Woniora (s.), from Bulli, with 247 tons coal; Pelican, from Brisbane Water, in ballast; Morpeth (s.), from the Hunter River, with 40 bales wool, 127 bales hay, 2 bales hair, 20 bags bonedust, 9 bags oats, 26 bags onions, 1 box rabbits, 14 dozen brooms, 2 tons old iron, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—December 9.

Marie, Hebe, Escort, Eagle (s.), Kembla (s.), for Newcastle; Woniora (s.), for Bulli; Pelican, for Brisbane Water.

IMPORTS.—December 9.

[A special charge is made for consignees' announcements made in this column.]

Martha Ellen, from Maryborough: 100,000 feet timber.

Aarhuus, from Brisbane: 651 bags sugar, 105 tons pig iron.

City of Melbourne (s.), from Melbourne: 10 chests 10 half-chests tea, 10 hogsheads ale, 10 bales 2 pockets hops, 120 bags rice, 24 cases drugs, 16 cases muntz-metal, 12 cases cigars, 14 cases 16 quarter-tierces tobacco, 1 case jewellery, 180 coils rope, 87 anchors, 60 axle-arms, 126 cart boxes, 1439 bars 136 bundles iron, 176 iron rails, 54 bags wheat, 10 bundles steel, 3 casks fuse, 24 cases fruit, 150 packages merchandise, 3 omnibuses, 60 tons cargo for Auckland, and 80 tons cargo, for Queensland ports.

Ex Mary Ellen: 123,393 feet sawn and dressed pine—J. A. Curtis.

EXPORTS.—December 9.

City of Adelaide (s.), for Melbourne: 5 bags dates, 1 case wine, 827 hides, 7 packages tobacco, 133 cases fruit, 59 bags oysters, 207 bags maize, 50 bags quartz, 15 packages.

Alexandra (s.), for Rockhampton: 1 case spirits, 2 bags coffee, 1 package tobacco, 7 packages tea, 100 cases jam, 5 hogsheads ale, 72 bars iron, 211 cases fruit, 6 cases wine, 20 packages cordials, 41 bales hay, 40 packages.

Flintshire (s.), for Banjoewangi: 280 tons coal.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Maryborough and Rockhampton.—By the Balclutha (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For Bowen, Townsville, and Cooktown.—By the Victoria (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

The Bulli (s.), from Adelaide, bound to Bulli, passed Jervis Bay at 3 p.m. yesterday.

The French Corvette Infernet.—On the arrival of the Infernet, on the evening of Tuesday last, Commodore Pierre immediately sent his aide-de-camp to Government House, to wait on his Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, to announce the arrival of his ship, and to inquire when the usual salute should be fired, but his Excellency not being at home, no answer could be returned, and up to the present no salute has been fired. We understand however, that the usual courtesies will be exchanged. Captain Galache, the commander of the Infernet, was formerly in command of the French war steamer Margeon, on this station for four years, and it will be in the recollection of our readers, towed safely into this port the dismasted ship Ethiopian, during a violent easterly gale.

The Martha Ellen, from Maryborough, sailed on the 1st instant, and has had southerly weather the greater portion of the passage. She brings up a full cargo of timber.

The Aarhuus arrived yesterday from Brisbane with the balance of her eastern cargo. She rounded Moreton Island on the 5th instant, and had light easterly winds until passing Port Stephens at 4 a.m. yesterday, since then strong N.E. breezes.

The City of Melbourne (s.) cleared Port Phillip Heads at 6.15 p.m. on Monday, passed Wilson's Promontory at 3 a.m. on Tuesday, Gabo Island at 7.50 p.m. same day, Cape St. George at 10.30 a.m. on Wednesday, and entered Sydney Heads at 6.45 p.m. same day. Experienced light head winds to Gabo Island, from thence strong head winds.

The Blackwall, formerly a sailing craft, ketch-rigged, has been fitted with a little engine, driving a screw, by Messrs. Hunter and Dalgleish, at Waterview Bay. She made a trial yesterday, attended with the most perfect success, and we believe is intended for the Northern rivers.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

December 8.—Alrey Force, ship, Cottier, from Sydney.
December 9.—New England (s.), from Sydney.
December 9.—Agnes Irving (s.), from Sydney.
December 9.—Essie Black, barque, Rivier, from Brisbane.

DEPARTURES.

December 8.—Transport, brig, Fox, for Lyttelton, with 300 tons coal, 80 piles, 1100 felloes, 3000 spokes, 45 pairs naves, 81 pieces planking, 21 girders, 31 pieces square timber.
December 8.—Ballina (s.), for Grafton.

COASTERS INWARDS.

December 8.—Dart, Tasmania, William, Rebecca, from Sydney; Atlantic, from the Richmond.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

December 8.—Catherine Jane, Adeline Burke, from Newcastle; Leonidas, from Richmond River.
December 8.—Golden Crown (s.), from Sydney; Alexandra, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

December 4.—Sherryvore, for Newcastle.
December 6.—Mary Francis, City of Halifax, for Newcastle.

The screw steam clipper Northumberland, punctual to announcement, hauled off from the railway pier, Sandridge, at noon on Saturday, and proceeded to sea by way of the South Channel, clearing Port Phillip Heads at twenty minutes past 1 p.m. She has 89 saloon and 100 steerage passengers.—*Argus*, December 7.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVAL.

December 9.—Sarah Ann, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

December 8.—Barrabool (s.), for Sydney.
December 9.—Catherine Jane, for Newcastle.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

December 8.—Western (s.), from Sydney.
December 9.—Legislator (s.), from Singapore.

GRAFTON.

ARRIVAL.

December 8.—Duke of Edinburgh, from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

December 9.—Helen Macgregor (s.), for Sydney.

WILSON'S PROMONTORY.

OUTWARD.

December 9.—Barrabool (s.), Warhawk (s.), for Sydney.

WINDS AND WEATHER.—December 8.

QUEENSLAND.—9 a.m.

Goondiwindi—N. Fine, clear
Stanthorpe—Calm. Fine, hot
Hebe—Calm. Fine
Normantown—NE. Cloudy
Gilbert Town—NW. Cloudy
Etheridge—Calm. Raining
Cardwell—Calm. Cloudy
Townsville—Calm. Cloudy
Bowen—SE. Cloudy
Mackay—S. Hot, like rain
Copperfield—S. Fine
Clermont—N. Fine
Gladstone—SE. Fine, hot
Rockhampton—SE., light. Fine
Maryborough—SE. Cloudy
Roma—Calm. Cloudy
Taroom—Calm. Cloudy
Cape Moreton—E. Fine
Brisbane—S. Cloudy
Toowoomba—E. Fine
Warwick—SE. Fine.

N. S. Wales.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.
Tenterfield	NE. Fine	
Casino	NE. Fine	
Grafton	NE. Fine	
Clarence Heads	NE. Fine	
Glen Innes	NW. Hot, fine	NW. Fine, hot
Inverell	Calm. Fine, hot	W. Fine
Port Macquarie	Calm. Fine	W. Fine, hot
West Kempsey	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Armidale	W. Fine	W., strong. Fine
Tamworth	W. Fine	W. Fine
Gunnedah	W. Fine	Calm. Fine, very warm
Narrabri	W. Fine	Calm. Fine, hot
Boggabri		Calm. Fine, hot
Wee Waa	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine, hot
Pilliga	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Walgett	Calm. Fine	SW. Fine, hot
Brewarrina	Calm. Fine	NNE. Fine
Bourke	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Muswellbrook	NW. Fine	W., strong. Very hot
Murrurundi	SW. Fine	S. Fine, very hot
Singleton	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine, hot
Maitland	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine, hot
Port Stephens	NW. Fine, sea smooth	Calm. Fine, sea smooth
Newcastle	Calm. Fine, sea smooth	Calm. Fine, sea smooth
Barrenjuee	E., light. Foggy	Calm. Fine, foggy
Windsor	Calm. Fine, very hot	NW. Fine, hot wind
Sydney	SSE. Fine	NE. Fine, hot, hazy
South Head	SSE. Fine, thick fog	NE. Fine, sea smooth
Wollongong	Calm. Fine	NE. Fine
Kiama	Calm. Fine	NE., light. Fine
Jervis Bay	Calm. Fine	NE., light. Fine
Goulburn	W. Fine, hot	Calm. Fine, hot
Braidwood	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Araluen	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Moruya	Calm. Fine	W. Fine, hot
Queanbeyan	NNW. Fine	NNW. Fine, very hot
Bombala	SW. Fine	NE. Dull, thunderstrm
Cooma	W. Fine, warm	NE. Dull
Eden	SE. Fine	NE. Fine
Gabo Island	NNE. Cloudy	NE. Fine
Yass	Calm. Fine, hot	Calm. Fine, hot
Gundagai	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine, hot
Tumut	Calm. Fine, hot	Calm. Fine, hot
Bega	NNE. Fine	SE. Fine, hot
Albury	Calm. Fine, hot	Calm. Fine, hot
Mount Victoria	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine, hot
Bathurst	SW. Fine	Calm. Fine, hot
Carcoar	Calm. Fine, very hot	Calm. Fine
Hill End	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Woodford	W. Fine, clear	NW. Fine
Mudgee	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Gulgong	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Cassilis	Calm. Fine, hot	Calm. Fine
Merriwa	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Cobbora	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Wellington	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Dubbo	Calm. Fine	N. Fine, hot
Orange	Calm. Fine	W. Fine, hot
Forbes	NW. Fine	W. Fine, hot
Grenfell	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine, hot
Young	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine, hot
Wagga Wagga	N. Fine	Thunderstorm
Urana	WNW. Fine, clear	W. Fine
Deniliquin	SW. Fine, warm	W. Fine, warm
Hay	NW. Fine	NW. Fine
Moulamein	SW. Fine, cloudy	SW. Fine, dull
Balranald	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Euston	Calm. Fine, like rain	Calm. Fine, like rain
Wentworth	SW. Fine, cloudy	SW. Fine, cloudy

Victoria.		Bar.	Ther.
Melbourne	SSW., light. Cloudy	29·716	66·1
Queenscliff	NE. Overcast	29·76	66·1
Cape Schanck	E., moderate. Overcast	29·90	60
Cape Otway	NW. Cloudy	29·868	66
Portland	NW. Cloudy		
Port Albert	SE. Cloudy	29·755	79

SYDNEY HEADS.

Date.	Time.	Wind.	Remarks.
Dec. 9.	8 30 a.m.	N E.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N E.	Fresh, and ditto.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 49s.
Magnetic variation 9° 39' 22" East. 19th March, 1873.
The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1 h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and to mean sea level.
Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force in lbs. on the square foot, deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation measured in inches.

Scale of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

DECEMBER 7, 1874. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·860	78·5	62	S.	0	0·0	0	0·00	7·5
P.M. 3	·797	79·1	60	E.	10	0·5	6		
9	·921	70·8	88	SE.	8	0·3	2		6·0
Mean ...	29·859	76·1	70·0		6	0·3	2·7		6·8

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·328.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 89·9 | Minimum .... 64·1 } Sun—maximum .... 129·9 | Grass—minimum .... 51·6

Thermometer, with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum 194·2.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 67·2.

Total rainfall from January 1 to December 8, 63·673 inches.

Average rainfall of previous 15 years for period January 1 to December 1, 49·156 inches.

Average annual rainfall of preceding 15 years, 51·627 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS.

Arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.

Only fourteen of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

Stations.	Least distance from East coast in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	At 9 a.m.—Dec. 8, 1874. Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Maximum.	Minimum.	Rain in inches.
Tenterfield..	80		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	66·1	51·8	0
Grafton	22		—	—	—	NE.	1·0	90·6	51·8	0
Inverell	124		—	76·1	60	Calm.	0·0	91·0	61·8	0
Armidale ...	80	3370	—	72·2	84	W.	1·0	—	—	0
P. M'Quarie	1	39	29·969	72·5	—	NE.	1·0	79·4	65·8	0
Murrurundi	94	1645	—	—	—	NW.	—	97·1	55·3	0
Cassilis	120		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	102·1	60·2	0
Mus'll'br'k .	68	475	—	—	—	SE.	1·0	106·2	67·3	0
Dubbo	182		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	96·9	58·9	0
Mudgee......	121	1500	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	93·4	72·0	0
Newcastle ..	1	112	29·919	71·8	83	SW.	0·7	77·3	63·8	0
Orange	196	2891	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	87·2	70·5	0
Bathurst ..	96	2200	29·877	89·8	81	N.	1·0	96·5	57·0	0
Mt. Victoria	61	3490	29·925	85·2	44	Calm.	0·0	97·1	56·7	0
Woodford...	50	2192	29·909	74·4	—	Calm.	0·0	86·0	65·4	0
Forbes	178		—	84·0	—	Calm.	0·0	93·2	71·1	0
Parramatta .	18		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	88·7	58·9	0
Sydney	5	155	29·856	73·6	70	SW.	0·0	80·9	66·1	0
Wentworth .	476		—	—	—	NW.	16·0	112·5	81·0	0
Young	140		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	99·[illegible]	—	0
Wollongong	0		—	—	—	NE.	1·0	83·4	59·7	0
Goulburn ...	54	2129	29·904	76·1	66	Calm.	0·0	102·4	58·8	0
Wagga	161		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	—	72·9	0
C. St. George	0	170	29·931	70·0	72	N.	1·0	79·2	61·6	0
Queanbeyan	60		—	—	—	NW.	1·0	89·0	60·2	0
Deniliquin...	287	410	29·824	95·0	51	NE.	4·0	109·3	70·2	0
Cooma	62	2637	—	—	—		1·0	97·6	57·2	0
Albury	175	572	29·92	85·6	45	Calm.	0·0	102·1	60·8	0
Eden	0	107	29·874	69·7	70	NE.	4·0	81·0	61·1	0

DECEMBER 8, 1874. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·854	75·6	70	SW.	1	0·0	0	0·00	6·5
P.M. 3	·820	79·0	67	ENE.	14	1·3	0		
9	·847	71·9	80	ENE.	13	0·7	0		4·0
Mean ...	29·874	75·5	72·8		10	0·7	0·0		5·3

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·233.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 83·1 | Minimum .... 66·1 } Sun—maximum .... 120·[illegible] | Grass—minimum .... 63·[illegible]

Thermometer, with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum 197·5.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 67·5.

Total rainfall from January 1 to December 9, 63·673 inches.

Average rainfall of previous 15 years for period January 1 to December 1, 49·156 inches.

Average annual rainfall of preceding 15 years, 51·627 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATION.

Station.	Least distance from East coast in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	At 9 a.m.—Dec. 9, 1874. Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Maximum.	Minimum.	Rain in inches.
Sydney	5	155	29·827	76·5	75	S.E.	0·1	82·1	67·6	0

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR DECEMBER 10, 1874.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.
	h. m.	h. m.	
Sun	4.44	7.1	Last quarter 1st
Moon	5.26 a.m.	8.10 p.m.	New moon 9th
Mercury	5.45 a.m.	5.26 p.m.	First quarter 16th
Venus	4.46 a.m.	6.51 p.m.	Full moon 23rd
Mars	1.50 a.m.	2.20 p.m.	Last quarter 31st
Jupiter	1.56 a.m.	3.41 p.m.	
Saturn	5.50 a.m.	10.33 p.m.	Moon's age, 1 ½ day

Moon.—In Equator, 3rd; G. S. Declination, 10th; in Equator, 17th; G. N. Declination, 23rd; in Equator, 30th; Apogee, 5th; Perigee, 21st.

High Water at Fort Denison, a.m. 9h. 55m., p.m. 9h. 16m.

H. C. RUSSELL, Government Astronomer.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTORS OF THE GLEBE AND BALMAIN.

Mr. JOHN BOOTH will address the Electors at Dick's Hotel, Balmain, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock; and at Mr. Lewis's Pacific Hotel, at 9 o'clock.

Every elector is particularly requested to attend.

GLEBE AND BALMAIN ELECTORATE.

Every Member of Mr. JOHN BOOTH'S COMMITTEE, resident at the Glebe, is requested to meet at Prescott's, foot of Erskine-street, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7.30 o'clock.

A 'bus will leave Heuschel's, Queen's Arms, at 7 o'clock.

Every member is requested to attend.

W. J. HAMILL, Hon. Sec. for the Glebe.

GLEBE AND BALMAIN ELECTORATE.

Every member of Mr. JOHN BOOTH'S Committee, resident at the Glebe, is requested to attend at the Central Committee Rooms, Heuschel's Queen's Arms, Bay and Parramatta streets, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8.30 o'clock.

Final preparations for polling-day require your attendance.

W. J. HAMILL, Hon. Sec. for the Glebe.

CESSION OF FIJI.

Banquet to his Excellency Sir HERCULES ROBINSON, K.C., M.G.

AT THE SYDNEY EXCHANGE, TUESDAY, 15th DECEMBER.

Tickets, 30s., may be obtained from members of Committee, and at the Exchange.

C. H. HAYES, Hon. Secretary.

HENNESSY'S Case BRANDY. THOMAS NOSSITER and CO.

PEPPER, Tapioca, Sago, Rattans, Queensland Rum, Malacca Canes. HENRY FISHER & CO., 143, Pitt-st.

ADELAIDE JAMS.—Glen Ewen and Mount Barker brands, for Sale, by Beilby and Scott, 123, Pitt-st.

FENCING WIRE.—Nos. 4 and 6, for SALE, by BEILBY and SCOTT, 123, Pitt-street.

FENCING WIRE.—Nos. 4 to 12. MUNTZ YELLOW METAL.—14 to 26 oz. CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., 14, Wynyard-square.

LAMBER'S IMPROVED PODOPHYLLIN, a sovereign remedy for Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Flatulence, and all Liver Complaints.

VAIN REGRETS!—How many there are in this city suffering with disease who look back with the deepest regret upon the time and money they have thrown away in trying new remedies, only to find themselves deceived. Take our advice, all is not lost; use BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA and PILLS, they contain a great and reliable curative power.

BEAUTY WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.—BARRY'S PEARL CREAM produces a brilliant complexion, removes every blemish, and enables ladies of forty to pass easily for TWENTY. Sold by all druggists.

FOR Seventy-three years BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS has maintained its place on the fashionable toilet, as the best article for preserving and beautifying the HAIR ever manufactured. Sold by all druggists.

ADELAIDE BREWERY, WAVERLEY.—SIMMS, CHAPMAN, and GLEESON beg to inform the Licensed Victuallers of New South Wales and the public generally, that they have commenced Brewing operations, and are now prepared to supply Ales and Porters of first-class quality at the current Sydney trade prices.

The Brewery commands an abundant supply of SPRING WATER, free from decomposed vegetable or organic matter, therefore the public can depend upon the Ales and Porters manufactured at this establishment being of a sound, wholesome, and invigorating nature.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASHBY'S ALE. Bulk and Bottled. For SALE. R. TOWNS and CO., Agents.

MR. JOHN SPENCER, SURGEON-DENTIST, 8, Wynyard-square, Awarded for proficiency in Mechanical Dentistry, THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION MEDAL for 1873.

MR. GUSTAVUS GABRIEL, Dentist, may be consulted daily. 20, Wynyard-square.

T. AND G. Oregon FLOORING, first-class quality, very cheap. Miller and Harrison, Albion Wharf.

GALVANIZED IRON, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 feet lengths. MILLER and HARRISON, Albion Wharf.

DERWENT AND TAMAR ASSURANCE CO. Offices, 143, Pitt-street. Every description of Marine Insurance effected at current rates of premium. A. L. PARK, Agent.

STANDARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND. OFFICES—143, Pitt-street. Capital paid up.. .. .. .. £50,000. Unlimited liability of shareholders. FIRE and MARINE risks of every description accepted at lowest current rates. A. L. PARK, Agent.

VIRGINIAN TOBACCOS. The undersigned, AGENTS for Messrs. CAMERON and CO., have for SALE various well-known brands of Twist, Tens, &c. PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO AMERICAN PREPARED CORN, for children's food, puddings, pies, blancmange, custards, &c., IT HAS NO EQUAL IN THE WORLD. TRY ONE PACKET. WHOLESALE AGENTS—M. MOSS and CO.

MR. PEDLEY, DENTIST, 1, CARLTON-TERRACE, Wynyard-square. (Late of 12, George-street, Hanover-square, London, W.)

TO COUNTRY AGENTS.—The Agents for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD are requested to furnish their quarterly statement of accounts previous to the 20th instant. December, 1874.

SANADENTIUM. SANADENTIUM. What is it? It is the latest discovery for the immediate cure of Neuralgia, Tic-doloreux, Toothache, Sciatica, Rheumatism, &c. Retail of all Chemists. Wholesale of E. ROW and CO., 219, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SODAWATER BOTTLES, new landing, best English, in 2-gross cases, 30s per gross. J. ISAACS and CO., 605, George-street.

COMMENTS ON CURRENT TOPICS
TELEGRAPHIC and GENERAL NEWS
SHIPPING and MARITIME INTELLIGENCE
COMMERCIAL and SHARE MARKET
THE MINING INTEREST.
THE SYDNEY MAIL.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1874.

THERE has not for a long time been an election for East Sydney as to the probable results of which even seasoned electioneering agents were so doubtful. Nor probably has there for a long time been one with respect to which there has been so much play at cross purposes. The ballot, of course, is a screen that conceals a great deal; but, if we may judge from rumours, it would seem that every possible combination of the names submitted to the electors found one or more to patronise it. The first three of the successful candidates are all understood to have been on the ecclesiastical ticket, and the voting power of that party is partly indicated thereby.

There never was from the first any doubt about the return of Mr. PARKES, nor was there much doubt that he would be at the head of the poll. He combined too many interests not to be quite safe. The ecclesiastical vote plus the mercantile vote was quite sufficient to secure him his position. But in addition to these he retained much support outside Church and commercial circles. He threw himself on the people on this occasion on the ground of his past services, and it was a claim that could not be ignored. Many who were quite ready to criticise unfavourably much that he had done and said, yet recognised in him a man who had done much and who could do more, and who, moreover, as not conveniently replaceable at the present time, was the inevitable man for the hour. "The Queen's Government must be carried on," the Duke of WELLINGTON was wont to say, and this practical view of the situation is one that always commends itself to common-sense minds. Many members of the League voted for him, partly on the ground that his educational opinions were more than counterbalanced by other good qualities, and partly in the pretty confident hope that as soon as he felt himself comfortably reseated in power he would really make a large advance towards League ideas.

Mr. MACINTOSH united the corporation vote to the ecclesiastical vote. He is not a brilliant speaker, but he has plenty of good common sense, and he has most industriously devoted himself to Corporation matters. People who want their affairs attended to are always disposed to repose confidence in painstaking men of that class.

Mr. STUART combined with the ecclesiastical vote a large mercantile support. Quite independently of his opinions, many voted for him on the ground that he belonged to a class which ought to send members to the Legislature—that he would make a useful member, and perhaps some day a Minister—that he had the sort of knowledge that would be wanted in the Assembly, and that he had sufficient independence not to be the tool of any Minister. On these grounds many members of the League voted for him, thus giving proof that they were not so completely men of one idea as they have had credit for being.

Mr. DAVIES has been too long identified with the Orange party not to be sure of its support; and as at the last moment he seems to have been adopted as one of the four whom the League regarded as most in accordance with its views, this double interest secured his election.

Mr. CAMERON, as specifically the working man's candidate, was not very much below Mr. DAVIES. He also probably secured a large share of the League vote; but his position on the list would seem to imply that neither the labour interest separately, nor the League interest separately, could have returned a member, seeing that both together failed to put him in. The two interests, however, were very largely one, if it is true, as has been repeatedly said, that the wage-getting classes, except so far as they are under clerical influence, are in favour of the League principles. Mr. CAMERON received a good many votes from those who do not belong to the wage-getting class, but who yet desire that that class should have its representative and spokesman in Parliament, and who from his speeches and general address formed the opinion that he was a young man of considerable promise and well fitted to play the part to which his comrades had nominated him.

Mr. MOORE'S position was lower on the list than was expected by those who understood that his name was on the ecclesiastical ticket, and that he had all the help that the PREMIER could give him. He got in before at a casual vacancy, and when he had no serious opposition. It would seem that when put in competition with other candidates he is not so appreciated as a politician as to commend himself to sufficiently favourable notice.

The number of votes given to Mr. FORSTER probably represents somewhere about the League's strength; for, though he declined to swallow the whole of the programme, he has always been an advocate for uniform and non-sectarian education.

It is difficult to imagine the circumstances under which Mr. PARKES would be rejected for East Sydney, and still more difficult to imagine them while he held the position of PRIME MINISTER. But though he can make himself perfectly safe, his power would seem to stop there. With all his influence—and he has exerted it to the utmost—and with all his knowledge of electioneering tactics—and he used them to the full—he was unable to carry in any one of his "tail." Though the seat therefore may be regarded as safe for himself, East Sydney is clearly not a pocket-borough, even for the cleverest and most influential politician that has ever manœuvered its electoral list. Before the contest began he found it necessary to drop Mr. COOPER, whose position on the poll, had he persisted in standing, it seems now difficult to conjecture. But that Mr. FLOOD should have had little more than 800 votes shows that the electors have not yet lost their independence, and do not relish the idea of being dragooned. Whether the ballot is any shelter to this independence we cannot say; but certainly under its protection voters have shown that they are not disposed to obey orders.

On the specific question which led to the dissolution it is impossible to interpret the election as having any significance. The PRIME MINISTER, who was mainly responsible for the alleged offence, dropped the matter out of sight, or at any rate put it in a very subordinate position. Mr. MACINTOSH, who voted against the Ministry on this matter, polled within 200 votes of the PREMIER, and, as is known, the greater part was given by persons who voted for both. The other two elected members are both new to the Legislature. They therefore had taken no part in the Parliamentary debate on the question, nor have they in their addresses and speeches dealt very much with it.

We cannot, of course, infer from the fact that Mr. PARKES has failed to take in with him any of those whom he wished to take, that therefore his three colleagues will be in opposition to him. That probably will entirely depend on circumstances. They are not bound over to opposition any more than to his support, and they are free to take that entirely independent stand which would seem to be his especial disgust. People certainly have not sent them in to be his creatures, nor can he in any way whatever lay them under obligation of gratitude as having assisted in getting them returned. They owe him nothing as yet, and they will only for the future owe him allegiance on condition that he deserves it.

THE Banks carrying on business in Sydney exhibit in their Returns for the quarter ended the 30th September, 1874, the undermentioned results:—

No. 1.—NOTE CIRCULATION.

The aggregate issues of the quarter exceeded those of the quarter preceding, and also those of the September quarter of last year.

	1872-3.	1873-4.	Increase.
December	£876,400..	£1,001,800..	£125,400
March	933,600..	1,005,600..	72,000
June	951,000..	992,300..	41,300
September	944,800..	971,600..	26,800

Although there has been continued increase throughout the four quarters, the amount of increase has been gradually lessening from £125,400 at the top to £26,800 at the bottom. And during the last six months the issues have been slightly curtailed during each of the two periods, from £1,005,600 in March to £992,300 in June, and to £971,600 in September, the diminution of the six months being, however, only £34,000.

NOTES ISSUED BY EACH BANK.

	1873. Sept.	1874. Sept.		
N. S. Wales ..	£335,200..	£349,600	increase	£14,400
Commercial	266,000..	294,400	"	28,400
Australasia	40,300..	41,300	"	1,000
Union	16,100..	15,300	decrease	800
Joint Stock	173,100..	156,500	"	16,600
London	7,200..	5,600	"	1,600
English	24,400..	24,600	increase	200
Oriental	55,000..	49,700	decrease	5,300
City	27,500..	31,800	increase	4,300
Mercantile	—	2,800	—	—

The issues have been extended in five of the banks, and contracted in four of them. The largest increase is with the Commercial, £28,400; the heaviest decrease with the Joint Stock, £16,600.

No. 2.—DEPOSITS.

The deposits are still increasing, and have been increasing for more than two years without interruption. They now amount to £11,356,000.

	1872-3.	1873-4.	Increase.
December ..	£9,273,000..	£10,279,300..	£1,006,300
March	9,732,400..	11,023,900..	1,291,500
June........	9,992,700..	11,211,600..	1,218,900
September ..	10,022,000..	11,356,300..	1,334,300

During the last three months the deposits had increased £144,700; during the last six months, £332,400; during the last nine months, £1,077,000; during the last twelve months £1,334,300.*

The growth of bank deposits has far outstripped the growth of the population. Two years ago they averaged £16 15s. per head; one year ago £18 5s.; they now average £22 5s.

The deposits at call and those lodged at interest for fixed periods were respectively as follows:—

1873-4.	At call.	Fixed.	Per cent.—At call.	Fixed
December	£5,368,800 ..	£4,910,600 ..	52·2 ..	47·8
March	5,563,500 ..	5,124,800 ..	52·0 ..	48·0
June	5,550,100 ..	5,661,500 ..	49·5 ..	50·5
September	5,002,800 ..	6,353,500 ..	44·1 ..	55·9

The proportion of fixed deposits has been increasing all through the table, starting at 47·8 per cent., and closing at 55·9. During the nine months since December, the amount of deposits at call has sunk from £5,368,800 to £5,002,800, a diminution of £356,000; during the same interval the amount of fixed has risen from £4,910,600 to £6,353,500, an increase of £1,442,900.

The total amounts held by the respective banks were as under:—

DEPOSITS HELD BY EACH BANK.

	Sept., 1873.	Sept., 1874.	Increase.
N. S. Wales	£3,932,500	£4,117,900	£185,400
Commercial	2,486,800	2,837,400	350,600
Australasia	428,100	493,400	65,300
Union............	300,600	336,600	36,000
Joint Stock	1,253,800	1,298,000	44,200
London	204,200	193,100	†11,100
English	270,100	283,900	13,800
Oriental..........	615,700	673,000	57,300
City	529,900	590,900	61,000
Mercantile	——	532,000	——

* While the deposits in the Sydney banks have thus *increased* during the twelve months by £1,334,300, those in the Melbourne banks have *decreased* in the same period by £1,762,500.

† Decrease.

In one bank only, the London, do we see a falling-off in the deposits. In all the others there is a telling increase. The Bank of New South Wales has the largest amount, £4,117,900; the Commercial shows the largest increase, £350,600, at the rate of 14 per cent.

No. 3.—COIN.

Once more do we observe an increase in the coin. The amount is now £2,443,300, besides £209,000 of bullion.

	1872-3.	1873-4.	Increase.	Decrease.
Dec. ..	£2,898,700	£1,850,500	—	£1,048,200
March	2,243,600	2,080,000	—	154,600
June ..	2,175,900	2,405,100	£229,200	—
Sept...	1,808,400	2,443,300	634,900	—

Taking each quarter in relation to its immediate predecessor, we observe increase at each of the last four dates. As compared with the corresponding dates of last year, there is increase in each of the last two, £229,200 in June, £634,900 in September.

COIN HELD BY EACH BANK.

	1873. Sept.	1874. Sept.	Increase.	Decrease.
N. S. Wales..	£599,900	£948,100	£348,200	—
Commercial ..	382,000	571,400	189,400	—
Australasia	118,300	121,200	2,900	—
Union ..	81,600	108,700	27,100	—
Joint S. Bank	248,200	268,900	20,700	—
London	42,800	40,000	—	2,800
English	58,200	52,700	—	5,500
Oriental	161,400	155,200	—	6,200
City	116,100	101,000	—	15,100
Mercantile ..	——	76,000	—	—

With each of the five first-named banks there is an increase of coin; with each of the four last-named there is a decrease. The increase in the Bank of New South Wales, £348,200, is at the rate of fifty-eight per cent.; that of the Commercial, £189,400, is close upon fifty per cent. The heaviest diminution of coin is with the City, £15,100, about thirteen per cent.

No. 4.—DISCOUNTS.

The discounts, the growth of which has so long attracted attention, are expanding yet more and more. They now amount to £9,891,400.

	1872-3.	1873-4.	Increase.
December....	£8,273,000 ..	£9,270,800 ..	£997,800
March	8,529,300 ..	9,355,200 ..	825,900
June	8,859,100 ..	9,516,200 ..	657,100
September ..	9,173,500 ..	9,891,400 ..	717,900

Each of the seven quarters subsequent to March of last year exhibits an increase upon the one next preceding. During the first nine months of the past year the discounts advanced from £9,270,800 to £9,891,400, an increase of £620,600. Since the commencement of last year they increased £1,618,400, nearly twenty per cent.

DISCOUNTS BY EACH BANK.

	1873. Sept.	1874. Sept.	Increase.	Decrease.
N. S. Wales	£2,609,600	£2,429,500	—	£180,100
Commercial..	2,502,300	2,651,800	£149,500	—
Australasia ..	459,200	468,900	9,700	—
Union	344,100	247,800	—	96,300
Joint Stock..	1,385,300	1,349,400	—	35,900
London	225,500	271,900	46,400	—
English	327,000	373,800	46,800	—
Oriental	634,200	758,900	124,700	—
City........	666,300	723,800	57,500	—
Mercantile ..	—	615,500	—	—

In the Bank of New South Wales the discount business has been diminished by £180,100, and in the Commercial increased by £149,500. The Oriental has also made a large addition. The discounts at the Union have declined £96,300, and at the Joint Stock £35,900.

No. 5.—COIN AND LIABILITIES.

The immediate liabilities of the banks, or debts payable on demand, consist of notes and open deposits, which together amount to £6,971,600, against which they hold a specie reserve of £2,443,300, or about 41 per cent. Not one of the banks holds less than the 33 per cent., which is usually assumed as the test-point of safety and prudence. The lowest proportion returned during the past quarter was 31 per cent. that of the Joint Stock; the highest 93 per cent., that of the London.

SUPREME COURT.—Business This Day.—Term List.—New Trial Motions: Palmer v. Tickle, Lockyer v. Parkes, Stokes v. Newcastle Walsend Coal Company, Rutter v. Bather. Master's Office.—At 10.30 a.m.: R. M. Reynolds, gentleman, one, &c., taxation; Bland and others v. Gedye and others, taxation. At 11 a.m.: Bucknell v. Vickery, adjourned examination.

DISTRICT COURT.—Thursday, 10th December.—Causes: Rogers v. Ringland, Abbott v. Allen, Drew v. Coleman, Corbett v. Moran, Ross v. Hayes, Forster v. Hampton, Municipality of St. Peters v. Johnson, Municipality of St. Peters v. Taafe, Mahoney v. Isbester, Hamburger v. Gallagher, Gibson v. Cohen, Noonan v. Gurley, O'Keefe v. Gorman, Collins v. M'Laughlin, Matchett v. Brook, Friedman v. Small, Turtle v. Melville, Austin v. M'Laughlin, Austin v. Gribble, Smith v. Weller.

THE JURY LIST.—The Revision Court proceeded yesterday as far in the list as to the end of the names commencing with E, and adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

PEDESTRIANISM.—THE SYDNEY ATHLETIC CUP.—The following are the entries for the Intercolonial Athletic contests for the Sydney Cup, to take place at the Albert Ground, on Boxing Day:—G. O. Webb, of Victoria; T. M'Leod, of Victoria; L. Pyke, Sydney; T. O'Connor, Sydney; C. Murphy, Shoalhaven; H. Keeff, Gundaroo; H. Watson, Sowie; D. Dunlop, Hamilton; E. Bills, Newcastle; A. J. Fleming, Newcastle; F. G. Brown, Maitland; J. Neary, Hill End; J. Apolett, Parkes; and J. Warwick, Richmond.

REVIEW OF MEN-OF-WAR SEAMEN.—Yesterday morning a large number of men belonging to the several ships of war now lying in Farm Cove, were reviewed in the inner domain, in the presence of his Excellency the Governor, Commodore Goodenough, the ex-King of Fiji and his two sons, Ratu Timoci and Ratu Joseph. About nine o'clock the ships' boats, in which the companies were, formed in line abreast between H.M.S. Pearl and H.M.S. Blanche; and, at a given signal, they advanced towards the shore. Up a landing near Fort Macquarie, the men, who numbered in all about 550, were formed into line and marched to the inner Domain. His Excellency was received with a general salute, and the battalion was then broken into column and marched past. Considering the broken ground, and the long grass through which the men had to pass, the marching was admirably performed. A series of manœuvres then followed, and an imaginary foe was encountered. The companies, being wheeled into line, first fired a volley, and then maintained a continuous and independent fire from the right of sections. Having driven the supposed enemy ahead, the battalion was marched in column through the enemy's country, diminishing front to half-column and fours, and increasing again in order that supposed obstacles might be cleared, and narrow passes traversed. On reaching a supposed plain line was formed on the march; and, a troop of hostile cavalry unexpectedly appearing, it was received in line from both flanks, and fire was opened. The enemy was defeated and dispersed, and the battalion then advanced in skirmishing order, with supports and reserves; two of the companies being engaged in skirmishing, and two in supporting, while the remainder were held in reserve. During a brief "stand easy," which was allowed to the battalion, a field battery of about seventy-two men, with four guns, was brought to the front and exercised; and, though the men must have been very much fatigued by the labour of dragging the guns through the heavy grass yet the way in which they handled the pieces in "coming into action," shifting wheels, and dismounting was highly creditable. The gun which was manned by seamen belonging to the Pearl was the most dexterously handled. Lieutenant Reade, of the Pearl, commanded the battalion; and Lieutenant Macleod, of the Barracouta, the field-battery; Commander Hastings being in chief command. After the termination of the manœuvres, Lieutenant Reade, by the direction of the Commodore, complimented the men upon their steadiness and their improvement in skirmishing. The men were then marched back to Fort Macquarie, whence they re-embarked for their respective ships.

ALMANACS.—We have received a copy of the Australian Almanac and Handbook for 1875, issued by Mr. J. J. Moore, bookseller of this city; also copies of two other almanacs, one issued by the Standard Life Assurance Company and the other by the Victoria Insurance Company. Mr. Moore's almanac is a very bulky volume, and contains, in addition to a mass of information on all matters connected with the colony, a large amount of valuable information of a general character. It also contains a neat little map of New South Wales. The almanac of the Standard Assurance Company is a handy little book containing a full explanation of the affairs and mode of working of the society; and that of the Victoria Insurance Company is in the form of a large and well-mounted card admirably adapted for office use.

THIS DAY, at 11 a.m., at Triton Villa, Coogee Bay.—Valuable china, glassware, electro-plate, vases, statues, massive mahogany furniture, elegant walnut drawing-room suite, proof engravings, tubular and brass bedsteads, wardrobe, chiffoniers, kitchen utensils, and sundries; also a first-class milch cow and calf. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb, auctioneers.—ADVT.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN CUTHBERT.—A esteemed and influential citizen—Mr. John Cuthbert—departed this life on Tuesday morning, at his residence, Miller's Point, from disease of the lungs. During the past six months his health had been failing, but, being a man of much natural strength and spirit, he struggled for a time against the disease. Mr. Cuthbert was born on 24th of June, 1815. His native place was Cork, then celebrated as a harbour, though its proportions were still small when compared with the Irish "City of the South" of the present day. At the time of Mr. Cuthbert's birth, Cork was one of the chief rendezvous of the British Navy. Visiting his native city when in his 52nd year he found that the almost rural suburb in which he had been born was part of a crowded port, while close to the site of his father's house lay some half-a-dozen large steamers. Early in life Mr. Cuthbert was apprenticed to a shipwright, and passed through the various branches of that business (which has undergone such vast improvements within the present century) with satisfaction to his employers and credit to himself. His skill in his occupation enabled him to procure employment in one of the Government dockyards. He is next found as a ship's carpenter on board a vessel trading to and from Quebec in the timber trade. He arrived in this colony in 1844 as ship carpenter on board the barque Johnson, and after some time spent in Mr. Cochrane's employ, began business on his own account on a small slip of land next to the Sydney Gas-works. By integrity, business tact, and perseverance Mr. Cuthbert kept adding to the resources of his establishment. All the available space eventually becoming overcrowded, Mr. Cuthbert purchased the land at Miller's Point which has been associated with his name for years past; and also occupied the Patent Slip Wharf, originally known as Fotheringham's. He also became lessee of Mort's Dry Dock. The numbers of men employed by Mr. Cuthbert in shipbuilding, and in the many branches of industry connected with it, varied greatly according to the work on hand. It is understood that when Mr. Cuthbert's workshops were more than usually busy, there have been employed therein some 600 persons; 300 men, however, were the usual number. Several large steamers were built in his shipyards; he has repaired many men-of-war for the English and for Continental Governments. He built a gunboat for the Imperial Government during the late Maori war in New Zealand. Some two or three years ago acting on instructions received from the Admiralty, Mr. Cuthbert built six cruisers, to be used in the suppression of the Polynesian slave trade. These vessels proved themselves in every way worthy of their builder. Mr. Cuthbert was a kind and liberal employer. He was highly respected, and will be greatly missed not only by his private friends, but also by the many with whom he had business relations. Those who knew him only by repute will know that a valuable unit in a community where men of enterprise are so necessary to its welfare, has gone from their midst. Mr. Cuthbert, it will be seen, was the architect of his own fortunes. During periods of great commercial depression he was able to weather the storm which threw down so many flourishing firms. He had but a few months before his death retired from public life, having sold his business to Mr. Macquarie. Although a leading business man, Mr. Cuthbert had never taken an active part in politics. He was benevolent to a fault, and his liberality was unostentatious. On the 20th of July, 1867, prior to the departure of Mr. Cuthbert for Europe, where he was about to go for the benefit of his health, he was entertained by his workmen at a farewell banquet, at the Masonic Hall. There were about 250 persons present, comprising many of the leading citizens of Sydney. The chair was occupied by Mr. George Thornton, M.L.A. After referring to the fact that Mr. Cuthbert had risen from the humble position of a ship's carpenter to be the proprietor of one of the largest shipbuilding establishments in the Australian colonies, Mr. Thornton said "the responsibilities of an establishment numbering so many busy workers was no trifling matter, and it had proved the indomitable courage and business ability of their respected guest. As was but natural, his health had broken down under these cares, and it had become necessary that he should leave the colony for a time for change of air and scene. They had met to-night to wish him God speed; and their best affections would follow him wherever he went. It was something for their guest to be able to look back with the knowledge that he left not one enemy behind him." In responding Mr. Cuthbert made the following observations, which are full of true wisdom, and are characteristic of the man:—"He would recommend young men to cherish a worthy ambition, and be strictly honourable in all their dealings. The chairman had told them what was his position when he arrived in the colony, and all of those who he saw on the present occasion occupied better vantage ground than he had done, and might not only expect to enjoy the position and esteem which he was proud to say that he held, but they might look forward to taking the highest places in the land. Let them be energetic and persevering in their business, and [illegible] towards others that, should they meet the [illegible] land, they might look to have the hand of [illegible] out to them." On the fourth day subsequent to the meeting Mr. Cuthbert left for Europe in the R.M.S. Avoca, which was followed outside the Heads by those who desired to bid an old friend farewell, and to see him part of the way in safety. He did not remain many months in Europe before he returned to take the superintendence of that large business which could not well be carried on without him. In his voyage to and from England, Mr. Cuthbert was accompanied by his partner in life, who has now, by the cold hand of death, been deprived of her husband.

PADDINGTON WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOL.—The anniversary services of this school were held in the Paddington church, on Sunday last, December 6. The morning service was conducted by the Rev. Charles Olden; in the afternoon an address was delivered to the scholars by the Rev. G. Woolnough, M.A., and in the evening the pulpit was occupied by the Rev. R. Sellors, of Balmain. Selected pieces were sung by the scholars, at each of the services. On Tuesday evening, the tea and public meeting was held, and very well attended. The church was very tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the manner in which the arrangements were carried out reflected great credit on the ladies who had kindly undertaken that portion of the programme. After tea, the chair was taken by the Rev. C. Olden, and a very satisfactory report having been read by the secretary (Mr. G. Smith) the meeting was addressed by the Rev. G. Woolnough, and Messrs. T. Gow, Eastlake, Corbett, and Penny. The addresses were interspersed with recitations by some of the boys, and a number of selected pieces of sacred song, in which the whole of the scholars assisted, conducted by Mr. Lambert, and accompanied on the harmonium by Mr. G. Smith. The manner in which the pieces were sung displayed great care in training, and considerable ability on the part of the singers themselves.

LECTURE.—The Rev. Thomas Kemmis delivered a very interesting lecture on Tuesday evening, at St. Mark's School, Darling Point, having for his subject "An hour with Shakespeare." The chair was taken by Mr. Thomas S. Mort, who introduced the lecturer to the audience. Mr. Kemmis very ably treated his subject, and thoroughly enlisted the attention of his listeners, who were not slow to appreciate the excellence of the lecture by frequent applause. A vote of thanks was given to the Rev. Mr. Kemmis at the close. The proceeds of the lecture are to be devoted to St. Mark's School Building Fund.

DEATH FROM ACCIDENTAL ABSORPTION OF ANIMAL POISON.—The adjourned inquest on the body of George Boon, who died on 22nd of November, was resumed at Petersham, yesterday forenoon. Dr. Egan's evidence corroborated Dr. Carroll's. The Hon. J. B. Wilson also gave evidence, stating that in his opinion, Mr. Kingsbury's treatment of deceased was correct under the circumstances. The jury's verdict was "Death from accidental absorption of animal poison."

PUBLIC SCHOOL LEAGUE.—A well attended meeting took place at the Petersham Working Men's Institute, on Friday evening last, the Mayor of Petersham (Mr. W. H. Pigott) presiding. A deputation from the central committee, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Z. Barry, Mr. R. Dibbs, and Mr. J. H. Thomas, were present to advocate the claims of the League. The first resolution,—"That this meeting adopt the manifesto of the New South Wales Public School League"—was moved by Mr. G. R. Dibbs, supported by Dr. Barry, seconded by Mr. Pratt, and carried without one dissentient. The second resolution,—"That this meeting do now form a branch of the Public School League at Petersham"—was moved by Mr. J. H. Thomas, seconded by the Rev. M. Williams, supported by the Rev. W. Matthieson, of Marrickville, and carried unanimously. The third resolution—"That a committee of gentlemen, consisting of Messrs. Pigott, Parsons, [illegible] Adams, Lewis, Rev. M. Williams, Hughes, [illegible] J. Wheeler, and Pomeroy, with power to add to their number, to carry out the object of the branch"—was proposed by Mr. S. H. Lewis, seconded by Mr. J. [illegible] and unanimously accepted. Cordial votes of thanks to the deputation and the Mayor brought the meeting to a successful close. A considerable number were enrolled members of the League.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide*.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor, Brothers (the largest manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other cocoa for purity—fine aroma—sanative, nutritive, and sustaining power—easiness of digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a soothing refreshment after a late evening.—See *Gazette*.—"Maravilla" is a registered trade mark. MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor, Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For invalids and dyspeptics we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide STANDARD, MORNING POST, BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, &c. HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor, Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut. SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor, Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick-lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

TO AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

GERMANY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

PRINCE Bismarck, while defending the action of the Government for the suppression of the Legation at the Vatican, has withdrawn the conciliatory remarks he made on a former occasion to prevent any misapprehension, to the effect that he sought peace with Rome, on any terms. Diplomatic relations, he observed, were superfluous whilst the Pope urged the clergy to break the laws.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

GRENFELL.

WEDNESDAY.

The weather is frightfully hot.

INVERELL.

WEDNESDAY.

The foundation stone of our hospital was laid this afternoon by Master James Alexander Gibson, of Reedy Creek. Over £100 was placed upon the stone.

ORANGE.

WEDNESDAY.

The celebration to-day in connection with the opening of the railway was a great success. The Volunteers, the Municipal authorities, the Masonic body, and the Oddfellows, joined in the procession. The Mayor turned the first sod. Speeches were delivered by the Mayor and Messrs. Olkington, Nelson, M'Kay, M'Lachlan, the Police Magistrate, and William Dale.

BRISBANE.

WEDNESDAY.

To-morrow, being Separation Day, will be observed as a general holiday.

The Chamber of Commerce have resolved to urge upon the Government the necessity of increased wharfage accommodation.

In a Banco motion for a new trial in Manning v. Corser, a rule was granted.

The Normanby will be due here on Friday at midnight.

In Banco, rules nisi returnable on Monday were granted in the suits Regina v. Tooth, to enter nonsuit, or verdict for defendant.

SAILED.—Legislator, for Singapore.

COOKTOWN.—There is a new rush, extending to the heads of the Normanby River. Three gullies of alluvial are payable. Business is quiet. Horses are unsalable at owners' reserves.

MELBOURNE.

WEDNESDAY.

Thunderstorms prevailed all morning. The weather was cloudy, with rain.

There is a chance of the prorogation of Parliament during the Christmas week.

In the Legislative Assembly Mr. Kerferd announced the receipt of a telegram from Sir Andrew Clarke, stating that O'Ferrell, the Lands Office absconder, has been arrested at Singapore by detective O'Callaghan, and that he had left per Legislator.

The circumstances in connection with a salute fired from the Nelson on the departure of the Hon. C. Ducane on Saturday, have been brought under the notice of the House. The Treasurer admitted that the whole thing was an egregious blunder, which would not occur again.

Notice has been given to rescind the sessional order for next week in view of longer sittings.

Ann Willis, a widow, attempted suicide by cutting her throat, and now lies in a precarious state.

Young Wright was killed by lightning in Dowling Forest to-day.

A man has been arrested at Inglewood on suspicion of being Sullivan, the New Zealand murderer.

Hennessy's brandy in quarter-casks, 8s; Californian oats, 5s. 1d.

SAILING.—Tararua, for Hokitika.

QUEENSCLIFF.

WEDNESDAY.

ARRIVED.—Tasman, from Hobart Town; Trinculo, barque, from Newcastle.

SAILED.—Lillie, barque, for Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

WEDNESDAY.

Port Pirie township is inundated.

Mr. R. B. Andrews, Crown Solicitor, has obtained six months' leave. He will visit New Zealand. Mr. Ingleby acts for him officially.

New town flour sold at £11 10s. Wheat is unchanged.

MELBOURNE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WEDNESDAY.

MRS. Dalmahoy Campbell, Hepburn, and Co. report—Fat Cattle: 960 forward. Market opened dull, at a decline, and closed at last week's rates. 29,000 sheep yarded; prices down 1s.

Messrs. Powers, Rutherford, and Co. report—892 cattle yarded, which realised about previous rates. 38,000 sheep yarded and outside. There was a dull market, with a decline of about 1s. on any but prime. We sold 6090 wethers, from Lachlan and Riverina, at 6s. to 8s.

Messrs. Richard Gibson and Co. report—890 cattle penned. Prices unaltered. Sheep: 37,000 forward; prime, firm; inferior down 1s.

Messrs. Ryan and Hammond report—Fat Cattle: 802 penned and chiefly good and prime. Market slightly better. Good, prime bullocks, £8 to £9; a few pens, £9 10s. to £10 5s.; good and prime cows, £6 10s. to £8. Fat Sheep: Over 30,000 forward, chiefly shorn, only a few lots good and prime. Market dull at fall of from 6d. to 1s. Prime shorn wethers, 7s. 3d. to 8s. 6d; a few extra prime to 9s.; prime shorn ewes, 6s. to 7s.; best woolly wethers, 12s. to 13s. 4d. We sold 7790 ewes and wethers at above quotations.

Messrs. J. C. Walker report—36,000 sheep sold to-day. Market dull, prices for good quality same as last week; middling and inferior down. 892 cattle in for the week. Last week's rates were obtained; best bullocks made £9 to £10 5s.; good, £7 to £8.

ELECTIONEERING NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

MUSWELLBROOK, WEDNESDAY.

Three candidates have declared themselves for the Upper Hunter, namely, Thomas Hungerford, J. W. Smart and Francis White. A great contest is expected.

GRENFELL, WEDNESDAY.

Active canvassing is going on in the Lachlan electorate for Messrs. Baker and Watson; the former for the Southern Gold Fields, the latter for the Lachlan. As there is, so far, no opposition, both will probably be returned.

YASS, WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Fitzpatrick addressed the electors of Yass yesterday. He stated that he had refused the portfolio of Mines. He professed independent views. A slight disturbance closed the meeting, in consequence of the chairman not calling for a show of hands against the resolution expressing confidence in Mr. Fitzpatrick. There is every prospect of an exceedingly close contest.

INVERELL, WEDNESDAY.

A requisition has been signed by upwards of two hundred electors of Inverell, requesting Dr. Fraser to stand, and he has consented. Requisitions are also coming in from Glen Innes and Tenterfield.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE monthly meeting of the Royal Society of New South Wales was held yesterday evening, in the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney Exchange, Bridge-street, at 8 o'clock. The Hon. John Smith, one of the Vice-Presidents of the society, in the chair. There was a tolerably numerous attendance. Commodore Goodenough, R.N., was present.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the secretary, and confirmed by the meeting.

NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. R. B. Read, Mr. G. Knox, and Mr. A. L. P. Neill were balloted for and elected.

Four new candidates for membership were proposed, to be balloted for at the next meeting.

DONATION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT notified the fact that the sixth volume of Bentham's *Flora Australiensis* had been presented to the society from the Colonial Secretary's Office. The book was laid on the table.

MINERALS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT reported to the meeting that Professor Liversidge was preparing an introductory catalogue of the minerals of New South Wales. This, he believed, would not be descriptive, but for use as an authority to show how far mineral research in this colony had now been carried.

The VICE-PRESIDENT also laid on the table "Brief Directions for Collecting Geological and Mineralogical Specimens for the intended Collection of Minerals at the Sydney University."

IRON AND COAL DEPOSITS AT WALLERAWANG.

In the absence of Professor Liversidge, a paper written by that gentleman on the "Iron and Coal Deposits at Wallerawang, in the Western District," was then brought up by the VICE-PRESIDENT and read to the meeting. In thus presenting the paper of his friend, Dr. Smith, for brevity's sake, omitted some of the tabulated portions of it, which, however, would all be published. Numerous fine specimens of coal and iron, found deposited near Wallerawang, were exhibited on the table.

Mr. CHARLES MOORE (Director of the Botanic Gardens) inquired whether the kerosene shale was above the coal in that district?

The VICE-PRESIDENT said he could not recollect, but he thought that the shale did overlay the coal.

Mr. MOORE said that he knew that it did. He had observed it there when botanizing.

NICKEL MINERAL FROM NEW CALEDONIA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (the Hon. John Smith), next proceeded to read a paper written by Professor Liversidge, on nickel mineral from New Caledonia.

The paper was illustrated by specimens of the nickel referred to which had been called "Noumeaite."

The paper having been read,—

Dr. LEIBIUS (of the Sydney Mint) remarked that some of this mineral had been sent to him for analysis as pure nickel. The specimens analysed by Professor Liversidge were picked bits of the metal.

The VICE-PRESIDENT explained that what Professor Liversidge had analysed had only been purest metal.

On the motion of Mr. C. MOORE, seconded by Mr. J. MANNING, a vote of thanks was passed to Professor Liversidge for his two papers read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT explained that it was a great disappointment to Professor Liversidge not to be able to be present that evening. The fact, however, was that Mr. Liversidge had had to go to Goulburn to watch the Transit of Venus.

SYDNEY WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. JAMES MANNING read a very lengthy but most interesting paper on the supply of water to Sydney by gravitation. The paper described how the writer (when examining the country between Sydney and Illawarra with a view to the construction of a railway) had, by actual observation, satisfied himself that a very large and constant supply of the purest of water might be obtained from the Loddon River and Madden's Creek, beyond Port Hacking.

The paper having been read,

The VICE-PRESIDENT said the Water Commission had spent several days on the Loddon plateau, but had thought it was not large enough. He fancied, too, the water procurable thence had a slight taste of peat. And then again the Commission had thought that they could not recommend the building of dams in rocky gorges. He must, however, admit that Port Hacking Creek had somehow or other been neglected by the Water Commission. The water scheme should be re-examined with the new light that had now been thrown on the subject. He was glad to hear that the paper would be published in its entirety in a few days.

Mr. JAMES MANNING briefly defended the whole scheme, which only required to be fully examined and properly understood. There was a vast area there drainable by the scheme he proposed. The water so to be obtained was in every respect very far superior to the water from Botany—as they could judge for themselves by the sample on the table. The plan of having a dam of conglomerate in a rocky gorge was one which had proved absolutely successful at Freiburg, as shown in an appendix to his paper which it was then too late to read. The argument that the ground of the proposed watershed was broken did not in any way touch the proposed plan. The general slope of that area was favourable to the scheme, and the economy of having not only water by gravitation, but of having hydraulic power, must be self-evident to all.

It being late, the appendix to the paper referred to was not read.

The paper was illustrated by two very large and excellent maps and plans.

On the motion of Mr. KING, seconded by Mr. WALLIS, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. J. Manning for his valuable and interesting paper.

WELCOME TO THE EX-KING OF FIJI.

A PUBLIC meeting was last evening held in the Centenary Church, York-street, under the direction of the executive committee of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, in the form of a service of "Welcome to King Thakombau." The admission was by ticket, and long before the doors were opened hundreds were waiting for admittance. At the appointed time the gates were opened, and when the chairman, the Hon. George Allen, took his seat, not only was the church filled in every part, but many persons could not gain even standing room. The ex-King, accompanied by his chaplain and his private secretary, entered punctually at half-past 7, and on his appearance the whole assembly rose to their feet and greeted him with considerable acclamation. His Royal Highness and his attendants sat at the right of the chairman. On the platform were the Revs. J. H. Fletcher, (President of the Wesleyan Conference), R. Mansfield, J. Watkin, G. Hurst, W. Moore, G. Woolnough, M.A., J. Oram, Dr. Steel, Hardy, Nowlan, Bourne, Creed, Waterhouse, Sunderland, Davis, Olden, Sellors, J. W. Moore, Austin, Firth, Dr. M'Gibbon, T. Johnson, and A. Webb; the Mayor of Sydney, Mr. G. S. Goold; Aldermen Linsley and Rowe; Messrs. Cowlishaw, G. W. Barker, Henry, Dowsett, Haigh, Graham, Henson, Callaghan, L. Kendall, Austin, Reeve, Hunt, Clarke, and Jorey.

After devotional services, conducted by the Revs. G. Woolnough and J. B. Waterhouse, the chairman commenced the business of the meeting, and in his address stated that he had the honour for over fifty years of occupying the chair at the annual meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society; but of all the meetings he ever attended, this, in his estimation, is the best and the most interesting. He and they have many times heard the cry, "Pity poor Fiji;" many times have they heard of Thakombau, but none ever expected to see him, as they have now the pleasure of seeing him, upon the platform of a missionary meeting in the city of Sydney.

The Rev. RALPH MANSFIELD rose to move the first resolution,—"That this meeting gives thanks to God for his goodness in prospering Christian and philanthropic labours in Fiji, as seen in the present state and prospects of that country;" and in doing so said that more than sixty-four years ago he landed on these shores to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ; and when he compared the Sydney of that day to the Sydney of the present he confessed that he was lost in amazement, and could only say, "What hath God wrought!" When he was sent out it was impressed upon him by the Revs. R. Watson and J. Bunting, two of the greatest men in Methodism, that the chief object of the society in commencing a mission in New South Wales was not chiefly for the sake of the colony, but they considered that the geographical position occupied by Sydney impressed them with its importance as a centre from which at an early date the blessings of the Gospel might be carried out to the islands of the South; and the glorious results which have followed show the correctness of their views. The rev. gentleman proceeded to show, by decennial statistics, the progress more especially of missionary efforts in the Fijian group.

The motion was seconded by Dr. MOFFITT, supported by the Rev. Dr. STEEL, and unanimously adopted.

The PRESIDENT of the Conference rose to read an address from the Executive Committee of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, which he believed would express the general feelings of the members of the Wesleyan Church. They were met not to praise themselves, but, in the presence of the first Christian King of Fiji, to glorify God for what He has done in the Fijian Islands. The address is as follows:—

"To his Majesty Ratu Ebenezer Vunivalu.

"Sire,—We the committee of the Australasian Wesleyan Church, to whose care the missions in the South Seas are confided, need scarcely remind your Majesty of the deep interest which our Church has for many years taken in the spread of Christianity in Fiji.

"With your name and your connection with us we have long been familiar, and we heartily welcome you to our shores.

"Our mission to your land has been to preach the Gospel, and we rejoice with you in the spiritual and social results. The valuable native agency raised up and so extensively employed affords us special gratification.

"We have watched with anxiety the course of events terminated so successfully through the visit to your Majesty of his Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, the representative of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and our hope and prayers are that Fiji will reap lasting benefit from its union with the British Empire.

"Your Majesty is aware that our work is not yet done. To spread scriptural holiness throughout the land will still be our aim, and in promoting this we recognise the importance of your Majesty's influence and example. Your visit to Australia will, we trust, be a source of much pleasure. We beg your Majesty to accept the assurance that yourself and family will ever have an interest in the prayers of our Church.

"Signed on behalf of the committee,

"JOSEPH H. FLETCHER, President."

The Rev. W. MOORE read the Fijian version of the address.

His Highness's private secretary read the reply, of which the following is a translation:—

"To the Committee of the Australasian Wesleyan Church.

"Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in meeting you to-night to accept the address you have just presented to me.

"The Wesleyan ministers that have been and are still in Fiji have been the means, by their energy in the good cause, of suppressing the most prominent evils that existed in that country, and have taught the people to serve the true God, for which I take this opportunity to thank them.

"I have been much pleased with your beautiful churches I have seen during the time I have been in Sydney.

"I will now conclude, with earnest hope that Christianity will not only continue to spread in Fiji, but that the whole region of Polynesia may derive the benefit Fiji has so long enjoyed, *i.e.*, Christianity.

"CACOBAU."

The whole audience stood during the reading of the address and the reply. To the latter the meeting responded by long continued applause. Thakombau then, advancing to the front, requested the audience to take their seats. He then, interpreted by the Rev. W. Moore, said that so far as he understood what had been said about the work of God in Fiji, it was all very good and very true; that it was a very good thing that the love of God had been proclaimed in his land; that he felt overwhelmed with gratitude in sending the Gospel to Fiji, and was very glad indeed to meet so many friends on this most interesting occasion. He offered his heartfelt thanks for what they had done to him and the people in sending the Gospel to Fiji. He has seen that the people here are very rich, having plenty of money and very fine houses; but especially is he pleased with this and other churches which he had seen, and he will be able on his return to tell his people that Christianity is in this land a real, living, active thing. His land had been a land of war, of blood, and of cannibalism, but Christianity came to them, and those things are to a great extent abolished, and it will be his endeavour by every means in his power to encourage his people in the cultivation of the graces of Christianity.

After a collection had been taken up,

The Rev. JAMES WATKIN moved the following resolution,—"That we now commend the Vunivalu to God, who keepeth them that fear Him, praying that his tour through the colonies may be made in safety, and that, laden with the treasures of knowledge obtained thereby, he may return to his own land in peace, to enjoy by the blessing of God a tranquil old age." Mr. Watkin is the father of the Fiji mission, inasmuch as it was upon his motion in the district meeting, though with fear and trembling, expecting a scolding from the authorities at home, that the mission to Fiji was commenced.

The Rev. J. P. SUNDERLAND, agent of the London Missionary Society, seconded the motion, which was supported by the Rev. G. HURST, and carried *nem. con.*

The PRESIDENT then took the chair, and on the motion of the Rev. J. ORAM, seconded by Mr. COWLISHAW, a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to the Hon. George Allen for his able conduct in the chair.

A doxology was sung, and the President pronounced the benediction.

The National Anthem was played on the organ as the meeting dispersed.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

OUR readers will be glad to learn that the result of the observations of the transit of Venus, yesterday, at our own stations are highly satisfactory. Three out of the four stations had beautifully clear weather and successful observations. At Sydney, the day was exceedingly fine and clear; and the observations at the Observatory were made with three powerful telescopes. The ingress and egress of the planet were well observed; but nothing like the phenomena of the black drop, as described by the English astronomers, was seen; and the perfectly instantaneous breaking of it, described by the observers in 1769, was wanting. Only one observer, using a most imperfect telescope, which was a finder only to one of the larger ones, saw it as described in books; all the others saw the planet gradually leave the sun's edge at ingress and meet the edge at egress; and the phenomenon was not by any means so instantaneous as they expected. Most valuable observations have been obtained, but the most important results of the day's work are the photographs, of which about 350 have been taken, showing the whole sun with the planet on the disc, and 960 photos of the planet at ingress and egress.

At Sydney, 150 photographs were obtained, and some remarkable features noted, both at ingress and egress. It was observed by Mr. Russell, the Government Astronomer, that when Venus was half on the sun's disc the other half of the planet could be seen on the bright sky margin of the sun, and soon after this the planet was seen to have a halo on the side off the sun's disc. This seemed about 1 second of arc in diameter, and increased in brilliance as the planet crept on to the sun's disc. At 12.24.29 the ingress was complete, and the planet was wholly on the sun's disc, but no indication of a halo or margin could then be detected though the planet was examined with powers up to 400.

At egress a similar halo was observed, but it was not so well seen. On the southern side of that part of the planet which was off the sun's edge, a definite white border was noticed, and could be distinctly seen until the planet left the disc, and was lost in the brilliance surrounding the sun. Another peculiarity was observed at egress, the planet did not seem uniformly black, but had specially on the south side a cloudy appearance. At Woodford 90 photographs of the whole sun, and 960 photographs of planet at ingress and egress were obtained. The halo about the planet was also distinctly seen at Eden; ingress was well observed, but the cloudy state of the afternoon only allowed the party to get forty photos, and the egress was lost in clouds. At Goulburn satisfactory work was done, but the results have not been received yet.

The photos thus obtained are of immense value to science. Each one may be taken as an independent observation of the planet's position, and used in combination with others in the northern hemisphere for determining the sun's distance; and the photos of ingress and egress will give the most satisfactory answer, free from all personal bias, to the question, is there a black drop, and at the same time afford the means of determining the line of ingress and egress to a small fraction of a second.

One of our Melbourne telegrams contains the following information:—"In referring to the transit at the Observatory. The weather was wretched until close on noon, when there was a break in the cloud, and the first internal contact was obtained. It was impossible to observe the first or external contact on account of the clouds. The atmosphere was splendidly steady in consequence of a previous fall of rain, and the definition of the phenomenon is very distinct. There was no appearance of a 'black drop.' The contact was clear and tangentical. Numerous photographs have been taken of the ingress. They were taken rapidly at 2 seconds' intervals, the great telescope being used as well as the heliograph, but not quickly enough to obtain ingress. The time was 3 minutes 18 seconds after the expected time for the first contact."

Professor Harkness, of Hobart Town, reports "it was cloudy at the beginning of the transit, and that it then rained till half-past 2. When it afterwards broke away we began to take photos. We got 39 of Venus on the sun; 74 photos of egress. The contacts are all lost."

The first contact was distinctly seen by Dr. James Anderson of New York, stationed at Beechworth.

Our Brisbane correspondent sends by telegraph the following information:—"Captain O'Reilly, private observatory, reports in reference to the transit of Venus. He says that the day was favourable for observation. There was no 'black drop.' The dark edge of Venus was illuminated for five minutes before internal contact. Venus entered west of the sun with a well-defined round disc. At ingress a thin greenish stream of light was between her and the sun, the edge gradually becoming brighter until Venus appeared a complete circle on the sun. At Brisbane the meantime of external contact at ingress was not observed. The time of internal contact was 30 minutes 21 seconds past noon; the middle contact, 2 hours 14 minutes 58 seconds. Internal contact at ingress, 2 minutes 40 seconds past 4. External contact ingress, 32 minutes 10 seconds past 4. A neutral tint shade was used with power 150."

Mr. Todd, in Adelaide, saw the egress well but not the ingress. When the contact took place the weather was cloudy, and it was thought that it would interfere with the transit observations. Subsequently, however, the weather cleared and some splendid views of Venus were taken.

At Windsor, we learn by telegraph that the ingress and egress of Venus have been accurately observed.

At the Transit Camp, Woodford, the atmosphere was very clear, but hot. The instruments worked well, and the observations are considered to be highly successful.

THE ELECTIONS.

MR. G. R. DIBBS FOR WEST SYDNEY.—A meeting of the electors of West Sydney was held at Holland's, Quarryman's Arms, Pyrmont, yesterday evening. Mr. Thomas Brown was moved to the chair, and introduced Mr. Dibbs, who briefly explained his political views to the electors. Mr. Charles Warburton moved,—"That in the opinion of this meeting Mr. G. R. Dibbs is a fit and proper person to represent this electorate in the ensuing Parliament." Captain Trouton seconded the motion, which was carried. The meeting was a large one, about 300 persons being present, who were very orderly.

THE HON. JOHN ROBERTSON FOR WEST SYDNEY.—A well attended meeting of the friends and supporters of the Hon. John Robertson took place last evening, at Hilton's Cooper's Arms, Pyrmont. After the chairman (Mr. William Smith) had introduced the candidate, he called on him to address the electors. Mr. Robertson, who had a very flattering reception, gave a sketch of his past doings, and also of what his views were respecting the political questions now before the public. "That the Hon. John Robertson is a fit and proper person," &c., was moved by Mr. Charles Warburton, seconded by Mr. J. Moyes, and carried with cheers.

MR. GEORGE THORNTON FOR WEST SYDNEY.—A meeting of the friends and supporters of Mr. George Thornton was held last evening at Rogers's, Sportman's Arms, Parramatta-street, when there was a large attendance of electors, who received the candidate very well. The proposition "That Mr. George Thornton was a fit and proper person to represent the electorate of West Sydney in the Legislative Assembly" was proposed, seconded, and carried.

EDEN.—Requisitions for Mr. Henry Clarke to allow himself to be placed in nomination for the electorate of Eden are being signed in different parts of the electorate, and it is presumed by his friends that Mr. Clarke will give his assent.

THE PATERSON.—The correspondent of the *Maitland Mercury* writes:—Mr. W. M. Arnold, our late member, has already announced himself a candidate. Mr. H. H. Brown, of Coulston, we believe, will also be nominated; his friends, we learn, have already begun canvassing on his behalf, and it is probable that before the day of nomination another candidate will be brought forward; a requisition to Mr. J. P. Luke, of this town, is mentioned amongst several parties, but nothing has been definitely decided upon so far as is known.

ELECTION FOR QUEANBEYAN.—The *Goulburn Herald* states that Mr. W. G. O'Neill has for some time been in the field as a candidate for the electorate of Queanbeyan. His address briefly declares that he is in favour of our present Land Act, embracing the residence and improvement clauses; the present Public Schools Act as now administered; assisted immigration; payment of members; good roads well bridged, in preference to railways; an elective Upper House; an amendment of the Publicans' Act and Impounding Act; municipal institutions, provided all revenue raised in each district be expended therein; instantly dismissing any land agent or other official found favouring the squatter or large land owner, to the prejudice of the free-selector.—Mr. J. J. Wright also has entered the field. His address points out that our Parliament is to a great extent a municipal institution, and that it is therefore imperatively demanded that the interests of Queanbeyan should be confided to one of their own number, and that a Sydney citizen in particular should be avoided. He is in favour of assisted immigration, increased advantages to free selectors, and of giving the Public Schools Act a further trial with the modifications recently recommended. He considers that the late bill before Parliament conceded too great preponderance to the Sydney constituencies; and that the country representation should be increased as a set-off against the localism, centralisation, and undue influences existing in the metropolis. He was in favour of an elective Upper House, of extended municipal institutions, and of payment of members.

THE YASS ELECTORATE.—A new candidate for Parliamentary honours, Mr. Alderman Bennington, of Yass, in the course of an address to the electors, made the following remarks on the Education question:—"With a very few additions, and a liberal and impartial administration of it to all classes, Mr. Parkes's Education Bill cannot be surpassed—cannot be superseded—except by a worse. As it is at present, it stands a monument of that gentleman's ability as a statesman. There are, according to the Council's statistics, 17,000 children in the colony within the reach of schools, who do not for some reason or other attend; either the parent is too poor, or too careless, or too stupid to send them. Now this is the class that needs legislating for. I would amend the Act so as to make it compulsory on all parents and guardians to send their children to school if resident within—say three miles—of such an institution; establish a fine, to be inflicted by the municipal authorities or the local Bench, on such as did not compel the attendance of their children at school; and, if a fine had not the desired effect, I would make it criminal for the heads of families to ignore or neglect to comply with the law on this matter. I am of opinion also, that it is the duty of the State to provide education free. The cost of education last year was £180,000. Only £49,000 of this was raised by school fees. This £49,000, in the present prosperous state of the colony might be written off—and let education be free to all. This amount yearly, though given up at present, would not be lost. The increased intelligence of the next generation will repay it with interest. 'Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find it after many days.' So far would I amend the present Act, and there leave it. To go further, and join in the cry of the League to make education purely secular, would be, indeed, to build the wall by day and pull it down by night. To make education purely secular would, indeed, undo all the good that we had previously legislated to accomplish. With a purely secular educational system, twenty years hence we should be a bye-word to the nations, an object to point a moral, but not adorn a tale. It is unnatural. It is like erecting a body without a soul. If you are going to treat human beings as brutes—if you are going to train a child as you would a horse for a circus—give him a secular education."

THE PADDINGTON ELECTION.—The seconder of the Hon. J. Sutherland was Mr. G. Renwick, J.P., of Redfern, and not Mr. W. C. Renwick, as stated in our report of yesterday.

HILL END.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THE crushing from Paxton's claim is proving itself a most satisfactory one, and with that of the Star of Peace is doing something to restore confidence; still nothing will completely do that but the picking up of another run of gold, of the existence of which I have no doubt. I feel persuaded that as the channel of ground carrying the main line goes east, and of course gets deeper, it will be found to carry perpendicular shoots of gold similar to the one already almost worked out in the shallow ground. But it must be borne in mind that its extraction will be attended with greater difficulties and more expense, which will only be successfully met by amalgamation, and by substituting engine for horse power. Let anyone reckon up the many claims from Matthewson's to the Armstrong, and calculate the outlay upon them in horses, topmen, drivers, blacksmiths, mining and legal managers and directors, and then let them bear in mind the area of each of these claims, and compare that with the area that might be successfully worked as one mine by one engine, one mining, and one legal manager, one board of directors, and one staff of topmen, with the saving that would accrue in many other ways, in ropes and whims, and crushing, and the purchase of materials in large quantities, &c. I say let any one, any shareholder with a business head on his shoulders, think over this, and I need not say what his cogitations will be. Nor will this most unsatisfactory state of things be put an end to until the mass of shareholders, disregarding the representations of interested persons, and consulting only their own interests, rise in a body and put an end to it. They have in the aggregate thousands involved in the question, and in the ordinary course of business would not allow of such a state of things for a minute. Why should they not exercise the same discrimination in mining matters as in others? Why should they not take the same measures to ensure success in the one as in the other? If instead of making up their minds to write it off as lost, and philosophically determining to grin and bear it, they would bring their ordinary business acumen to bear on the subject, and take the ordinary precautions they would take in other cases, things would assume a different aspect. Is mining a speculation so different from any other that it must needs be left to blind chance? Would not the merchant who exercised as little precaution, and took as little pains to ensure success in his ordinary business speculation as in his mining ventures, deserve to be ruined? Granted that the speculation is a bad one apparently, is not that man to be condemned who sits down and calmly submits to a loss instead of courageously making every effort (rightly directed) to make that loss as light a one as possible? That very element of chance which seems to be an argument for letting things take their own course is against him. Why should he throw a chance away. The very money now being frittered away might enable him to try that last chance which might make amends for every loss. I would say then, let the claims be valued by a competent and disinterested man, and let them be amalgamated on that valuation, regardless of the cries of those who know that this or that one is so much superior in value to this or that other. If they be so, these same men have had time enough to prove their superiority. The past has revealed quite enough to enable the formation of a just estimate of value, and if the majority of owners consulting their own interests and disregarding the assertions of those who profit by the present state of things, would make a decided and united move, our district would not be so great a sufferer, or in so depressed a condition. The washing-up of Paxton's on Saturday gave 417 oz. from 185 tons, leaving 30 tons to go through this week to complete the crushing, exclusive of a lot of poor stone that has been laying on top for years and is now going through the mill rather to get it out of the way than for any other purpose, as it is expected barely to pay cost of carting and crushing. The total yield to date is 1324 oz. 9 dwts. 12 grs. from 535 tons, and the remainder will make it up to about 1400 oz. Fischer and Beard will follow at Paterson's, then I believe Beyers and Holtermann's to be succeeded by Creighton, Hixon, and Beard, and I learn from these that it is the intention of the company to raise the price of crushing. The machine now seems to be giving every satisfaction, at any rate the assay of samples of tailings, made since the alterations, speak for themselves. The assay of Star of Peace tailings gave 2 dwts. 5 grs. per ton, and of their tribute stone (Meyers), 1 dwt. 12 grs. per ton. Paxton's tailings went 2 dwts. 5 grs., and 2 dwts. 10 grs. respectively for two first weeks, and another parcel has gone down for treatment. Mr. Petersen speaks in high terms of his newly-introduced shaking blankets, and now seems to want but suitable berdans to make all complete, and these he will be shortly supplied with from patterns by Mr. Thomas Chappell, who will bring all his experience to bear on their construction.

Report speaks favourably of the Pyramul, still Beyers and Weir have a good thing if report speaks truth. Their reef is said to show 3-oz. stone as far as sunk on, and to be six feet wide, and it is said they are sinking a straight shaft to cut at 60 or 80 feet. I do not hear of anything outside these claims.

Chambers' Creek has subsided all work on the Sir John Moore, save the sinking of a couple of shafts having been stopped. It would have been as well for them to have commenced at the end, they would have saved. Their stone is said to have shown but traces of gold, and they are now, I believe, crushing for the Bismarck.

The Sailor Prince, south of the Turon, has got gold that would be first-rate if the vein were of any size, but a 2-inch vein wants a lot of gold. A drive of forty-seven feet was put in east from their perpendicular shaft at 200 feet, and the vein showed nothing; so it was determined to come up to 107 feet, where the vein was passed in the shaft and opened out. It is here the gold was cut.

The Mare's Nest is also at work, having been sold by Gardiner to Hardie and Co. They are stoping at 70 or 80 feet.

The South Star No. 3 starts to-day, I am told, on tribute.

I was unfortunate in my rounds to-day in missing managers. I learnt that Krohmann, in the east crosscut from the north shaft was about 10 feet from the main channel of ground, and had cut a leader, well-defined and carrying colours of gold.

Beyers and Holtermann.—Driving east at 331, and in 68 feet. Several small leaders have been cut, but none worth driving on. They are driving and stoping at 132-feet on Paxton's veins, and back-stoping on the same at 175 feet. Also stoping in south boundary at No. 2 level on west vein. About 200 tons of stone are grassed, showing gold pretty freely all through.

The Monte Christo has just raised a crushing from Paxton's veins back stoping at 180 feet. The crushing is all but finished, and the return will be about 1 oz. per ton. They will now stope underhand where the vein looks better.

Brown's.—Busy getting shaft in order. Completed about to the level of the underlay.

Hixson and Beard, as usual, about 105 tons on top.

Rampant Lion.—Still taking out east horse; have about 80 tons at grass, some of which looks very well.

Paxton finishing the crushing. Some good stone raised here last week, and some nice pieces to-day.

Star of Peace.—About 40 tons at grass of 4 or 5 oz. stone, with a quantity stripped below.

Frenchmans came on some good stone in bottom, on Saturday, in completing their 35 feet of sinking.

Mr. Thomas Wythes, Mayor of Hill End, will stand for the County of Wellington, with very great chances of success.

December 7.

WELLINGTON AND THE BOGAN.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

A NOVEL meeting of residents of the town of Wellington was held to-day. It was a meeting of owners of cows, to receive and name a bull which had been purchased in their behalf, from Mr. J. A. Gardiner, Gobalion. Lots of champagne was uncorked over the proceedings, and the animal (decorated with blue ribbons), was led into the bar of Wynne's Hotel, and named "King Thakombau." Apart from the fun of the affair, the movement is a very proper one. "King Thakombau," as he is now called, is a pure-bred Hereford bull, ten months old, and was bred by the Messrs. F. and A. Cox, of Ellengerah, is by Prince Alfred (bred by Mr. Tossey, Richmond Hill, Tasmania), the property of Mr. James D. Cox, Mudgee, and was sold to Mr. J. A. Gardiner with the Ellengerah herd. At the conclusion of the meeting, the bull was weighed, and turned the scale at 644 lbs.—a good weight for his age. The idea of the commoners is, that they may as well have a first-class animal running about as a lot of scrubbers.

The weather is still dry and the days very hot. Harvesting is in full swing, but labour is scarce. The crops throughout the district are said to be very heavy. No rain has yet fallen down the Bogan, and the water is fast drying up. Great fears of a drought are entertained. Large numbers of cattle are being sent to various markets from this neighbourhood. 160 very prime fat bullocks have arrived at Nanima (J. Aaron's), Wellington. 120 head (Cobb and Co.'s) have passed Obley. 240 head (Hughe's) have also passed same place.

At Burdenda, on the Bogan, last week, a whirlwind entered the back door of an old house (which had lately been vacated for a new one), and lifted the roof completely off. The house had been converted into a wool shed, and fortunately shearing was finished and it was empty, or the results might have been serious.

A young lad, named Taylor, met with a painful accident on the 29th at Dandaloo. He was out mustering, when the horse he rode ran him against a tree and broke his leg. No doctor lives in the neighbourhood, but the residents manage to set their own broken limbs, and somehow get over all accidents.

Two candidates are in the field for the electorate of Wellington, namely, our old member, Mr. J. S. Smith, and Mr. Thomas Wythes of Hill End. The sympathies of the electors of Hill End and those of the district of Wellington proper are totally at variance, and there is no connection whatever and little or no communication between the two places. Hill End, at the top of the Tambaroora ranges, might as well be in Victoria, as far as this part of the district is concerned. The new Electoral Bill would have divided the two. Should there be no other candidate the majority of people at Hill End will most likely vote for Mr. Wythes, and the majority of the people in Wellington will certainly vote for Mr. Smith. A large requisition has been forwarded to Mr. Smith to stand again, and he has consented, promising to visit the district in a few days. He has been invited to open the new bridge over the Bell River, now approaching completion.

A painful accident happened last week to a lad named Haycock, employed on a farm at Neurea. He was on the top of a stack, upon which a man was throwing hay with a fork. By accident the fork was stuck right through the boy's thigh and round the outside of the bone. It was so tight in that the man had to put his foot upon the poor lad to pull the fork out. Fortunately all vital parts were missed, and under the care of Dr. Rygate the lad is doing well.

THE BISHOP OF SYDNEY AND THE REV. J. GRAHAM ON DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—It is a difficult task to speak truth earnestly without giving offence to the parties on whom it impinges. In my letter of the 8th instant, I spoke earnestly; but I did not mean to "sneer" at the friends of Denominationalism, much less the respected Bishop of Sydney. I am sorry he should tax me with it. I feel too deeply on the matter to jest or sneer over it. I solemnly believed, what I endeavoured to prove in my letter, that to compel people who do not believe in the conflicting creeds taught in the Denominational schools to pay for that teaching is unjust in itself, is unchristian in the dominant majority, and inconsistent in a country that professes to have abolished State-aid to religion. I go further, and say I believe it highly sinful against the God of truth to compel the Government to support, at public expense, teachings *some of which must be false if the other be true*. Dr. Barker believes many of the tenets and practices taught in Roman Catholic Denominational schools to be fond fables and dangerous falsehoods; yet he and his clergy, with some very noble exceptions, are lending their utmost aid to perpetuate this state of things, and to compel myself and thousands of others, at the pain of our consciences, to do so too. To endow truth by the State is to take Christ's and His churches' work out of their hands; and to endow error is repeating the sin that brought such tearful punishment on other nations, as well as the Jews. This is "to do evil that good may come," and "its condemnation is just," whatever species of sophisms may be used to mask or deny it. "Doth a fountain send forth at the same place sweet waters and bitter," said St. James. This inconsistency our country is guilty of when it pays and employs the teachers of certificated Denominational schools to teach the creeds and formulas of sects as opposed as are the Churches of England and Rome. Did time and space permit us to give their opposing dogmas and mutual condemnations in parallel columns, I think the inconsistency would shock any conscience not biassed and blinded by indifference to truth. Dr. Barker must excuse me for saying that I think the interests of both truth and morality, as well as religion, demand that an end should be put to such a system of confusion as soon as may be. It may be continued, and by a party be triumphed in for a while, but it is not based in either truth or justice, and if they ultimately prevail, it cannot. To this conclusion I do not hope to bring the Bishop, who is, I believe, such an out and out supporter of State Aid to religion that he not only opposed the passage of the present Public School Act, but would fain continue the State endowments of his Church, and make us all pay.

His Lordship animadverts very strongly on one passage in my letter. Allow me to say a few words in self defence. I said: "It is to teach sectarian dogmas and formulas that Denominational schools have a distinct existence. This the respective clergy know, and therefore they fight so hard for Denominationalism." This statement the Bishop denies and says, "It is not true that we desire to maintain our schools for the sake of teaching sectarian dogmas and formulas. It is for the sake of teaching the Word of God by those who are competent to give the instruction, *i. e.*, the teachers in the respective schools."

I did not say the Bishop of Sydney knew the Denominational schools had a separate existence for the purpose named. I said, "the respective clergy." The Bishop *may* answer for himself in this matter; but he cannot answer for his own clergy, who are considerably divided, and some of his most logical and earnest clergymen are with the League, and have spoken more on the question, and much more strongly, than I have. Neither can he answer for the clergy of the Church of Rome; who, I think, would *not* repudiate my assertion, more than they would that connection with their Church is necessary to salvation. I wish I could believe that the respective clergy only wished to maintain the Denominational schools for the teaching not of their dogmas and formulas but the Bible. I heartily believe Dr. Barker exalts the Bible above everything else, and I rejoice that he would consider the teaching of it alone in the schools as sufficient. But I fear he is in a noble minority among the clergy in this. And if this be all he desires, I think his advocacy of Denominationalism frustrates his object. At present there are four volumes of Scripture extracts and lessons authorised to be read and taught in the Public schools. These ought not to be called, as the Bishop calls them, "mutilated extracts from Scripture." High archiepiscopal authority presided over their publication and in them are contained whole books of Holy Scripture (Luke and Acts to wit). The Bishop wants in the schools "the whole Word of God." But while I hold the whole Word of God to be needful for the universal Church, I do not think the Bishop would have it *all* read in schools. There is such a thing as "milk for babes;" and even if "strong meat" should be given to the children, the Public Schools Act allows an *hour daily* to be set apart for sectarian religious instruction to be given by the appointed pastor or teacher of any persuasion. Why does the Bishop overlook this in his reply to my letter? I visit and teach and pray in a Public school; and no one hinders, further than to request that it be done at a convenient hour. While I have such privilege to lead the children to pray and praise, and to learn God's Word, I see no reason, except a sectarian one, for the separate existence of Denominational schools. And I believe there is none. In conclusion, if the words "boisterous or oily sophisms" offend the Bishop, I withdraw them. They were not needed to my argument, and they seem offensive. But are there not insinuations in the Bishop's reply more cutting than even my two offensive and needless adjectives? His Lordship says:—"I submit that the privileges of praying and reading the Bible are worth contending for, as forming parts of a system of education; and that we, who are endeavouring to maintain this principle, that God, is to be honoured by the expression of our dependence on Him, and of our desire to learn His will from His own Word, might have looked for sympathy rather than a sneer from men who regard the Bible as the rule of faith." I, as truly as the Bishop of Sydney, think prayer, reading the Bible, and the devout expression of dependence on God, desirable and right; and *I have never sneered* at such things, or such an advocate of them. The insinuation is unworthy the good man who allowed himself to be betrayed into it, and is injurious and offensive. But I confess I cannot sympathise with the efforts of any man or number of men who combine to teach their religion, *at the cost of those* who think they follow "a more excellent way," and who believe that the State support of teaching of truth and error is calculated to injure the most vital interests of truth and religion.

I remain your faithful servant,

JOHN GRAHAM.

Sydney, 9th December.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THIS being election day for East Sydney, no business was transacted at the Custom House or the other public offices.

In the Import markets there was nothing doing—politics, and not business, being the order of the day.

The Stock and Share market was rather flat. The recent slight fall in Joint Stock Bank shares was recovered, and sales made at 14; Mercantile sold at £5 5s. 6d. No transactions in Steam, Insurance, or debentures.

In the local produce market we note a decline in the value of maize, best samples dull at 4s. 6d.

Messrs. Raynes, Treeve, and Co. report having sold the following properties by public auction and private contract:—

Block of land, South Head Road, Waverley, £160; 2 allotments of land, having 66 feet frontage to Hopewell-street, at £3 per foot—Mr. John Aitken, purchaser; allotment of land having 40 feet frontage to Septimus-street (off Erskineville Road), at 20s. per foot—Mr. T. Hattersley, purchaser; allotment of land having 33 feet frontage to Edmund-street, Waverley, at 20s. per foot—Mr. Thomas Ward, purchaser; block of land, Parramatta Road, Forest Lodge, £200—Mr. Jean Frey, purchaser; block of land, Enfield, containing 2 acres 2 roods 10 perches, £59—Mr. A. C. Garrick, purchaser; 2 small houses, Fowler's-square, off Sussex-street, £145—Mr. R. Brown, purchaser; cottage residence and ground, Berry-street, North Shore, £860; 2 houses, Wellington-street, Chippendale, £285—Mr. E. J. Rubie, purchaser; 2 brick houses, Crown-street, Surry Hills, £500—Mr. R. Robley, purchaser; 2 weatherboard cottages, Wells-street West, Redfern, £360—Mr. G. Harvey, purchaser.

Messrs. Mort and Co. offered a very attractive catalogue of over 5000 bales of wool this afternoon, but had to withdraw a large proportion, for which buyers were not disposed to bid up to growers' reserves. Amongst other large lots bought in was the Garrawilla fleece at 25½d., and T. EDOLS & Co, grease, at 11½d. No doubt the biddings were in some measure influenced by the recent English telegrams reporting a decline at the London sales, or a large business would have been done. Fleece realised 17d. to 21d.; greasy, 9d. to 11d.; scoured, 19d. to 25½d. per lb. Sheepskins shared the dulness, and were less firm than at last week's sales. Prices ranged at from 5½d. to 8d. according to quality. Leather inactive, at last week's prices. The sales were as follows:—

By Messrs. Mort and Co.—MJB, 8 bales greasy at 8½d.; K in square, 26 greasy at 10½d., 3 skirts at 7½d., 1 clips at 6d.; ? in diamond, 13 greasy at 11d.; SJ over B, 88 fleece at 19½d.; SJ over Westbrook, 43 at 11d., 3 locks and pieces at 6d., 4 pieces at 7½d.; JW, 25 greasy at 10½d.; SJ over B, 9 fleece at 18½d.; over D, 22 scoured at 25½d., 2 at 17½d., 1 at 19d., 4 at 15½d., 1 at 1½d.; SJ over B, 12 pieces at 12½d., 2 lambs and pieces at 9½d., 2 pieces at 7½d., 3 mixed at 7½d. to 9½d.; Rock, 91 greasy at 10½d., 9 bellies and pieces at 6½d.; MS, 16 fleece at 17½d.; SW over S White, 44 fleece at 21d., 12 skirts at 17½d.; TEDOLS&Co., 111 bellies at 7d., 19 greasy at 10d., 3 black at 11d.; MMM over Darling Downs, 10 greasy at 10½d.; J3J, 5 fleece at 18d.; 1 pieces at 10d.; EC, 15 greasy at 10d.; JL over IF, 8 at 10d.; W, 5 fleece at 14½d., and 88 odd bales various; 24 lots full-woolled skins at 6d. to 7½d.; short at 4d. to 5½d. Sole leather at 10½d., kip at 18d. to 18½d., yearling at 25½d. to 28½d., calf at 30d. to 40½d., horse tweed at 24d., harness at 14½d., bag, 15s. 9d. side.

By Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin.—Sole leather at 9½d. to 10½d., damaged at 6½d., horse butts at 8½d., damaged ditto at 5½d., cow tweed at 29d. to 30½d., calf at 36d., kip at 17½d. to 20½d., N. S. W. kangaroo at 33d., shoemakers' basils at 5½d. per dozen, bag sides at 15s. 7d. per side, horse tweed at 24½d. to 29½d., yearling at 29d. to 32d., dressed horse butts at 20½d.

By Mr. Bridge.—Harness at 13d. to 14d., black ditto at 12½d., sole at 9½d. to 10½d., damaged ditto at 6½d., horse butts at 9½d. to 9¾d., calf at 2s. 8d. to 3s. 4d., kip at 18d. to 19½d., damaged ditto at 12d., horse tweed at 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 3d., kangaroo at 2s. 2½d., saddle basils at 9s. 6d., shoe ditto at 5s. 6d. to 7s. Black oil, £40 to £45.

Messrs. Maiden, Hill, and Co. sold, privately, sole leather at 9¾d. to 10¼d., harness at 14¾d. to 14½d., bag at 15s. 9d.

Messrs. Brunker and Sparke report having sold:—

On account of Mr. P. G. King, of Goonoo Goonoo, North Mille Station, unstocked, for £3267; also 8200 store wethers, delivered at Goonoo Goonoo, at 8s. 6d. each. Terms, cash—Mr. J. Eckford, purchaser. On account of Messrs. Doyle, delivered at Whalan: 2500 store wethers at 8s., and 2000 aged ewes at 5s. 6d. each. A draft of fat cattle, on account of Mr. R. Binnie, from the 4 D Station: Bullocks at £8 10s. 10d., cows at £6 4s. 7d. 100 fat bullocks, on account of Mr. J. C. James, at £9 1s. per head; and 60 bullocks on account of Mr. A. E. Johnston, at £8 10s. per head. Also, "Barfield," the residence of Mr. E. V. Morisset, situated in East Maitland, at £8[illegible] cash.

We take the following report of the Brisbane market from the *Queenslander* of Saturday:—

In the import market business has ruled active throughout the week. A slight falling-off may now be looked for until the turn of the year, as the greater portion of the orders for seasonal supplies required by the inland and northern trade have gone forward. The produce market has shown more activity during the week. The market for maize has a downward tendency, stocks being ample for immediate demand, in addition to which there are two cargoes reported as daily expected to arrive from the Clarence. Prices for trade parcels range from 5s 4d to 5s 6d per bushel. Bran continues very scarce, and is worth £10 10s per ton; all coming to hand or advised to arrive being readily placed. In consequence of the last two steamers from Sydney having brought good-sized shipments, butter has been in full supply, and holders have been obliged to quote 1d per lb fall on last week's rates. As previously advised, the new crop potatoes is generally proving worthless, more attention has therefore been paid to the stocks of last season. In shipping circles the tonnage on the berth for the Northern ports is somewhat in excess of immediate requirements. The arrivals during the week have included the Storm King, ship, from London, with a large cargo of general merchandise; the Rebecca Jane, from Sydney, for this port and Mackay, with a cargo of general merchandise; the Peri, schooner, from the Clarence, with maize; the Camilla, brig, from Adelaide, with flour; the Isabel, schooner, from Mackay, with sugar, ordered on to Melbourne; and the May Queen, schooner, from the South Sea Islands, with labourers. Cheese is extremely scarce, and advices from Tasmania, received per City of Brisbane, state that the market is nearly bare, and prices had again advanced. Butter in full supply, and a reduction of 1d has taken place. Maize plentiful, prices if anything being a trifle easier. Bran is quite out of the market, with the exception of small lots arriving by steamer from Sydney, price nominal. Potatoes: The new crop now coming to hand is in very bad order; so much so that the trade declined to purchase, preferring the old ones, although very much grown. The supply of both oaten and lucerne hay is quite equal to the demand. Oats are quiet, the requirements being supplied by numerous small lots from Ipswich. Bacon is inquired for, and that imported from New South Wales sells readily. Present quotations are as follows: Cheese, Tasmanian, 14d to 15d; ditto, New South Wales, [illegible] 11d; butter, 11d; maize, 5s 4d to 6s; bran, £10 10s to £11; potatoes, £6 10s; hay, oaten, £7 10s to £8 10s; ditto, lucerne, £6 [illegible] to £7 10s; bacon, 11d to 12d.

The Melbourne *Argus* of the 5th says:—

In the import market a moderate business continues to be done, though the demand is not of a general character, and very little activity is observed as a rule. Breadstuffs are firm. Flour is [illegible] at £12 5s to £12 10s for parcels, but nothing special has come before us. Bakers' lots are still selling at £12 15s, bags returned. Wheat is wanted, and most of what was held is now rapidly getting into very narrow compass. We hear of some 3000 [illegible] prime northern having changed hands at close on 5s [illegible]. There is nothing doing in oats; inquiries are dormant, and business is exceedingly quiet; we have, however, no occasion to make any alteration on our trade quotations of 5s for common to 5s 4d for good feeding. Maize is very quiet, and we have little to report in the way of sales beyond actual requirements; we quote 5s 7d. In teas we note the quittance of a parcel of boxes of medium congous at 1s 7d. Dundee goods are beginning to be more noticed, and we expect ere long that a considerable business will be done in cornsacks; 10s is still offered for parcels, and small lots of Calcuttas are selling at 11s. Victorian cornsacks, made at the factory of Messrs. James Miller and Co., are now coming more into notice since the price has been reduced to 10s 6d, and sales are making more freely, the quality and weight being found to be superior to anything in the market. Candles are very firm, but nothing of importance has yet transpired. In other goods, we have no further business to refer to.

MINING.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

SALES of Peak Downs Copper shares at 9s. to 9s. 9d. constitute all the transactions in the market to-day. At close there were sellers at 9s. 3d.; buyers at 9s.

Beyers and Holtermann's G. M. Co.—Under date [illegible] December, the mining manager reports as follows:—"Since my last report of the 1st instant the east drive at the 334-feet level has been driven a further distance of 4 feet 6 inches—making a total length of 69 feet, and the rock we are going through has become very hard. [illegible] passed the last vein, mentioned in my former report. [illegible] are still driving and stoping south beside [illegible] 132-feet level, and also back stoping north [illegible] level, and I am likewise continuing underhand [illegible] the No. 2 level. Stone raised this week 15 [illegible] vein (Rawsthorne's)—making a total quantity of [illegible] tons, and 10 cwt. from stope, being in all [illegible] tons—making a total quantity in both paddocks [illegible]."

Southern Cobar Copper Co.—The general manager, writing from Cobar on November 23rd, reports that the stacks will be up and bound to-morrow; [illegible] up about 20 feet from the ground. The [illegible] task will I expect be finished this week.

Louth are coming in rapidly, and I hope to commence smelting early in February."

Wheal-Edith Tin Co.—The manager reports the receipt of the following telegram from the mine, dated December 8th:—"Wheal-Edith yield of ore last week 4 tons 9 cwt."

Wheal-Johnson Tin Co.—The manager reports receipt of the following telegram from the mine, dated December 8th:—"Fortnight's yield of ore, 7 tons 16 cwt., and 8 tons despatched during the same period."

Williams' G. M. Co.—The mining manager sends the following report, under date 5th instant:—"200-feet level: The stone taken down from these stopes averages 8 inches in thickness, of fair quality. 320-feet level: The small veins at this level still continue to show coarse gold. 400-feet level: The south main drive has been extended 9 feet for the week, with stone in the face 10 inches thick. In the stopes both north and south, the lode keeps very similar to that of last report. Nothing has been done in the main shaft for the past week for the want of some timber. 56 tons stone have been raised to surface during the week."

North Williams G. M. Co.—The mining manager reports, under date 7th instant, that timbering the shaft has been completed, skids fixed, and the cages found to answer admirably. The men are below at work in the drives, and a large quantity of stone is ready for taking down.

OUR MELBOURNE LETTER.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7.

THE readers of our daily Press have been interested, if not edified, by a controversy which has been going on during the past week between one of our legislators in the Upper House, Dr. Dobson, and the Minister of Lands, Mr. Casey. The whole dispute is about a selection of land which Dr. Dobson wished to take up in the Gippsland district, some time ago, under the Act of 1869, which insists upon personal residence for a period of two and a half years, and which Dr. Dobson, as a lawyer and law lecturer at our University, could not fail to regard as an "insuperable bar" to his obtaining the desired land. He, however, asserts that in a conversation with Mr. Casey he was encouraged to go on with his application, and, in fact, to expend money on improvements under the belief that as the selection was taken up in a bona-fide spirit, and with nothing savouring of dummyism about it, there would be no difficulty in his getting the required license and ultimately a Crown grant. If the conversation were actually as detailed by Dr. Dobson it would look very like an arrangement to defeat the law which could not be creditable to either; but Mr. Casey denies the principal allegations against him. The whole affair, however, is an indication of the popular belief, which is to a great extent well founded, that our land law is still, as it has for years been, more a matter of administration than legislation, and that a great deal too much is left to the discretion of the Minister for the time being.

Our Government Statist has now brought out his Australian Statistics for the year 1873, compiled from official sources, with an introductory report. The compilation is, I suppose, the most reliable in its character which can be expected, and the varied information which it contains in a tabulated form is exceedingly interesting and valuable. The figures are given for each of the colonies in the Australasian group, and include area, population, births, deaths, marriages, emigrants, immigrants, public revenue and expenditure, public debt, imports, exports, shipping (inwards and outwards), railways and telegraphs open, Crown lands sold and amount realised, acreage cultivated, distinguishing the various crops and yields per acre, with the numbers of the four principal divisions of live stock. In the introductory report Mr. Heyter points out the importance of a mutual understanding between the colonies in regard to uniformity in the compilation of their official statistics, and he suggests a conference of the heads of the statistical departments of all the colonies, especially as Lord Carnarvon has requested that the colonies should mutually agree upon a scheme for the compilation, on a uniform system, of one of the most important sections of the statistics, namely, those relating to crimes and convictions. Mr. Heyter says that the attempt to procure comparative statistics of these colonies systematically was first originated by Sir Hercules Robinson. The returns, however, in the statistics now published embrace much information which Sir Hercules was unable to obtain. As it is considered desirable that a similar publication to the present should be published every year, Mr. Heyter suggests that if proper steps are taken by each colony to have the required information collected early there should be no difficulty in bringing out the complete statistics by the middle of each year made up to the close of the preceding year. In addition to the totals given in the tabulated form there are analyses of each heading, as for example the item "population" is detailed into males and females, comparative numbers of each sex, persons to the mile, and so forth. The births, deaths, and marriages are analyzed, giving the sexes, the proportion per thousand of the population, excess of births over deaths, and so on. Each heading is similarly elaborated. This statistical summary tells us an unwelcome tale on the subject of population, for while our numbers are the largest of any of the colonies in the group our increase by immigration during 1873 was smaller than that of either New South Wales, New Zealand, or Queensland, being in fact only one-third of that of Queensland and considerably less than half of that of New South Wales. Our natural increase by births over deaths is also declining in proportion to the increase amongst our neighbours; and if we put the two modes of increase together we find that in 1873, while New South Wales added 21,083 to her population, Victoria only gained 19,763. It is evident that your colony is going the way to regain the primacy of the group which has long been the ambition of her leading statesmen.

The Local Government Bill, which has occupied the attention of the Assembly for some weeks past, appears to be placed in jeopardy by the latest addition made to it before leaving that House for the Council. It was provided that the permission hitherto allowed to Shire Councils to authorise the closing of roads through squatting runs or large private estates should be withdrawn, and that such authority should be vested in the Board of Lands and Works, but that any road closed by landowners without proper authority should subject the offender to severe penalties. It is a pity that the Assembly could not or would not see that there were circumstances which would render it extremely hard upon a landowner to compel him to erect several miles of fencing without benefiting any portion of the public in the slightest degree; but because the one House has been unreasonable in the one direction, the other proposes to go to the opposite extreme, and to strike out the clause altogether. There is nothing to be surprised at in the determination of the large landowners in the Council to resist the clause, although in decency, as persons directly interested, they ought not to vote at all. But, as the feeling is very strong in the Assembly in support of some such course, the bill may be lost for want of an agreement between the two Houses. Possibly it may be got over by the Assembly having a separate bill prepared for dealing specifically with this question. At all events, neither the Assembly nor the majority of the public will consent to the present wholesale appropriation of public roads, for the benefit of a wealthy few, longer than it can be stopped by the action of the Legislature.

The boarding-out system has been brought under review again by a bill which is now passing through Parliament for amending the law relating to neglected and criminal children. The boarding-out was an experiment made on the responsibility of the Ministry of the day, but without express legal sanction; and this bill not only legalises what has been done in this direction, but authorises the extension of the system. In the course of the debate on the second reading of the bill the effect of the new system on the well-being of the children was fully discussed, and the experiment was shown to have been a complete success. The kindly and affectionate relations which grow up between the poor children and their foster-parents contrast strongly with the feeling which of necessity exists between the children in a large institution and the officials who superintend them. A few errors have been committed, as might have been expected in the introduction of a new system, but on the whole we must be thankful for having adopted so humanising and beneficial a reform. In the course of the discussion on this bill, an error which has marked all our dealings with the unfortunate children thrown upon the care of the State was well considered. Hitherto the "neglected" and "criminal" children have been dealt with as if they were all alike. Whereas the one set of children are supposed to be only sent to the industrial schools with the view of their being brought up to some useful occupation, while the others are sent to a "reformatory." All alike are under the charge of the Inspector-General of penal establishments, which gives colour to the impression that all are considered pretty much alike. It is proposed now to institute a marked distinction in dealing with the two classes. The number of children thrown upon the care of the State by unnatural parents is unhappily too large, but it has been determined that where advantage is taken of the Act by a parent, in future the child shall not be received into an industrial school until good security has been given for the cost of maintaining such child.

The members of the Upper House seem to find it difficult to fix the conditions and limits under which the correction by the "cat" or the "birch" shall be applied to men and boys of the larrikin class. In the meantime a good deal of hollow sentiment, and in some instances of unhealthy sympathy with the classes in question, has been expressed at meetings in Ballarat and elsewhere, convened for the purpose of opposing the passing of the bill. The sentiments uttered by some of the speakers, instead of having the effect intended, are rather calculated to strengthen the conviction that a sterner system of repression is needed for offences against the person, and it is really a question of how far the lash may be made the instrument of correction without its having a brutalising influence upon the offenders. Some of the more objectionable proposals of members of the Upper House have been abandoned, or there would, no doubt, have been a strong reaction against the system of corporal punishment altogether; but even as it is there is still a wide diversity of feeling on the subject. The prejudice against flogging as being un-English and cruel is in some minds so strong as to elicit from good and influential men the severest invectives. One of our metropolitan Presbyterian ministers, for example, devoted a Sunday evening to the discussion, taking for his text the famous question of St. Paul, "Is it lawful to scourge a man that is a Roman?" but the words following, "and uncondemned," are a sufficient answer in themselves to the inaptitude of the quotation. While, however, this gentleman has exhibited such a horror of the cat or birch, another eloquent preacher has taken the opportunity to decry what he considers the morbid tenderness and grotesque pity which strains at the gnat of caning incorrigible rogues, and swallows the camel of personal insults, injuries, and dangers to a whole society. His text was, "A rod for the fool's back," which he strongly advocated as an efficient keeper of the peace and suppressor of the ruffianism of the streets.

In the Judicature Bill, which passed through the Assembly last week, a change is made in the working of our criminal law. Hitherto the Attorney-General nominally, but the Crown Prosecutor really, has performed the functions of the English Grand Jury, and decided whether a case shall go before a common jury or otherwise. By the bill to which I refer it is proposed to establish Grand Juries in certain criminal cases, and although it was contended by some able members of the Bar that the existing system was the best, the House determined on effecting the change.

One of the few disturbing questions which are at present agitating the minds of the Melbourne people, or perhaps more correctly, the suburban people on both sides the city, is the direction which the railway to Gippsland is to take on leaving the Melbourne terminus. All the existing Government lines traverse the country to the north of the river Yarra, and only the Hobson's Bay Company's lines running to Sandridge, St. Kilda, Brighton, and Hawthorne, cross the river to the south side. The negotiation for the purchase of these lines by the Government having been abandoned, the difficulty is to reach a given point some nine or ten miles from Melbourne by a direct route. Any line taken directly from the existing terminus would have to cross the river in its very busiest part, and would necessarily present a most objectionable hindrance to the shipping trade of the port. In order to avoid this, it had been suggested by the Engineer-in-Chief, before he left the colony, that the line to Gippsland should take a north-easterly circuitous route through the suburbs in those directions, and cross the river at a point some few miles above Melbourne. This proposal, now known as the Outer Circle Railway, pleases the northern suburbs greatly; but the southern suburbs are in arms at the thought of the Gippsland traffic being diverted into another channel; and so two hostile "leagues" have been formed for the purpose of moving the powers that be in favour of their respective wishes. The Government are condemned to listen to all their effusions; but of course they are endeavouring to mature what appears to them to be the most desirable line for the general good, apart from assumed prescriptive rights or mere local interests. The scheme which it is thought will be recommended will involve the removal of the Melbourne gaol (but that has already been recommended by a Royal Commission on prisons) and the adoption of its site as a central passenger station. I believe the engineers' department has shown the Ministry how it can be approached from the various lines without permanently interfering with the street traffic, and at a cost which is not very alarming. In a few days, probably, the whole scheme will be submitted for the approval of Parliament.

A movement has commenced here for the establishment of a Mercantile Marine Service Association of a kindred character to the one in Liverpool, to which in fact there is some thought of attaching it as a branch association. We have already a Shipowners' Association, for watching over the general shipping interests of the port; and there is a Seamen's Union, for the protection of the A. B.'s, but this proposed association would embrace owners, masters, officers, and engineers, and one of its objects would be to see that neither individuals nor the merchant service suffered by a wrong interpretation of marine law. It is also proposed to establish a place of resort, where matters affecting the service in its social status or otherwise might be freely discussed, and information useful to the members be obtained.

TATTERSALL'S CLUB RACES, 1875.

THE following are the entries for the races which are to take place at Randwick on New Year's Day: and also for the acceptances for Tattersall's Cup:—

MAIDEN PLATE.—1½ mile.

Mr. J. Ross's ch c New Warrior, 3 years
J. Mayo's b h Lord John, 4 years
T. Ivory's b f Gazelle, 3 years
T. Tait's b c Melbourne, 3 years
Sir H. Robinson's b f Nea, 3 years (scratched)
Mr. A. Bowman's ch c Athos, 3 years
J. Tait's blk c The Barb, 3 years (scratched)
J. Eales's b m Misnomer (late Queen of Clubs), 5 years
Sir H. Robinson's b c Zetland, 3 years
Mr. T. Ivory's b f Venus, 3 years
D. Mayne's gr f Jocasta, 3 years
A. Town's b f by Tarragon—Sultana.

SELLING STAKES.—1¼ mile.

Mr. E. H. Weston's gr g Dolon, 4 years, £40
T. Ivory's br g Wrangler, 6 years, £30
W. Brambley's b g Little Dick, 6 years, £40
J. Kean's ch h Binalong, 6 years, £30
——— b m Lady Clare, 6 years, £30
M. Fennelly ns b g Cronstadt, aged, £40
A. E. Cornwell's ch g Seesaw, 4 years, £40
B. Richards's b f Songstress, 4 years, £30
G. S. Hall's, jun., ch g Barefoot, aged, £30
G. Champney's gr g Mount, aged
A. Town's Adventurer, £40.

TATTERSALL'S STAKES.—1½ mile.

Mr. A. Bowman's ch c Athos, 3 years
T. Ivory's b f Gazelle, 3 years
A. Cornwell's ch g Seesaw, 4 years
B. Richards's b h Duke
A. Town's b f by Tarragon—Sultana, 3 years

THE FREE HANDICAP, ONCE ROUND AND A DISTANCE.

Mr. W. Archer's ch h Lord Lyon, 6 years
B. Hughes' b g Gratis, aged
C. Matthew's ch h Blair Athol, 4 years
G. Champneys's gr g Mount, aged
J. Ross's b h Priam, 5 years
——— ch c New Warrior, 3 years
A. Bowman's ch c Athos, 3 years
——— ch h Sunlight, 5 years
T. Ivory's b m Ladybird, 5 years
——— ch m Marchioness, 5 years
D. Mayne's gr f Jocasta, 3 years
John Tait's b h Goldsbrough, 4 years
——— b h The Arrow, 5 years
——— b c Melbourne, 3 years
G. Bickenbottem's b g Garryowen, aged
A. Allright's b h The Conqueror
J. Kear's ch h Binalong, 6 years
M. Fennelly ns b g Cronstadt, aged
W. H. Hillas's b h Stanhope, 5 years
A. Cornwall's ch g Seesaw, 4 years
B. Richards's b h Duke
——— b f Songstress
T. Ivory's b f Venus, 3 years
Sir H. Robinson's b h Speculation, 4 years
Mr. A. Town's b h Othello
——— b h Adventure
G. S. Hall's b h St. Heliers
——— ch h Percy
——— ch h Merry Monarch.

TATTERSALL'S CUP.—2 miles.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Reprieve	9	2	Sunlight	6	12
Priam	8	8	Blair Athol	6	10
The Arrow	8	2	Lord Lyon	6	10
Speculation	8	0	Ladybird	6	9
Garryowen	7	12	Corisande	6	8
M'Callum More	7	10	Marchioness	6	7
Stanhope	7	10	Binalong	6	7
Crazy Jane	7	10	Maritana	6	2
Sudden Thought	7	6	Sir Solomon	6	3
Lord John	7	4	Nungo	6	0
St. Heliers	7	4	Merry Monarch	5	7
Othello	7	3	Adieu	5	7
Misnomer	7	0			

TATTERSALL'S TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES.

Mr. A. Town's br f Marie Stuart, by Maribyrnong—Lady Mary
——— b f Compensation, by Maribyrnong—Regina
S. Knight's br c Richmond, by Maribyrnong—Young Lindia
S. Bradbury's ch c Prince Charlie, by Yelverton—Beatrice
J. Partaker's gr c The Card, by Trump Card—Kiama Maid
Judge Cheeke's b c, by Millionaire—Gipsy
——— b c, by Millionaire—Yarroville
——— b c, by Millionaire—Clove
R. Rouse's b f Esmeralda, by Yattendon—Busyfoot
T. Ivory's ch c Sir Hercules, by Barbarian—Gazelle
——— br f Slumber, by Maribyrnong—Sultana
A. Loder's br f Lady Superior, by Maribyrnong—The Nun
G. Hill's, jun., br c, by Kingston—Valetta
——— blk c Field Marshal, by The Barb—Flora M'Ivor
J. Tait's blk c, by The Barb—Brown Duchess
——— br c Gillie Callum, by The Barb—Rubina
J. Arkins's blk f, by The Barb—I. O.
A. Sequi's b c My Lord, by Lord of Linne—Undine
W. Peperdy's b f Kinor, by The Barb—Frantic
A. Bowman's b f, by Barbarian—Avalanche
Sir H. Robinson's br c Hyperion, by Lord of Linne—Miss Pittsford
——— ch f Barbara, by Kingston—Gainare
——— br c Valentia, by Yattendon—Vanity
Mr. J. Eales's br c Richmond, by Maribyrnong—Rose of Australia
——— br c New Holland, by Old England—Cassia
——— br f Cerito, by Yattendon—Quickstep
B. Richards's b c Saunterer, by Maribyrnong—Miss Magan
A. Hallspard's ch f, by The Barb—Peeress.

MURRUMBIDGEE TURF CLUB MEETING, WAGGA WAGGA.

[BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH DECEMBER.

As might have been expected the gathering at this small though spirited up-country town was something not usually seen in places of the kind. Indeed in no other town in the colonies away from the metropolis would there I venture to say so great a crowd assemble for the purpose of witnessing a race meeting. But the Murrumbidgee Turf Club deserve this recognition of their efforts, as it is no small thing for a provincial club to pay away as they have done this year over £2000. Despite this large sum I am glad to say that the club is in funds, and from all I can hear the prizes next year will even surpass in value those given this. More than one local gentleman has promised to give £20 towards them next season, and this liberality will be sure to find imitators. But returning to the things of the past I must, however, reluctantly admit that the number of horses who faced the post were not up to anticipation. This however, is easily accounted for, and should not discourage the sporting men of the Murrumbidgee district. The whole blame for this shortcoming rests with the too early declaration of weights, owing to which some horses—who though not known favourably when the handicaps came out, have since then proved themselves to be good ones—were let in on such easy terms that it was simply impossible to try and beat them. To prove this assertion I have only to mention the names of two horses—Diver and Haricot. These two celebrities paralysed the betting, as it was known that one of them must win all the big events. But most people live and learn, and doubtless the Murrumbidgee Turf Club will take care not to declare the handicaps till after the Victoria Racing Club Spring Meeting is over; then I am prepared to state the gathering of horses will be quite as imposing as that of mankind now, for despite all rumours to the contrary, there is ample stabling in and about the town to accommodate fifty horses.

I must not omit to mention that the arrangements on the course were most satisfactory, and that everything went off well with the exception of two or three severe accidents to the jockeys. These were put down to one of the posts, which I believe, in common with many others, is at too sharp an angle, causing horses turning rapidly and having the inside running to come against it.

The attendance was roughly estimated at about five thousand for the three days, and amongst these were many from Melbourne but very few from Sydney.

The bookmaking fraternity was well represented, but did not succeed, a few of them bidding farewell to Wagga after Diver's win on the first day.

The improvement made in the grand stand has caused that building to look remarkably well, quite as well in fact as the old Melbourne grand stand. With these few general remarks I will enter upon the serious part of the business, viz., give a résumé of the racing, or, at least, of that portion of it which deserves special comment.

Commencing with the most important event of the meeting, the Cup, I must dwell for a few moments on the winner—The Diver. Without exception this is one of the grandest animals that has ever graced a colonial racecourse. Belonging to the best blood, he has earned for his family fresh glory and honour. Though to appearance a lazy and a sleepy animal, he shows, when roused, a spirit and a determination that indicate beyond a doubt what nobility there is in him. In the only two events in which he took part he proved himself to be out-and-out the best horse on the course. Giving in the Cup 15 lbs. to Haricot, he won easily by two lengths in the fastest time for two miles done in the colonies, viz., under 3.34. Again in the Town Plate he gave Haricot 28 lbs., and would have won, I feel sure, had Yeomans not been thrown off through Haricot jostling him. In this race the pace was something terrific, and when the unfortunate accident occurred the two horses (neck and neck) were travelling like engines. The time in this was equally wonderful—2 minutes 39 seconds. Doubtless great credit is due both to Mr. Dakin for training and to Yeomans for riding the horse.

Returning to the various events, first comes the Mares' Produce Stakes, which was not of much interest. The selling stakes was a good race, resulting in a dead heat between Revenge and Mozart. The Cup was the next on the card. For this only eight came to the post, of which the two cracks, Diver and Haricot, were alone looked upon as good enough to win. And this surmise was about the mark, as the two came in in the order named, Cassio being the only outsider who came any way near the pair. The Maiden Plate showed some good riding between Driscoll and Yeomans, the former landing the Emperor first. This horse is a fine animal, and will yet be heard of if I am not mistaken. The Turf Club Plate was another uninteresting race. The second day's programme opened with the Wagga Derby, which was contested by two horses, and won by the mare in a canter. The Grand Stand Handicap was the event of the day, and was well fought for by Snowden, who seized the victory from Cassio near the finish, being well ridden by Pigott, Haricot's jockey in the Melbourne Cup. The Selling Hurdle Race was an easy victory to Pearl, who was bought afterwards by Mr. M'Kenzie for £51. The All-aged Stakes was thought a certainty for Sterling, but the result showed in favour of Liberty, who was well piloted by Yeomans. The Flying Handicap was won by Revenge, after a tussle with Beeswing. The third day's proceedings commenced with the Mile Handicap, which was secured by Beeswing, who turned the tables on Revenge in the shorter race. The Town Plate, which turned out to be the most exciting race of the meeting, was then run, and run at a tremendous pace, as the time, 2 minutes 39 seconds, shows. This was a great race between the two cracks, and had it not been for the accident at the finish, would have resulted in a short win, if not a dead heat. I have seen many races run, but never did I see such a finish. Haricot shouldered the Diver close to the fence, which he would have gone against had it not been that he came in contact with a trooper's horse, thus saving an awful smash, as certainly if there had not been a horse in the way both he and Yeomans must have been frightfully injured—if not killed. Though the Diver passed the post second, he was nowhere, being riderless. Liberty the third horse, was not allowed second place, having run outside a post; Gambetta, the fourth on the list, therefore getting second money. The Prince of Wales Stakes was a faintishly easy victory to Planet, who was afterwards sold to Mr. Ketts for £46. The steeplechase was a most hollow affair, the only horse going round without a baulk being Morris. Both Alfred and Rocket refused to negotiate the fences after the first few. The final event was the Forced Handicap, won by Planet easily.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2.

Mares' Produce Stakes of 40 sovereigns, with a sweep of 3 sovereigns each added. Weights, 8 st. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. W. Lintott's ch c ——, out of Danger's sister (Sullivan) ... 1
Messrs. Bowen and M'Alister's ch f ——, out of Ada Zelinda (Yeomans) ... 2
——— b c Whittler, out of Riverina (Cree) ... 3
Mr. W. A. Jacob's b c ——, by Blair Athol (Kean).

Betting in favour of the Ada filly, with the Whittler next.

The Ada filly went off first, but was soon passed by the chestnut colt, who kept the lead to the end; the filly being second, and the Whittler third. The Blair Athol colt nowhere. Time, 1 minute 21½ seconds.

Selling Stakes, 50 sovereigns, weight for age; winner to be sold by auction, immediately after the race, for £40; if entered to be sold for £30, allowed 7 lbs; if for £20, 14 lbs.; if for £10, 21 lbs. Once round.

Mr. J. Wellman's b h Mozart, 5 years, £20 (Kean) ... 1
J. Iliffe's ch g Revenge, aged, £20 (Yeomans) ... 1
Messrs. Bowen and M'Alister ns br g Pop Goes the Weasel, 4 years, £10 (W. Davis) ... 3
Mr. H. Kett's br g Wisdom, aged, £20 (M'Guinness).

In the betting Mozart was first favourite at 5 to 4, the other being at prices from 4 to 2 to 4 to 1.

After two false starts Wisdom went off with the lead, which was wrested in a quarter of a mile from him by Pop Goes the Weasel. He was passed by Mozart and Revenge in the straight. The two ran a dead heat. 3 minutes 39 seconds.

The Wagga Cup, 300 sovereigns, with a sweep of 10 sovereigns each added; the second horse to receive 50 sovereigns from the prize, and the third horse to save his stake. Two miles.

Mr. C. M. Lloyd's br h The Diver, late Dolphin, 4 years, 7 st 12 lbs (Yeomans) ... 1
A. Chirnside's b g Haricot, 4 years, 6 st 13 lbs (Pigott) ... 2
C. Edghill's b h Cassio, late No Name, 5 years, 6 st 11 lbs (Staines) ... 3
F. C. Goyder's b g Neotsfield, 5 years, 6 st 12 lbs (Hales)
H. Katte's b h Terror, 3 years, 5 st 12 lbs (Huey)
H. Kette's g g Huntsman, aged, 6 st 2 lbs (S. Davis)
J. Roberts's b h Tartar, aged, 6 st 6 lbs (Murphy), no start
Messrs. Bowen and M'Alister's b h Tarragon, 4 years, 5 st 12 lbs (Hardy), thrown

Betting: 6 to 4 on Haricot, 5 to 2 Diver, 10 to 1 others.

Eight faced the starter, and at the fall of the flag went away together, save Tartar, who refused to move. Haricot had a slight lead going past the stand, the Diver lying about fourth. This order was maintained for about half a mile, when Diver rushed into second position, staying there till about half a mile from home, when he snatched the race from Haricot, and was never caught, winning by two lengths, Cassio a fair third. Time, 3.34.

Tarragon's jockey was thrown and injured severely on entering the straight, having run against the corner post.

Maiden Plate.—A sweep of 5 sovereigns each, with 100 sovereigns added—for all maiden horses, including the winner of the Two-year-old Stakes. Penalties for winning after entrance—Once, 5 lbs; twice or more, 7 lbs. Second horse to receive 25 sovereigns from the prize. One mile and a half.

Mr. F. Roberts' b h Emperor, 4 years (Driscoll) ... 1
J. Dowrie's br g Liberty, 4 years (Yeomans) ... 2
James Roberts's b f Miss Jane, 4 years (Staines)
L. Ryan's b m Ruby, 3 years (Murphy)
H. Kett's b c Harpoon, 3 years (S. Davis)
J. Stone's ch h Gambetta, 5 years (Stone)

The betting was all for Liberty.

A good start was made, Miss Jane taking the lead, and keeping it till the back turn was reached, when Liberty and Emperor closed upon her. At the yards these two went to the fore, where Gambetta was also making for, but his jockey was thrown. Emperor and Liberty then faced the Judge's box, in that order, being ridden admirably by Driscoll and Yeomans respectively. No third horse was placed. Time, 2 minutes 43½ seconds.

Turf Club Plate, 20 sovereigns; weight for age; winner to be sold by auction, immediately after the race, for £40; if entered to be sold for £30, allowed 7 lbs.; if for £20, 14 lbs.; if for £10, 21 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. D. Hughes's b g Express, 6 years, £30 (G. Vincent) ... 1
Messrs. Bowen and M'Alister's b g Paddy's Land, 4 years, £10 2
Mr. J. Iliffe's b g King Billy, 6 years, £20 (Sullivan) ... 3
C. Edgehill's br g Swagman, late Lamplighter, aged, £10.

Express was the favourite.

Paddy's Land started with the lead, and maintained it till a quarter of a mile from the post, when Express headed him, and won easily. Time, 2 minutes 19 seconds. Express was bought in at £34.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3.

The Wagga Derby, a sweep of 10 sovereigns each, with 50 sovereigns added; for three-year-olds; colts—8 st 10 lbs, fillies—8 st 5 lbs. Second horse to receive 20 sovereigns from the prize. 1½ mile.

Mr. H. J. Bowler's br f Australia, 3 years (Sullivan)... 1
Messrs. Bowen and M'Alister's b c Statesman, 3 years (Cree)... 2

No betting on this race. The filly led from beginning to end, winning in a canter. Time, 2 minutes 58½ seconds.

Grand-Stand Handicap, 100 sovereigns. Second horse to receive 10 sovereigns from the prize. The winner of the Wagga Cup to carry 10 lbs. extra. Once round.

Mr. H. Kett's g g Snowden, 5 years, 6 st 4 lbs (Pigott) 1
C. Edgehill's b h Cassio, late Eringuarra, 5 years, 7 st 1 lb (Staines) ... 2
J. Roberts' b h Tartar, aged, 6 st 7 lbs (Murphy) ... 3
Messrs. Bowen and M'Alister's br m Beeswing, 5 years, 6 st 10 lbs (W. Davis)
Mr. H. Kett's g g Huntsman, aged, 6 st (Hardy)
F. C. Goyder's b g Neotsfield, 5 years, 6 st 10 lbs (Hales).

Betting: 6 to 4 Beeswing, 5 to 2 Cassio and Neotsfield.

Beeswing went off with a lead, and Neotsfield was left behind, the result of a bad start. The mare kept the lead till half-a-mile from the post, when Cassio and Snowden wrested the lead from her, Cassio being slightly in the front. This order, however, was altered, as a few yards from the post Snowden went to the fore, winning a splendidly ridden race by a length. Time, 2 minutes 51½ seconds.

Selling Hurdle Race, 55 sovereigns, weight for age. The winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race for £60; if entered to be sold for £50, allowed 7 lbs; if for £40, 14 lbs; if for £30, 21 lbs; if for £20, 28 lbs; any surplus over the prize entered to be sold for to go to the funds. Twice round and a distance.

Mr. L. Ryan's br c Pearl, 4 years, £50 (——) ... 1
C. W. Jo Brown's blk g Charcoal (late Blackthorn), £60 (Cripps) ... 2
Messrs. Bowen and M'Alister's b g Shamrock, aged, £40 (Cree) ... 3
Mr. C. Wall's g g Corsair, 7 years (Mason), thrown.

The Pearl was favourite at even money.

The Corsair started with a lead, but at the first fence baulked his rider off, clearing the hurdle by himself afterwards. Pearl then went to the front, and stayed there all through, winning by several hundred yards. The Pearl was bought by Dr. Mackenzie for £51.

Flying Handicap, 50 sovereigns. Weights to be declared the night preceding the race. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. J. Stone's br h Revenge, 5 years (Staines) ... 1
Messrs. Bowen and M'Alister's br m Beeswing, 5 years (Sims) 2
Mr. J. Welman's b h Mozart, 5 years (Kean) ... 3
Messrs. Bowen and M'Alister's b m H. B., 4 years (W. Davis)

Betting on H. B. level money.

At the start H. B. was left behind, being thrown early out of the pace. Revenge took the lead, and won a close race from the mare. Time, 1 minute 18 seconds.

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4.

Mile Handicap, 50 sovereigns.

Messrs. Bowen and M'Alister's br m Beeswing, 5 years, 7 st 6 lbs (W. Davis) ... 1
Mr. J. Stone's b h Revenge, 5 years, 8 st 2 lbs (Staines) ... 2
J. Roberts's b m Miss Jane, 4 years, 7 st (Staines) ... 3
H. Kett's b c Harpoon, 3 years, 7 st (Huey)
A. M'Kinnon's b g Billabong, 4 years, 6 st 2 lbs (Garthorn) thrown.

Betting on the field, at 6 to 4.

Beeswing led from first to last, running gamely, and winning by a length. Billabong's jockey was thrown, his horse having come in contact with the post referred to elsewhere. Time, 1 minute 48 seconds.

Town Plate, 200 sovereigns, with a sweep of 5 sovereigns each added for starters. Winner of the Wagga Cup to carry 10 lbs extra. One mile and a half.

Mr. A. Chirnside's b g Haricot, 4 years, 8 st 4 lbs (Pigott) ... 1
J. Stone's ch h Gambetta, 5 years, 6 st 7 lbs (W. Davis) ... 2
T. Downie's b or br g Liberty, 4 years, 6 st 1 lb (Howard)
J. King's g g Sterling, 4 years, 6 st 7 lbs (Courtney)
H. Kett's g g Snowden, 5 years, 6 st 4 lbs (Huey)
C. M. Lloyd's br h The Diver (late Dolphin), 4 years, 7 st 13 lbs (Yeomans), thrown.

Betting: Even on the Diver, Haricot 5 to 4, the others not mentioned.

The Diver went off at the signal with a slight lead, but was passed near the stand by Haricot, who kept to the front with still three-quarters of a mile from home, when the Diver pressed the leader, running him almost shoulder to shoulder over the straight. At this juncture, Haricot bore The Diver towards the fence, causing Yeomans to be thrown; he himself lost his rider after passing the post. Liberty ran in third, but was disqualified for running outside a post, the second money going to Gambetta. Time, 2 minutes 39 seconds.

Prince of Wales Stakes.—60 sovereigns; weight for age; winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race, for £60; if entered to be sold for £50, allowed 7 lbs; if for £40, 14 lbs; if for £30, 21 lbs; if for £20, 28 lbs. 1¼ mile.

Mr. H. Kette's ch g Planet, 6 years, £30 (M'Guinness) ... 1
Messrs. Bowen and M'Alister's b g Shamrock, aged, £20 (W. Davis) ... 2
Mr. D. Hughes's b g Express, 6 years, £10 (Hales) ... 3
L. Ryan's br g Pearl, 4 years, £50
J. Iliffe's ch g Revenge (late Freetrader), aged, £30 (Sullivan)
J. Welman's b h Mozart, 5 years, £30 (S. Davis)
C. Wall's br m Lady Athol, 6 years, £40.

Planet favourite at 2 to 1.

Mozart and Shamrock took the lead at the commencement, but were passed by Planet at the back turn, from which he kept the lead till the finish. Time, 2 minutes 15 seconds. The winner was bought by Mr. H. Ketts for £46.

Steeplechase—150 sovereigns, with a sweep of 5 sovereigns each added; second horse to receive 20 sovereigns from the prize. About three miles; over fifteen leaps, not exceeding 4 feet 6 inches in height.

Mr. W. P. Bower's blk g Morris, aged, 10 st 6 lbs (G. Mason) ... 1
J. Keane's small Hopes, aged, 9 st (Dodd) ... 2
F. C. Goyder's Rocket, aged, 9 st 12 lbs (Cripps)
L. Ryan's b g Alfred, aged, 9 st 12 lbs (Cooe).

Morris only mentioned in the betting at even money.

Morris went off with a good lead, and maintained it, except for two hurdles, all the way, winning by three hundred yards.

Forced Handicap.—20 sovereigns. Once round the course.

Mr. H. Kette's ch g Planet, 7 st 10 lbs (S. Davis) ... 1
Edgehill's b h Cassio, 8 st (Sullivan) ... 2
Messrs. Bowen and M'Alister's b h Tarragon, 6 st 2 lbs (Howard) ... 3

Planet and Tarragon were the favourites.

Planet led all the way and won easily.

THE ENDEAVOUR RIVER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

COOKTOWN, November 17.

SINCE writing to you last, the various rushes that have occurred and are still occurring, have received confirmation that place the fact of the gold extending to the southward beyond a doubt. The most important of these rushes is that to the neighbourhood of the head waters of the Daintree, a large and important river about 60 miles to the southward of Cooktown, and which, from the features of the country, must have its source in the same great range as the Palmer. As I informed you previously, the various parties of prospectors had abandoned the apparently fruitless labour of prospecting to the northward, satisfied that the country in that direction is not auriferous, as the physical features are quite changed after leaving the Lower Palmer and to the northward; sandy plains and open flat country succeeding to the rugged and broken conglomerate and granite ranges that seem to be the matrix of the Palmer gold. The whole aspect of the country is changed, and no indications of gold are discernible. Baulked in this direction, the pioneers turned southward, and meeting with various success, at last came to the very head waters of the Palmer, where they met with more success than had attended their efforts to the northward. All of them—and there were several parties prospecting in this direction—obtained payable gold, and some very heavy gold. But the great drawback was the distance at which these outposts of the gold fields were placed from the depots of stores along the Lower Palmer. Many left the workings, unable to make the splendid returns they got pay for the hardships of costly and often insufficient supplies and exposure to the many dangers of the Northern bush. Others again making a quick "rise" returned to Cooktown to refit and supply themselves for a prolonged residence on the field. As the "lie" of the country indicated a much nearer proximity to Cooktown than the length of the road would lead one to believe, various attempts were made to avoid the long round-about afforded even by Douglass's track. Several parties made their way through the bush to Cooktown by heading the Laura and Normanby, and altogether avoiding the Normanby ranges and the rugged and hilly country lying between the Kennedy and the Laura. Their success induced others to attempt the new line of road, and at present the original tracks are comparatively deserted by the diggers. The head waters of the Palmer can now be reached considerably under 80 miles, and the distance to Stony, Oakey, and Sandy Creeks is also thereby considerably reduced. The country through which the new track passes is also of a nature much more adaptable to traffic than either of the former roads in use. The country is more open and level, being quite free from the many rugged and broken, if not quite impassable, pinches along Douglass's track, and the heavy sandy country along M'Millan's route being nowhere met with.

Further than this, it seems probable, from what has transpired, that this route will be practicable during the greater portion of the wet season for pack-horses, though not for drays. The various rushes that have lately taken place have kept up quite a fever of excitement among the diggers as well as the business people. There have been numbers of reported "rushes" that have turned out worthless, but some of them are showing, even already, fair returns; and that, too, with an insufficient supply of water, the great drawback at present in all the new ground. About seventy miles in a south-westerly direction from Cooktown the country is extremely broken and rugged, consisting of irregular chains of hills, with a network of rivers and creeks winding through their recesses. This tract of country, auriferous throughout its whole extent, forms the watershed of all the rivers and creeks that lie between the Normanby and the Mitchell, embracing as well as these last-named rivers the Laura, Kennedy, and Palmer with their tributaries. All these rivers have been proved to be auriferous, and, though the future value of this tract of country is difficult as yet to determine, there can be no doubt that it is paying its present population well. The prospects obtained vary from a few pennyweights to an ounce and a half or two ounces per day. Even in the gullies that are quite dry and too far from water to make it pay to carry the washdirt the distance necessary to cradle it, numbers of men are "dry-blowing" for 10 to 12 dwts. a day and stacking the dirt for washing during the wet season. Others, who are either better equipped or more knowing, are stacking large quantities of dirt, satisfying themselves with an occasional trial "blow" as to the value of their work. There are a great number working in the locality, and there is a strong rush now setting in. Some have returned, determined to await further news, or at any rate in the belief that there can be nothing done till the wet season sets in, which may not be for six weeks yet. The various "road parties" are still out, and nothing definite is yet known of their movements; but there cannot be the slightest doubt but that a new road, much shorter and better than either of those now in use, will be opened up at an early date; and, for the interests of Cooktown, it is quite time that it was. The steady opening up of the country from Cooktown and towards the Daintree has turned the attention of the whole community to the claims of this noble river to be the port of the Palmer field, a position it is bound to occupy at no distant date. As yet the Daintree is but little known, save that it is a large and noble river, with a safe entrance at all tides for vessels of much larger draught than can enter the Endeavour. Further than this, and that it is banked by a dense scrub abounding in valuable timber, notably good cedar, nothing is known.

But the hardy and intelligent fellows who are pioneering the settler, have learned much more about it in their hard and dangerous occupation of timber-questing. They have learned that the river is wide and deep, and have, mayhap, caught a glimpse of its future importance when they sailed up it over 50 miles without a check or hindrance, and then were only forced to turn back from their supplies failing. They describe the river as everywhere navigable, and consisting of long straight reaches, but slightly deflecting from a general westerly direction as they sailed up it. The soil is extremely fertile, and must be a great source of wealth to the country at some future time, when the sugar planter has taken the place of the timber-getter. But when it is considered that this river rises in the same range as the Palmer, and that it can but be a very short distance from its source to what are now the main workings on the field, and to what must in the future be the mainstay of the gold-field (if it prove a rich reefing district), the position and capabilities of the Daintree assume quite a new aspect. If it be true that the river is navigable for any considerable distance, and the united testimony of every one who has explored it is surely strong confirmation, it would reduce the distance to be traversed by land to a very trifling one indeed. The belt of scrub should not form any barrier worth talking of with such advantages in view, and it is rumoured that the Government have already taken steps to confirm or refute the idea that there can be no track found from the Palmer to the Daintree. This latter is an idea that is clung to fondly by the majority of the business people of this place, and is, moreover, daily or weekly, rather dwelt upon by the Cooktown Press, of which units of the "fourth estate" more presently. Perhaps the wish is father to the opinion, at any rate, I would not give much for the business future of Cooktown, if all they say of the Daintree be true. If so Cooktown will be another of those instances of sudden collapse, even though it may be but temporary, that other tropical fruits than the settlement of Cooktown—notably gourds—are subject to.

November 21.

That an attempt will be made to form a settlement somewhere near the mouth of the Daintree, either before or immediately after the wet season is past questioning; what its fate or future may be no one can foretell, but I am inclined strongly, very strongly, indeed, to prophesy its success.

On the main workings there is still a large population, and Oakey and Sandy Creeks are still paying well; as also the numberless creeks and gullies away out towards the Mitchell Falls, or more properly the watershed of the Mitchell. But no one likes to push out too far to the westward, though there is plenty of gold believed to lie there. The distance from supplies is too great, and the blacks are numerous, bold, and fierce; and yet to what will not the miner submit in search of fortune? I was told yesterday, by a man just returned from the far out workings, that the day before he left, a party of seven had started to the south-west; and the day he left a party of three, led by an ex-officer in the American army, had started to explore to the westward and north-west. It is to be hoped these reckless individuals have settled their affairs, as the chances are pretty strong that the blacks and the country will effectually settle them. It is only flinging life away to venture in such a small party as three on such dangerous grounds—they will be but a mouthful (literally too) to the terrible aborigines. The left-hand branch is wholly in the possession of the Chinese, and the right-hand branch is almost entirely abandoned. Provisions at the two main camps are at present very cheap and plentiful, though it is very doubtful if they will long remain so. At the far-out rushes and workings provisions are of course higher in price, but yet much cheaper than they have been. Rates of carriage have fallen to about £100, and no loading offering. Rumours of outrages by the blacks have reached us, but none of them are sufficiently well authenticated to require notice. In Cooktown business is fair, but the last few weeks have shown a decline in prices from large and incautious shipments. Cattle and sheep are plentiful, those shipped here from Rockhampton arrived in good order, and were a first-class lot. Meat still keeps its high price; but, I believe, a fall is likely. There is a good deal of sickness just now, many cases of low fever and dysentery occurring; and many of our sick are leaving for the south by every steamer. The horse market is dull just now, owing to heavy shipments and the near approach of the wet season; and prices have considerably declined. A large shipment arrived here a day or two ago in the Restless. They arrived in very bad order, much exhausted, and knocked about, and were rather a poor lot all round, though there are some good, or rather fair, stamps of draught horses among them. I hear that these horses were purchased at rather high figures in Sydney, and, if so, I fancy that the shippers will not realise a fortune by their venture. It is a very risky speculation, shipping horses in sailing craft from Sydney or Brisbane; and if, as is grumblingly hinted, and more than hinted by many, that the employés of the A. S. N. Company managed to secure a fair share of the trade to themselves "on the quiet," there is but little inducement for the legitimate trader to enter the field at present. Whether the company's regulations admit of this I am not aware, but there is a strong feeling against the company here on this account, and the trading of the employés of the A. S. N. Company has been several times strongly commented on in the local Press. It does seem as if such a practice would be an unfair competition with the legitimate trader, and the sooner it is stopped the better for every one. Talking of the Press reminds me of the present attitude of matters between the editors of the local papers, which has caused a little amusement and a great deal of disgust. The *Herald*, being in difficulties by the non-arrival of some expected compositors, had a proffer made of assistance from its rival the *Courier*. The editor of the *Courier* entered the printing-room of the *Herald*, and painted the whole of the matter then in type over very coolly with paste; a row ensued, and the *Herald*, instead of a "morning," was on that day an "evening," containing an account of the incident, garnished with the strongest and choicest vituperative language in the Imperial Dictionary. The matter was thus brought before the local bench in the shape of an action for "wilful and malicious destruction of property." Defendant pleads—1st, "Not guilty;" 2nd, "Was drunk when I did it;" 3rd, "It was only a lark." The Bench dismiss the case, finding that the defendant was "not guilty," but warn him, at the same time, solemnly, "that if he ever does it again he'll catch it." Such are the sublime decrees of justice.

The *Herald*, naturally not content with this result, then produces a series of letters and paragraphs, commenting in language much more forcible than complimentary on the conduct of the Bench, and at the same time makes gross insinuations regarding the conduct of one of the magistrates, and accuses other residents of various moral crookednesses and collusion in attempting to defeat (or, rather, influence) Justice—having a fling all round, in fact, at every one that he either suspects or knows to have sympathised with his rival.

And these are the men who sit in editorial judgment on their neighbours, who affect to instruct all men and things in the way they should go, who settle a vexed question with an empty dictum, and the fate of Governments with a trite saying; who affect even to instruct Providence, and guide the future. Alas for human nature! these men—gods in their editorial sanctums to the uninitiated outsiders—cannot, even in the sacred retirement of the printing room, keep their hands out of each others paste-pots, or their fingers out of each other's wool!

The cedar parties on the Daintree have been shipping largely of late, and the Blackbird is chartered by a Brisbane firm to take 80,000 feet. The cedar varies very much in quality, but the general run of it is good, and some specimens are as hard and close in the grain as any I have ever seen, resembling mahogany very closely in appearance.

November 27.

The Florence Irving arrived here yesterday (26th), with a number of passengers and horses. The horse market is dull, but really good animals will still command a fairly remunerative price, if landed in good condition.

The produce market is for the present overstocked, and our southern friends can have no fear of the Cooktown people, at all events, being starved out, when they find their salt provisions returned to them as I hear is to be the case with the large shipment ex Restless, from Sydney.

There is nothing stirring now of importance in the district, and things are likely to be rather dull in Cooktown till after the wet season at any rate. There are a great number of miners in town at present awaiting one or other of the vessels going south. The Blackbird is likely to secure a very full passenger list, as the fares by the A. S. N. Co. are very high.

PARKES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THE Tichborne continues to satisfy the shareholders. From the shaft bottomed on a piece of spare ground one of the prospects gave nearly 1oz. to the dish, and, as all the blocks above Pyke's are now sinking, we shall soon know what this part of the lead is going to be.

The prospecting party about five miles from Miller's have commenced sinking again some distance to the south of the one they have just bottomed, which is dipping to the south, with a little gold showing in the washdirt.

Nothing favourable to report from M'Guiggan's South—they cannot trace it from No. 7. Nos. 8, 12, and 13 are expected to bottom this week, which will be a good guide for those who are anxious to express their opinions as to the value and course of the lead. M'Guiggan's North has raised dirt giving 2 ounces to the load. No. 4, below Cook's, are sinking close to the creek, and were lucky enough to raise the washdirt in the first shaft. They expect to bottom about 15 feet past the end of the present drive. This party has just washed up a large paddock.

There are a few claims on the Victoria looking very well, and cheering their owners. The old workings give wages in most instances, but not in all.

The number of claims at work on the Little Wonder is becoming less. All above the P. C are worked out, the lead being very narrow at this part; but No. 4 is raising good dirt, and the Junction Claim (R. White and party) have about 300 loads to grass, which they are crushing at the Ben Nevis engine on the creek. They are induced to adopt this plan of extracting the gold because the character of the dirt renders its reduction by the ordinary process almost an impossibility. Up to the time of my gathering the report, from appearances they were anticipating a return of about 1 oz. per ton.

The seven or eight parties at work in the Growler's have good paddocks of washdirt. We have good news from the "Opossum." Better washings have taken place not only from the new claims at the head of the lead, but also from the old ground.

There is quite a depression in Read's Gully at the present, for although the block claims are as good as ever, and in some instances even better, the poor return from the Prospectors' washing, and No. 1 getting nothing again, has so damped the energies and shaken the faith of the majority of the other claimholders that many are leaving, and others will probably follow soon.

There has been a slight exodus from this place to the Bald Hills. I was informed by a reliable party from there that the prospectors (Matthewson's party) were down 125 feet, which is five feet deeper than the last shaft, proving the existence of a gutter, and that sixteen claims on the south and eleven on the north are being shepherded very closely.

The provisional committee of the School of Arts held a meeting on Thursday, when the following business was transacted:—The number to form a quorum to be five; the annual subscription to be £1, or 6s per quarter, in advance. The name to be "The Parkes and Bil Bong School of Arts." Subscription lists were to be made out, and the district canvassed in sections; Mr. Barton, manager of the Commercial, is chairman; Mr. Rodd, manager of the A. J. S. Bank, treasurer; and Mr. Biddlecome, secretary.

MUDGEE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

A CONTRACT has been let for enlarging, or rather re-building, the Roman Catholic Church in this town. The present edifice is a very neat one, but is too small for the congregation attending it. The greater portion of it will be taken down and an enlarged structure erected on the site; the materials of the present building being used as much as possible in the new one. The amount of the contract is a little over £5000, and the contractor has commenced operations. In no one way is the increase of population in the town and district more clearly demonstrated than by the enlarged accommodation required at the various places of worship in our midst.

A month or two back the foundation stone of a new Primitive Methodist Church was laid in Mudgee, the Mayor of Sydney (Mr. Goold) among others taking part in the ceremony. Since then the erection of the building has been proceeded with, with all dispatch, and the structure is now nearly completed. It will be a neat little erection, and will contain seats for between two and three hundred persons.

A short time since the Corporation discharged all the men in its employment through want of funds, and at present nothing is being done towards the improvement and maintenance of the various streets in the borough. An application was made to the Government by the Borough Council for authority to borrow £1500 a little time back. The application was granted, and tenders were called for through the Press from persons willing to advance the whole or a portion of the amount. No capitalists, either large or small, from some reason or other, answered the invitation of the Council to lend the money. As the security is unexceptionable, and there is plenty of capital in the district, it seems somewhat strange to many that the money has not been advanced; though in my opinion the reason is to be found in the fact that the rate of interest offered (6 per cent.) is not considered enough by small capitalists, and the amount required is not sufficient for large capitalists to bother themselves about. Finding no response to its application to the public, the Corporation applied to the Government to advance the money, and was waiting for a reply to the application at the time the news of the political row on Mr. Combes's motion reached Mudgee. As a matter of course the Government has too momentous matters pressing on its attention just now to waste any time in discussing the propriety of advancing a loan of £1500 to the Borough Council of Mudgee, and no satisfactory reply need be expected from that quarter, for the present at all events. It is to be hoped the Corporation will obtain the money somewhere, as much requisite work requires doing in the town. It has been the custom here to give our local aldermen an occasional rub, as is usual all the world over; but for all that there can be no doubt the streets in our midst have been greatly improved during the past few years.

Though Mudgee and the immediate district have not been badly supplied with rain, complaints are coming to hand rather freely from the outside districts as to the great want in this respect. Down the Castlereagh especially, complaints are rife regarding the want of rain, and, to add to the evil, the locusts are also committing terrible devastation in that district. From a gentleman who has just returned to Mudgee from a trip of some 300 miles down the Castlereagh, I learn that these destructive pests have devasted whole tracts of country—to use his own words, many places being as bare of grass or herbage of any kind as the centre of the street.

The weather has been exceedingly hot here during the past week, and to-day (Monday) the thermometer registered 105 in the shade, being some 15 degrees higher than a week ago, though the weather was even then considered rather warm. This great heat generally forebodes rain, and a downfall would be very acceptable just now, and do a great deal of good in the district.

At the Bourke Show, just ended, Monmouth the 7th, bred by Messrs. R. and E. Rouse, of Guntawang, and sold to Mr. O'Shanassy, of Fort Bourke, by Messrs. W. C. Reynolds and Co., at their sale of thoroughbred stock, at the late Mudgee Pastoral and Agricultural Society's Show, has taken first prize in shorthorns, and won the gold medal. The following stock passed through Coolah during the past week:—December 1st, 65 head fat cattle, Mr. M'Canch's, for Sydney; 1374 fat wethers, Mr. M'Canch's, for Sydney; 2nd, 405 store cattle, Mrs. Dunn's, for Muswellbrook; 4th, 108 fat and store cattle, Mr. Pearce's, for Plashett, Jerry's Plains. The Mudgee passings have been—December 4th, 2000 fat wethers, Mr. Elliott's, for Sydney, in charge of R. Crib; 5th, 113 fat cattle, Mr. Hugh Gordon's, for Sydney, in charge of J. Gaffey.

MAITLAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THE coming elections are causing considerable interest, although until this morning West Maitland was without a proclaimed candidate. The retirement of our late member has caused, however, a host of competitors to appear in the field, and for the next few days politics will be the general topic of interest. With regard to the late diabolical murder at the Paterson, reports of which have, from time to time, appeared in the *Herald*, there is little further at present to be added. The identity of the unfortunate victim has not yet been proved; although it is hoped that the reward offered by the Government will lead to the desired result. The inquest is adjourned until to-morrow, when it is expected that further facts will be elicited.

The members of the Vineyard Association are taking active measures in the preparation of a petition to the Legislative Assembly in furtherance of the wine interests of the colony, and in procuring information that Mr. Burns will be able to lay before Parliament.

The new chapel in the gaol is now completed, and will be opened shortly. The whole work is a credit to the Colonial Architect and the contractors who have carried out his directions. The governor's quarters are being proceeded with rapidly, although some time must elapse before they can be completed. The women's quarters are in a state of abeyance, the hospital, which is so much needed for its own purposes, being yet occupied by them.

An Athletic Club, in connection with Sanctine House school, or "Castle Fraser" as it is called by some, has been formed, and held its first meeting on Friday last. A very enjoyable day was spent by the pupils and principal. The usual sports—running, leaping, and walking—formed the programme.

PAROCHIAL BOUNDARIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Although no enemy to publicity in the case of matters of general interest, yet agreeing with the Dean of Sydney that minor differences, arising out of unsettled questions of Denominational organization, are best left to be discussed and arranged by our various Church assemblies, I had no intention of noticing a correspondence which recently appeared in the columns of your paper on the subject of parochial boundaries. Having, however, been spoken to by one and another on the matter, and having reason to believe that some misconception exists as to the action of a committee of which I was a member, I trust that you will kindly allow me to explain that, whatever may have been the impression conveyed to Dr. Barry by the wording of a circular, there can be no doubt that nothing was said or done at the final meeting of the Boundaries Committee inconsistent with the statement of the Dean of Sydney, that the purpose for which we were invited to meet was to receive a courteous explanation from the Bishop of his reasons for declining to accept the arrangement embodied in that portion of our report having reference to the parishes of St. Matthias' and St. Mark's. Had it, however, been our duty to reconsider our report, there can be little doubt what the result would have been in the face of a correspondence read by the Bishop, consisting of a letter from the Rev. J. D. Brennan, a former incumbent of Paddington, and also of one from the Rev. T. Kemmis, who was unavoidably absent from the meeting of the committee. Mr. Brennan stated that soon after his appointment to the parish, the Rev. G. W. Richardson, at that time incumbent of St. Mark's, called upon him and pointed out the street in which Mr. Ostley then lived, as he still continues to do, as the boundary between the two parishes. This street is Trelawny-street; and such a boundary would leave the new church in St. Mark's parish. Mr. Kemmis wrote to the effect that Trelawny-street had always been regarded by him as the boundary between the two parishes—that he had consented to the extension of the Paddington district on condition that Dr. Barry should place no obstacle in the way of the erection of the new church—that this condition had not been observed, and that he therefore withdrew his consent, and insisted upon the original boundary being retained.

HULTON S. KING.

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LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Wednesday, December 9.
Sittings in Banco.

Before Sir James Martin (Chief Justice), Mr. Justice Hargrave, and Mr. Justice Cheeke.

PHILLPOTS AND WIFE V. BISHOP OF NEWCASTLE.

In this case the Court gave judgment on the motion argued last term, to make absolute a rule nisi for a new trial. The facts and arguments sufficiently appear in the judgments.

The Chief Justice said:—

This was an action brought by the plaintiffs, Sydney Cowper Phillpots and Helen Palmer, his wife, for a libel upon the wife. There were two counts in the declaration. In the first the defendant was alleged to have published in a letter written to the Reverend James Robert Thackeray, of Mrs. Phillpots, and in reference to certain charges against Mr. Thackeray the following words:—"Two:—Intercourse with a Mrs. Phillpots of West Maitland." This was stated by an innuendo to mean that there was a report current that the said James Robert Thackeray had carnal and illicit sexual intercourse with the said Helen Palmer.

In the second count it was alleged that the defendant, in a letter to the said Mr. Thackeray, published of Mrs. Phillpots the following words:—"It has been represented to me that it has been a matter of common talk in West Maitland that you had improper intercourse with a Mrs. Phillpots, and a statement has been made to me that a man had declared that he had seen you engaged in such intercourse." To this declaration the defendant pleaded the general issue.

The facts proved were as follows:—The defendant was the Bishop of the Church of England Diocese of Newcastle; and the Rev. Mr. Thackeray was the incumbent of St. Paul's Church, in West Maitland, in that diocese. In November, 1873, in consequence of certain rumours communicated to him by Mr. Bird, who was one of the churchwardens of St. Paul's, the Bishop sent for Mr. Thackeray, and at the interview which took place mentioned these rumours to him. The Bishop informed him that he had heard scandalous reports of visits made by him to a Mrs. Stephen. Mr. Thackeray went into an explanation of these visits, and the statements made by him to the Bishop satisfied his lordship on that occasion. A little more than a fortnight after this interview, Mr. Thackeray again called on the Bishop for the purpose of asking for a year's leave of absence. The Bishop, in his account of this interview, says that he told Mr. Thackeray that "it would be no hindrance if he remained in England," and he advised him to go to a new scene of duty. It was ultimately arranged on this occasion that Mr. Thackeray should resign, and that the Bishop should obtain for him the usual testimonial required by a clergyman going from one diocese into another, as, in consequence of the rumours in circulation against Mr. Thackeray, the Bishop did not think that he would be able to obtain the testimonial himself from any clergyman in the diocese. This testimonial contains a certificate by the clergymen signing it, that they believe the person mentioned in it in their "conscience to be, as to his moral character, a person worthy to be licensed to the cure of souls." The Bishop lent Mr. Thackeray a book containing the form, in order that he might copy it out and send it back, for the purpose of procuring the required signatures. On the 3rd December Mr. Thackeray sent the copy to the Bishop, with a request that he would expedite the business as much as possible, as he was naturally anxious to have it settled. He also requested that his lordship would ask the clergy who signed the papers to be silent on the subject for a little time, as he would rather not have it talked about for the present. On the 5th December the Bishop answered this request as follows:—

"Morpeth, December 5, 1873.

"Reverend and dear Sir,

"The testimonial you forwarded to me has been signed by two of the licensed incumbents of this diocese, and has been forwarded by me by this evening's post to a third, respecting whose signing it no doubt can be entertained. It has been signed solely on the understanding that you resign your present cure and return to England, and when returned to me with the third signature, the document will be completed by my counter-signature.

"You ask me to expedite the business as much as possible, as you are naturally anxious to have it settled. Therefore, as soon as you forward to me the resignation of your cure I will apply to the Colonial Secretary to grant you the usual leave of absence for twelve months, during which, if such leave of absence be granted, you will receive, according to the usual regulation, the half of your £100 Government stipend; and I, as intimated to you, shall be willing to grant you the other £50 as an acknowledgment of my sense of your very liberal gift of the organ to St. Paul's Church.

"We settled that you should finally resign your cure in January or February, and the earlier this is done the better I shall consider it for all parties, while I am quite willing to receive your resignation so that you can incur no risk by its early transmission, i.e., conditionally, on the completion and transmission to you of the canonical testimonial. And while you remain in your cure I have the fullest confidence in you that no irregularity in the performance of your duties will be allowed to occur.

"I remain, rev. and dear Sir,
"Very faithfully yours,
"W. Newcastle.

"The Rev. J. R. Thackeray, &c., &c."

As Mr. Thackeray did not send in his resignation as expected by the Bishop, his lordship wrote to him again on the 10th December, expressing his disappointment that Mr. Thackeray had not sent in his resignation or promise to resign. He adverted to Mr. Thackeray's clear engagement to that effect, and then proceeds as follows:—"I now require you to send me your written promise that you will forward to me your resignation when I announce to you that the testimonial is duly signed and countersigned. And if I do not receive such a written promise from you by the bearer, who will wait for it, I inform you that the signatures of the two clergymen who have signed the testimonial with great reluctance, and solely on the understanding that you were at once to return to England, will be withdrawn from it." To this letter Mr. Thackeray at once sent the following answer:—

"St. Paul's, Maitland, Wednesday, p.m.

"The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Newcastle.

"My Lord,—With regard to your lordship's communication just received, I have to inform you that I desire to withdraw any application I may have made for leave of absence.

"I have the honour to remain, your lordship's very faithful servant,

"J. R. Thackeray."

On the 15th December, five days after this withdrawal of the application for leave, Mr. Thackeray wrote to the Bishop in reference to a confirmation to be held on the 21st December, at St. Mary's Church, complaining that his candidates were to be confirmed in that church instead of in their own church of St. Paul. The Bishop, on the 19th December, answered this letter, and required Mr. Thackeray, on his canonical obedience, to present his candidates at St. Mary's the following Sunday. This Mr. Thackeray did, and himself on that occasion received the communion in the presence of the Bishop. Nothing more passed between the Bishop and Mr. Thackeray till the 19th February. About a fortnight before this Mr. Solling, one of the Churchwardens of St Paul's, in a conversation with the Bishop, informed him that the scandal about Mrs. Stephen was all forgotten, but that people were talking about Mrs. Phillpots. In consequence of the statements then made by Mr. Solling the Bishop, on the 19th February, caused Mr. Thackeray to be served with a notice in which he referred to reports affecting his character, the prevalence of which, he said, created a scandal to the Church. He then proceeded to inhibit Mr. Thackeray from publicly exercising his ministerial functions until either he should have satisfied him of the groundlessness of the charges involved in the reports, or he should have been enabled to investigate the matter in case it should become necessary for him to do so. "In order," he says, in conclusion, "that you may be fully aware of the nature of the charges so publicly made against you as I have stated, and may therefore be in the better position to clear yourself of them an outline or abstract of such charges is attached to this letter, and I have to request in conclusion that you will send to me a reply to such charges, within seven days after the service of this inhibition on you."

The outline or abstract of the charges was as follows:—

"The matters to which the reports within referred to relate are generally,

"I. Intercourse with Mrs. Frank Stephen, of East Maitland.

"II. Intercourse with a Mrs. Phillpots, of West Maitland.

"III. Conduct in connection with time spent at a room in Mr. Carter's building at West Maitland.

"As to No. I:

"1. Constant visits at her house, and these visits prolonged to unduly late hours at night.

"2. Constant and marked attentions to her in public, such as driving out with her, riding with her, and walking with her.

"3. An improper admission of her to the holy communion. These items of charge must be taken in connection with the alleged character of Mrs. Frank Stephen as generally reputed, and as evidenced by her public conduct, and especially as appeared in the public newspapers in the report of legal proceedings between herself and her husband.

"As to II. It has been represented to me that it has been a matter of common talk in West Maitland that you had had improper intercourse with a Mrs. Phillpots, and a statement has been made to me that a man had declared that he had seen you and her together engaged in such intercourse.

"As to III.

"1. Spending much time at the room referred to in the company of persons whose society is unsuitable for a clergyman.

"2. Indulging, at the room referred to, in the company mentioned, in smoking and drinking, and generally in intercourse and habits of a character unsuitable to the position of a Church minister.

"W. Newcastle."

This inhibition and the enclosed abstract of charges were handed to Mr. Thackeray in an envelope by Mr. Thompson, the Bishop's attorney. On the same evening Mr. Thackeray showed the paper containing the charges to Mr. and Mrs. Phillpots, who thereupon brought this action for the libel thereon upon Mrs. Phillpots. At the trial, which took place at the Maitland Circuit on the 30th April last, before Mr. Justice Hargrave, his Honor told the jury that the communication of the charges made to Mr. Thackeray on the 19th February was privileged, but that the plaintiffs would be entitled to a verdict if in making that communication the Bishop was influenced by malice towards Mr. Thackeray or Mrs. Phillpots. There was no evidence given to show malice by the Bishop against Mrs. Phillpots, but to prove malice against Mr. Thackeray the correspondence and facts already mentioned were admitted in evidence. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs, with 40s. damages. On the 5th June last the defendant obtained a rule nisi for a new trial on the following grounds:—

"1. That the verdict was against the evidence, because the occasion of the alleged libel was one of privilege, and there was no evidence of malice on the part of the defendant, towards Mrs. Phillpots, nor sufficient evidence (if any) of malice against Mr. Thackeray, if material to justify a verdict against the defendant.

"2. That his Honor admitted evidence of correspondence between the defendant and Mr. Thackeray, offered by plaintiffs as evidence of malice on the part of the defendant towards Mr. Thackeray.

"3. That his Honor held that plaintiffs would be entitled to a verdict if the jury found that defendant was influenced by malice towards Mr. Thackeray."

The argument upon these three points occupied the Court several days, and in the course of it a very great number of cases were cited on both sides. It was contended on behalf of the defendant that the occasion on which the libel was published was absolutely privileged. It does not appear to me that it was open to the defendant to urge this ground, as it was not within his rule. I am, however, clearly of opinion that there was in this case no such absolute privilege as was insisted on. The Bishop, having the right to inquire into the conduct of Mr. Thackeray, a clergyman holding a license in his diocese, undoubtedly was entitled to communicate to him any charges against him which he might deem it necessary to have investigated; but as he had no power to deal with him as a court or a magistrate, there cannot be said to have been in this case that absolute privilege which exists in reference to communications made to Parliament, and to communications made by Judges, jurors, and witnesses in the ordinary course and administration of justice. His Honor ruled rightly at the trial that the occasion on which the Bishop communicated the charges to Mr. Thackeray was a privileged occasion—that is to say, one which rebutted the inference of malice which would otherwise have been implied in such a publication as that in question in this action. The case of *Lewis v. Sund* (5 L. R., Q. B. 608) is a clear authority for holding that when words imputing misconduct of which two persons are alleged to have been jointly guilty are spoken to one of those under circumstances which make the communication privileged as to him, the slanderous statement is privileged as to the other. The charge made against Mr. Thackeray was one which by the very nature of it necessarily affected two persons—that is to say, Mrs. Phillpots and himself. Mr. Thackeray could not have been made aware of the particulars of this charge so as to have had the opportunity of meeting it without the mention of Mrs. Phillpots's name. From the relationship in which the Bishop stood towards Mr. Thackeray and the duty which that relationship imposed upon him as the guardian of his diocese, he was entitled to communicate to Mr. Thackeray the particulars of this charge of improper intercourse, and the privilege to do so included the mention of Mrs. Phillpot's name as well as that of Mr. Thackeray. In none of the many cases cited on behalf of the defendant was the law with reference to privileged communications laid down otherwise than in the case of *Hart v. Gumpach* (9 Moore, P. C., N. S. 241). Privileged communications are described by their Lordships in that case (p. 257) to be "communications so far justified by the occasion on which they were made that the inference of malice which *primâ facie* arises from defamatory statements is rebutted, and the burden of proving express malice is thrown on the plaintiff." "The resignation of a professor," their Lordships continued, "his absence from Pekin, and any avowed disinclination or refusal to perform the duties for which he was engaged, were matters which it would be within his province to report. Reports so made, although defamatory are *primâ facie* justifiable, and the duty of making them rebuts the malice which the law implies, and renders proof of actual malice, that is, of some wrong and improper motive necessary to maintain the action." If in such cases there is no evidence of actual malice or, in other words, of wrong and improper motive, then it is the duty of the Judge, at the trial, to say so, and to direct a verdict for the defendant. This is what was held in *Hart v. Gumpach*, where the Privy Council were of opinion that there was no evidence of express malice to support the action. In the present case it was contended that the motive which actuated the Bishop in his communication with and proceedings against Mr. Thackeray was a desire at all hazards to get rid of him from his diocese and to remove him from his cure. It was said that his desire was not to investigate the charges made against Mr. Thackeray, because, after they were made in the first instance, in the case of Mrs. Stephen, he was quite ready to use, and did use, his influence with clergymen in his diocese for the purpose of procuring their signatures to a testimonial which contained a statement that those clergymen believed Mr. Thackeray in their consciences to be, as to his moral character, a person worthy to be licensed to the cure of souls. The two clergymen who signed this testimonial were stated by the Bishop, in his letter of the 10th December, to have so signed with great reluctance and solely on the understanding that Mr. Thackeray was to return at once to England; and Mr. Thackeray was in that letter informed that if he did not return by the bearer who would wait for it, a written promise to forward his resignation, the signatures of these two clergymen would be withdrawn. I think that this conduct of the Bishop of itself was evidence to go to the jury of his being actuated by improper motives in this business. I think further that the renewal of the charge against Mr. Thackeray in reference to Mrs. Stephen, in February, after its abandonment in December and after the procuring of the signatures to the testimonial which the Bishop himself was ready to countersign, was also evidence of improper motive—in other words, of express malice. I am not called upon to say what my own conclusion would have been if I had been on the jury, and had been called upon to decide whether this evidence amounted to proof. That was for the jury by whom the question of malice as a matter of fact must in all cases of defamation be determined. Where there is no evidence of malice the jury go beyond their province and against their duty if they declare malice to exist, but where there is evidence, that is to say substantial evidence and not a mere scintilla—the jury is the tribunal to decide, and in this case they have decided that fact against the defendant. It is further urged, however, that proof of malice against Mr. Thackeray was no proof of malice against Mrs. Phillpots. I am unable to take that view. It was the right to communicate to Mr. Thackeray the charge against him which made the occasion privileged so far as Mrs. Phillpots was concerned, and if the charge so privileged was made from an improper motive and therefore maliciously, the privilege is gone entirely, and the Bishop is at once deprived of its protection. For that reason I think, therefore, the evidence tending to show a wrong motive on the Bishop's part as against Mr. Thackeray was rightly admitted to prove express malice or wrong motive as against him, and that such malice or wrong motive was sufficient to support this action by Mrs. Phillpots and her husband. I think, therefore, that the rule in this case ought to be discharged.

Mr. Justice Hargrave said:—

This was an action brought by Mr. and Mrs. Phillpots of West Maitland, against the Bishop of Newcastle, to recover damages for the Bishop's having sent an ecclesiastical document, called "an inhibition," to the Rev. J. R. Thackeray, the incumbent of St. Paul's, West Maitland, which "inhibition" contained certain charges against Mr. Thackeray, *inter alia*, that it was reported that "he had had improper intercourse with Mrs. Phillpots, and that a man had seen him (Mr. Thackeray) engaged in such intercourse."

The action came on to be tried before me last May, at Maitland; but before the plaintiffs' case was opened their counsel offered to call Mrs. Phillpots into Court, to deny the charges on oath, and that they (plaintiffs) would accept a verdict with nominal damages only, so as to carry costs, provided the Bishop would, after hearing Mrs. Phillpots' open denial of the charges, express his public regret through his counsel for having made those charges.

This offer, however, not being accepted by the defendant's counsel, the cause was proceeded with in due course. The plaintiff's evidence consisted first of the Rev. Mr. Thackeray—who narrated his interviews with the Bishop as to obtaining leave of absence for a visit to England;—his correspondence with the Bishop, during December, 1873, and February, 1874, ending with his receiving from the Bishop the letter of inhibition of February 19, containing the accusation complained of; and plaintiffs' commencement of the present action next day but one. Mr. Thackeray also detailed his first introduction on 30th December to Mr. and Mrs. Phillpots, his reading German with Mr. Phillpots, who gained his livelihood by teaching languages to schools and private pupils, the friendly visits and social intercourse between Mr. and Mrs. Thackeray, and Mr. and Mrs. Phillpots and their families. Mr. Thackeray also stated that he baptised Mr. Phillpots's youngest baby, on the 8th January;—and also frequently gave Mrs. Phillpots a seat in his open carriage—she being of very delicate health; but always accompanied by other persons, and always with her husband's consent. In conclusion, Mr. Thackeray denied the slightest impropriety of conduct either on his own part or on Mrs. Phillpots's.

Mrs. Phillpots was then called, and she also denied in open Court that there was the slightest truth in any of the charges made against her character. She stated that she and her husband always had lived in perfect affection, and had been most deeply pained by the Bishop's accusation. Mrs. Phillpots also stated that she had told her husband she would no longer live with him unless he defended her character by this action.

Dr. Pearce, Mrs. Phillpots's medical attendant, deposed to Mrs. Phillpots's delicacy of health, so much so as to place this commission of the alleged immoralities almost beyond possibility. Mr. Phillpots also deposed to the domestic harmony and affection in which he lived with his wife, as well as to the personal friendship between the families of the plaintiff and Mr. Thackeray, and their social visits with each other.

No attempt was made by the cross-examination of Mr. Thackeray or Mrs. Phillpots to set up before the jury that there was any actual truth in the accusation; and all the formal proofs of the plaintiffs' case seemed to be complete, so as to entitle him to a verdict.

The Bishop's defence consisted—First, of the evidence of the two churchwardens, Dr. Bird and Mr. Solley, who deposed before the jury that they had set the Bishop in motion against Mr. Thackeray on the reports of two persons, named Robinson, who also were called, and deposed that they gave some information to the churchwardens, but what information did not transpire, except that other "scandals" had existed against Mr. Thackeray as to another lady.

The Bishop himself was lastly examined, who admitted that he had advanced these charges in the course of what he believed to be his "public duty" as Bishop, "to prevent scandal to the Church," and for the "good of the Church"—that he knew nothing whatever of Mr. or Mrs. Phillpots, and that the churchwardens expressly advised him, and stated that the public notoriety of these charges required the Bishop to call upon Mr. Thackeray to show cause why he should not be inhibited from acting as clergyman of St. Paul's until these scandalous reports were set at rest by proof of their untruthfulness, which accusations Mr. Thackeray was required to disprove, to the Bishop's satisfaction, within eight days, and in the meantime to abstain from officiating at St. Paul's.

The subsequent proceedings between the Bishop and Mr. Thackeray were not proved; and Mr. and Mrs. Phillpots, by their counsel, asked for substantial damages, on the grounds of undue haste in the inhibition and the accusations, advanced from undue motives against Mr. Thackeray, merely to get him out of the diocese, and reckless indifference to Mrs. Phillpots's feelings, &c., &c.

During the case the defendant's counsel claimed privilege for his client as Bishop—first, to make the inhibition as sent to Mr. Thackeray in lawful ecclesiastical practice; and, secondly, to state the charges to Mr. Thackeray, including the name of Mrs. Phillpots.

I had no doubt whatever that the Bishop's inhibition was in law a privileged communication, provided the Bishop had reasonable ground to believe the charges to have some foundation in truth, as it seems to me he had on the churchwardens's information.

I also ruled, on the authorities of *Manby v. Witt*, 18 C. B. 544 (1856); *Lewis v. Sund*, 5 L. R. Q. B., 608 (1870), and other authorities, that the Bishop had a legal right to include Mrs. Phillpots's name as part of the charges; but he certainly was not bound to include her name in the inhibition and charges therewith sent, for the Bishop might have omitted Mrs. Phillpots's name until asked for by Mr. Thackeray.

Upon reconsideration of this most important point (upon which no exact authority can be cited), I am much inclined to doubt the correctness of my ruling, that the Bishop's privilege extended in the least beyond Mr. Thackeray himself—Mrs. Phillpots being in no sense whatever under the Bishop's jurisdiction, nor liable to his episcopal control or even censures; and it being perfectly clear that, except for the existence of the spiritual relation between the Bishop and Mr. Thackeray as a licensed clergyman of his diocese, the whole inhibition was altogether unprivileged.

However, as a matter of fact, I did direct the jury very strongly in favour of the privilege being valid in law, and being liberally considered by the jury; and also that the privilege extended over the whole of the documents as sent to Mr. Thackeray as one privileged transaction, and over Mrs. Phillpots equally with Mr. Thackeray, which I think may have been wrong.

The defendant's counsel during the trial objected to my receiving in this action any evidence of "malice" or "animosity," "bias" or "dislike," "undue haste," or other improper motive or conduct on the part of the Bishop towards Mr. Thackeray; but I admitted all such evidence on behalf of the plaintiffs, and also told the jury that if they thought the Bishop had, in their opinion, in any degree and in fact "exceeded his duty as Bishop," by any haste, undue pressure against Mr. Thackeray, or other indirect motive beyond his proper episcopal duty, to investigate these scandals against a clergyman of his diocese, such indirect motive would take away his privilege quite as much on behalf of the plaintiffs as on an action by Mr. Thackeray; and if they thought the Bishop had so exceeded his episcopal duty, they should find a verdict for the plaintiffs, with damages proportionate to such excess by the Bishop of his public duty, and also proportionate to the injury the plaintiffs had in fact sustained from the accusations against Mrs. Phillpots being sent by the Bishop to Mr. Thackeray, together with the inhibition, and in due course of ecclesiastical law, which sending was the only "publication" in evidence against the Bishop.

The jury deliberated for two hours, and found a verdict for the plaintiffs, with 40s. damages, and I certified for costs.

On the 16th day of June last the defendant's counsel applied for a rule for a new trial upon the following grounds—namely:—

First, that the verdict was against the evidence (1), because the occasion of the alleged libel was one of privilege, and there was no evidence of malice on the part of defendant towards Mrs. Phillpots—nor sufficient evidence (if any) of malice against Mr. Thackeray, if material, to justify a verdict against defendant—(2), because the alleged libel, being merely a communication to Mr. Thackeray of charges or reports against him which necessarily involved the mention of Mrs. Phillpots's name in reference to such charges or reports as jointly guilty with Mr. Thackeray was not a public communication of a libel upon Mrs. Phillpots.

Secondly, that I should have directed a verdict for the defendant, because defendant had a right and was in duty bound to make the charge which he did make.

Thirdly, that I wrongly admitted evidence of correspondence between the defendant and Mr. Thackeray, offered by plaintiffs as evidence of malice on the part of defendant towards Mr. Thackeray.

And, fourthly, that I was wrong in telling the jury that the plaintiffs would be entitled to a verdict if the jury found that the defendant was influenced by malice towards Mr. Thackeray.

This full Court refused to grant the rule upon the second part of the first ground, namely, that the statement of Mrs. Phillpots's name to Mr. Thackeray in the letter of inhibition was no "publication" of the libel, but the rule was granted upon the other grounds; which came on for argument upon the 15th September last, and lasted four days, almost every authority being cited on the subject of "clerical privileges" and "scandal to the Church," the principal of which authorities are *Jenner v. Boston*, 2 Bar. and Kir. 4 (1845); *Spill v. Maule*, 4 L. R. Exch., 232 (1869); *Dawkins v. Lord Paulet*, 5 L. R. Q. B. 94 (1869); *Hart v. Gumpach*, 5 L. R., P. C. 439 (1873); and *Laughton v. Bishop of Sodor and Man*, 4 L. R., P. C., 495 (1872).

As to the first ground, I am clearly of opinion that the evidence was sufficient to support the verdict, even admitting the privilege to its fullest extent. The unnecessary even though lawful mention of Mrs. Phillpots's name in the first instance—the absence of the slightest knowledge by the Bishop of Mrs. Phillpots, or of her husband, or their characters, before mentioning her name as an "adulteress"—the assertion that Mr. Thackeray and Mrs. Phillpots had been "seen in the act," also most unnecessarily introduced into the inhibition, and not the least impropriety established, or attempted to be established, before the jury—the hasty issue of the inhibition as giving the Bishop's "credit" to the accusation,—and the declining to retract in Court as offered by the plaintiffs' counsel (*Simpson v. Robinson*, 12 Ad. and El. 511 (1848)), were in my opinion ample evidence to have justified the verdict even without resorting to the other evidence of the Bishop's undue bias against Mr. Thackeray himself.

But secondly, as to the admissibility of that evidence in this action by Mr. and Mrs. Phillpots, as to the Bishop's undue bias against Mr. Thackeray alone, it is quite plain to me that the defendant's own argument as to the privilege being one and indivisible, and extending over all communications made by a Bishop to a clergyman within the privilege as to persons other than such clergyman, must carry with it the protection of such other persons against the Bishop's exceeding his Episcopal duty beyond the privilege. If Mr. Thackeray could protect himself, as he undoubtedly could, against such excess of Episcopal duty, *à fortiori* could a person who was, like Mrs. Phillpots, in no sense whatever within the Bishop's jurisdiction, from having any ecclesiastical relation to the Bishop.

The Bishop clearly had no right whatever to mention Mrs. Phillpots's name, or any other lady's name, or to accuse her of adultery; except it is admitted from the other accused party as "the act," being "a clergyman of his diocese;" it would, therefore, be most unjust if the evidence as to the Bishop's undue bias against Mr. Thackeray should not be admissible in the lady's action against the Bishop, at least as much as in protection of Mr. Thackeray. But in my opinion this evidence would be much more potent and effectual against the privilege, as unnecessarily extended beyond ecclesiastical persons and matters under the Bishop's jurisdiction.

This evidence as to the unfriendly relation between the Bishop and Mr. Thackeray, which it is said I improperly admitted, was as follows:—

First. General unfriendliness of the Bishop for several years past towards Mr. Thackeray—asserted by Mr. Thackeray, but denied by the Bishop, I am sure with perfect truthfulness, and as believed by the jury, as merely imaginary by Mr. Thackeray; and

Secondly. A few warm expressions in one or two of the Bishop's letters as to removing the confirmation services from St. Paul's Church, and other minor matters of detail, all of which expressions seemed to me to be satisfactorily explained by the Bishop, and I have no doubt were considered by the jury as equally immaterial to show "direct malice."

At the close of the case, however, the Bishop admitted he had, since the action commenced, asked certain people—Mr. Capper and others—"If Mr. Thackeray came for a testimonial not to assist such a thing, nor encourage such a thing," and the Bishop said in Court that he went to Mr. Capper for that purpose; also to Mr. Carroll and Mr. Lipscomb. In the conversation with Mr. Capper, the Bishop said he "gave as a reason that Mr. Thackeray had threatened the churchwardens with actions for £5000 damages, or at least I thought so:" and that he did this to prevent Mr. Thackeray having undue importance.

It was also plainly before the jury that at the opening of the case in Court the Bishop had declined to apologise and withdraw his accusations against Mrs. Phillpots, who, with Mr. Thackeray, had now been forced into Court, and denied that there was the slightest ground for these accusations—and that the Bishop had not called any evidence whatever to rebut such denials.

As the jury, after long consideration, only found a verdict for 40s., they must clearly have been of opinion that there was some excess of duty by the Bishop; but probably, under all the circumstances, not intentionally "malicious," and of course not sufficient to entitle Mr. and Mrs. Phillpots to substantial damages.

For these reasons I think that the evidence supports the verdict, that my directions as to the evidence were perfectly right, and that on none of the grounds taken in this rule nisi ought this verdict to be interfered with.

The rule for a new trial should therefore, in my opinion, be discharged with costs.

Mr. Justice Cheeke said:—

After the able and comprehensive judgments of their Honors, in which I concur, the only remark I consider necessary to offer is in respect to the finding of the jury.

In my opinion their verdict in regard to the amount of damages awarded, taking into consideration the full circumstances of the case, appears to my mind most unaccountable.

It was not contended upon the argument for the rule at the trial, that there was any material misdirection by the learned Judge; the only substantial question submitted for the opinion of the jury being,—whether any improper indirect motive actuated and existed in the mind of the Bishop—whether his acts and conduct could be considered "bona fide" in the communications made between him and Mr. Thackeray. These facts, after mature consideration, were decided by the jury against the Bishop. Still a verdict for the plaintiff, with damages 40s. only, is returned,—such assessment, to my mind, being anything but satisfactory.

I consider, with the Court, that the rule nisi for a new trial be discharged and with costs.

The Court therefore were unanimous in discharging the rule with costs.

Before the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Hargrave, and Mr. Justice Faucett.

MACKENZIE V. THE CITY BANK.

Mr. M. H. Stephen moved, on behalf of the plaintiff, for a rule nisi for a new trial.

In this action Mr. J. P. Mackenzie, the official assignee, was the plaintiff, and the action was brought to recover from the City Bank a schooner called the Rosebud, or her value, and money in the hands of the bank alleged to belong to the estate of Frank George Hankey, an insolvent. The schooner in question was mortgaged to the bank within sixty days preceding the insolvency of Hankey, and was afterwards sold by them for £520. The trial took place before Mr. Justice Faucett on the 26th and 27th of November last, and a verdict was found for the defendants. From the evidence it appeared that in June, 1873, Hankey was at Port Stephens, and hearing that the City Bank had a mortgage over the schooner Rosebud, wrote to Mr. Neill, the manager of the bank, offering to purchase her for £525, and in a postscript says:—"In the event of her being knocked down to me pray retain all papers, insurance policy, &c., for me in your charge." The vessel was sold to him accordingly, and in July, 1873, an absolute bill of sale of the vessel to Hankey was executed by Mr. Neill on behalf of the City Bank. A conversation afterwards, according to the evidence given by Mr. Neill at the trial, took place between him and Hankey, when the latter said he might have to overdraw his account, and that they would have the Rosebud as security. It was contended at the trial, on behalf of the bank, that the postscript to the letter, the subsequent conversation, and the deposit of the bill of sale with Mr. Neill, amounted to a valid charge upon the schooner, and that the subsequent legal mortgage executed within sixty days of Hankey's insolvency was not a new security or a fraudulent preference within the 8th section of the Insolvency Act of 1841, but merely perfected the security which the bank were already entitled to. It also appeared that £1000 was remitted to Hankey from England, that £1000 of that sum were handed by Hankey to Mr. Neill to hold as trustee for his (Hankey's) wife, but, according to Mr. Neill's account, subject to any advances which the bank might make against it. Neill lent the money to Mr. Barnard on security of interest, and on the understanding that it was to be repaid at call. Barnard understood Neill to be acting as Mrs. Hankey's trustee. In October, 1873, Barnard paid £12 10s., as a quarter's interest, to Neill, who paid it to Mrs. Hankey. Hankey afterwards got into difficulties, and his account was stopped at the bank, and Neill called up from Barnard the sum of £1000 lent to him, but allowed him to deduct £60 for a debt due from Hankey himself to Barnard. The balance, £942, was placed by Neill in the Joint Stock Bank on the 3rd of November, and on the 5th, five days before Hankey's insolvency, paid into the City Bank to Hankey's credit in reduction of his overdraft. The principal grounds taken on this motion were, that the Judge ought to have told the jury at the trial—1. That if the payment of £942 9s. 5d. to the defendants was made with the knowledge of the defendants of the insolvency, it was invalid. 2. That if the bank credited Hankey with that sum of money, having at the time notice of his insolvency, they were not entitled to retain it. 3. That the bank had no lien on £100 placed in the hands of Barnard by Neill, as agent for Mrs. Hankey. 4. That the bank, by reason of its Act of Incorporation, could not be the holders of the Rosebud. 5. That the mortgage of the Rosebud, being within sixty days of the sequestration of Hankey's estate, was void under the Insolvent Acts. Another ground taken was a misdirection by the Judge to the effect that the right of the bank as holders of the Rosebud, even though not legal under their Act, yet having been granted to by Hankey, could not now be questioned by Hankey's assignee. The 14th section of the Act of Incorporation of the City Bank was relied upon as preventing the bank from taking a mortgage of the schooner as a security for future as opposed to past advances.

The Court granted a rule on all the points mentioned above, but without expressing any opinion.

Before the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Hargrave, and Mr. Justice Cheeke.

MOORE AND OTHERS V. ALLEN.

This action was tried at the sittings in May last, before Mr. Justice Cheeke and a jury, and a verdict was found for the defendant. A rule nisi was afterwards obtained on the ground that the verdict was against evidence, inasmuch as it appeared that the defendant, at the time of making the note sued upon, knew of the fraudulent representations on which he relied.

Mr. M. H. Stephen and Mr. Davis, instructed by Messrs. [illegible] and Salter, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Butler, Q.C., Mr. Salomons, and Mr. Healy, instructed by Messrs. Allen, Bowden, and Allen, for the defendant.

The plaintiffs were Messrs. Moore, Henderson, and Bowden, and the defendant Mr. Arthur M. Allen, member of the firm of Messrs. Allen, Bowden, and Allen. The action was upon a promissory note for £722, made by the defendant in favour of Mr. C. R. Moore, on the 12th of November, 1873, and endorsed by him to his firm. The defendant pleaded fraud. In the first instance a promissory note for £1050 was made by the defendant in October, 1872, in payment for some shares in the "Currajong Consols Gold Mining Company." Mr. Allen paid off a part, and in March, 1873, he gave a bill by way of renewal for £830. Between March and July he paid off another £100, and in the latter month again gave a fresh bill for £730. This was again renewed in November, but from some cause not explained the note was made for £722 instead of £730. It was on this last note that the action was brought. The jury, by finding a verdict for the defendant, considered his plea of fraud proved, but it was now urged that even if the defendant had originally been induced by false representations to give the note for £1050, still the evidence showed that before the last renewal he had known and complained of the misrepresentation, and gave the note sued upon voluntarily and without being deceived by the fraud alleged in his plea. For the defendant it was contended that the false representations continued up to the time of the last renewal, and the defendant was not enlightened till afterwards, and also that the question whether the note was given with knowledge on the part of the defendant was directly left to the jury and decided by them. Even if the defendant had reasons to suspect the falsity in fact of the statements made by Moore he did not know that they were fraudulent.

The Chief Justice: This action is brought to recover the amount of a promissory note made by the defendant in favour of one of the plaintiffs in November of last year. The defence was that the note was given in consequence of false and fraudulent representations as to the character of a mining property. It is clear that the falsehood of many of the representations relied upon by the defendant in his plea must have been known to him before the time of making the promissory note. Some of them were representations as to certain acts the time for doing which had elapsed, and he must have been aware of their falsehood. But this cannot be said of all the representations. It is stated in the plea that the plaintiff represented—"that the claim reef would go at least from 5 to 10 ounces to the ton, and rich, reliable, and valuable was the stone, and that the shareholders might expect it to turn out richer than Krohmann's gold claim at Tambaroora, and that there was nothing in Hawkins Hill or in the colony of Victoria equal to it." Now these representations seem to me to have been material, and would afford a sufficient defence if proved to be false and fraudulent, and if the defendant relied upon their truth. I do not think that the defendant was bound to prove the falsity of all the representations—it was sufficient to prove a material misrepresentation. Now as to these representations, their truth or falsehood could only be proved by the result of the crushing, or by a personal inspection of the mine. It does not appear from the evidence, that the defendant ever went over to the ground, and the crushing from which alone he had an opportunity of judging, did not take place till after the making of the note. The letter of the 5th of November, written by the defendant to the plaintiff, shows that he was under the impression that the mine was not what he originally believed it to be. Still there is evidence that on the point the representation as to Mr. Fraser being a shareholder, the plaintiff told him his suspicions were unfounded. And I do not see that the letter charges the plaintiff not only with making false statements, but with making them fraudulently. If the defendant had had evidence before him before making the note that the representations were false and fraudulent, I am of opinion upon the cases that he would have had no defence in the action. But under the circumstances, I think the verdict ought to be supported and the rule discharged with costs.

Mr. Justice Hargrave: I quite concur with what his Honor has said. The case seems to me quite plain, the point having been distinctly left to the jury, and the jury having found that the defendant did not at the time when he gave the note, know that the representations were fraudulent. The transaction is simply a renewal of notes, with one continuous fraud lasting from beginning to end. It is perfectly clear, from the authorities mentioned by his Honor, that if the consideration of the original bill is fraudulent, the renewals as well as the original bill are vitiated by the fraud.

Mr. Justice Cheeke concurred.

Rule discharged with costs.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Wednesday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

FIRST AND ONLY MEETINGS.

In the matter of Dugald Little. Mr. Westgarth appeared for insolvent, who stated that he desired to amend his schedule in regard to certain debts due against the estate. One debt was proved (John E. Manning £530), and a second was ordered to stand over for particulars of claim. The official assignee lodged his report, and directions were given to allow insolvent his wearing apparel. His Honor ordered that schedule be verified by proper affidavits with amendments added, and the meeting was adjourned to the 10th February, 1875, notices to be published in Melbourne, Brisbane, and Rockhampton newspapers before the 9th January next.

In the matter of George Birkbeck Mason. Insolvent did not desire to amend his schedule. The assignee's report was lodged, and the meeting terminated.

In the matter of Gilbert Lesses. Insolvent testified to the correctness of his schedule. The assignee lodged his report, and the meeting closed.

In the matter of John Noble. Insolvent did not desire to amend his schedule, and an order was made that statement under rule 20 be filed and verified within two days. Four debts were proved, and the assignee lodged his report. Insolvent, under examination by Mr. Pigott (who appeared for a creditor), deposed that he commenced business about the 30th May, and remained in business about fifteen months; during that time he received goods to the amount, probably, of £686 18s. 7d.; he could not tell the amount received from the various firms he had business with. His Honor ordered that twelve months' accounts under rules 22 and 23 be filed within two days, and meeting adjourned to the 18th instant.

In the matter of the Cornish, Scottish, and Australian Copper Mining Company (limited), and Act 11 Vic., No. 19. This was an adjourned single from the 28th November last. Four debts were proved. The official assignee lodged a verified list of shareholders, and his Honor fixed Thursday, the 25th February, to hear objections by shareholders, notices to be published in the *Gazette* before the 5th January, 1875, and in *Herald* and *Empire* newspapers, and twice in local newspapers. The meeting then terminated.

In the matter of Robert Dickson. This was an adjourned single meeting. Insolvent was briefly examined by Mr. Ashdown. No further debts were proved, and the meeting was adjourned to the 23rd instant.

CONSIDERATION OF LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS.

In the matter of the Planet G. M. Co. (limited), and Acts 11 Vic., No. 19, and 36th Vic., No. 1. This was a meeting for consideration of list of shareholders. Mr. Allen appeared for the official assignee and receiver, and Thursday, the 28th day of January, was fixed for settling list and hearing objections; notices to be published in *Gazette* before the 9th January, and likewise in the *Herald* and *Empire* newspapers.

SECOND MEETING.

In the matter of John O'Meara. Insolvent did not appear, and no further debts were proved. The meeting terminated.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION.

In the estate of Robert Dickson. This was a special meeting for the examination of a witness. Insolvent's wife was briefly examined by Mr. Ashdown, touching the disposal of the proceeds of a promissory note for £100. The meeting was adjourned for a fortnight for further evidence.

SURRENDER.—Archibald M'Laughlan, of Plattsburg, miner. Liabilities, £368 4s. 2d. Assets, £26 10s. 8½d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, December 10, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Compulsory sequestrations, rules nisi returnable: In David Alexander Brown v. William Moffit Somerville; 2nd, John Bartholomew Hoare, James Watson, and James M'Ewan v. Michael Abrahams; Alexander Greville, adjourned motion to make order for imprisonment absolute, adjourned from the 3rd instant. Estates in arrear: Official assignees to be heard thereon, adjourned from the 3rd instant:—The Waratah Gold Mining Company (limited), and the Act 11 Victoria, No. 19, members or shareholders to show cause, adjourned from the 3rd instant. In the matter of the New United Quartz Reef Mining Company and the "Companies Act," 22 Victoria No. 19, consideration of list of shareholders, adjourned 3rd instant. Motions: Estate of Owen Hudson, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors; Thomas Elmon Cory, consideration of accounts current and assessment of assignee's commission, and ratification of directions. Peter Alt, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors. Notice as to motions and applications in matters in insolvency, and in matters before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, under 133rd section of the "Companies Act." Friday, 4th December, 1874: The long vacation commencing on Thursday, the 24th instant. Any motions or applications in the above matters can be entered for the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday preceding that day, besides the ordinary business appointed for those days. By order of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

ELECTION OF MAYOR.

A meeting of the Aldermen of the City Council was held yesterday at the Town Hall, when there was a full attendance.

Mr. Alderman Chapman moved,—"That we now proceed to the election of Mayor for the year 1875, and that, in the event of there being more candidates than one proposed, they be reduced by one each ballot."

Mr. Alderman Green seconded the resolution, which was carried.

The following candidates for Mayoralty were then proposed:—

Mr. Linsley proposed himself as a candidate, and said he had never canvassed for a vote, and as a matter of right he had now proposed himself.

Mr. Davies proposed Mr. Kippax, whom he said was known to them as a good alderman.

Mr. Oatley proposed Mr. B. Palmer. He said Mr. Palmer was a native, and a man well qualified, and of sufficient firmness for the office; and he had no doubt he would fill the office to the satisfaction of the public.

Mr. Green seconded this resolution.

Mr. Rowe proposed himself as a candidate.

Mr. Day also proposed himself.

These being all the nominations, the ballots were taken with the following results:—

First ballot—Mr. Rowe dropped out.
Second ballot—Mr. Linsley dropped out.
Third ballot—Mr. Day dropped out.

The ballot was then taken for Messrs. Palmer and Kippax, which resulted in the election of the former by 11 to 1.

The Mayor (Mr. S. S. Goold) then declared Mr. Benjamin Palmer Mayor for the year 1875.

Mr. Palmer briefly thanked the Aldermen for the honour they had done him, and he hoped that with their assistance he would be able to carry out the duties of his new office.

Mr. Alderman Chapman then presented a petition from the carters, praying that the Council would grant them liberty to leave off work on Saturday at 1 o'clock, to afford them an opportunity to effect repairs to their carts and harness. The Mayor said he would refer it to the Finance Committee.

The annual dinner at the Town Hall was postponed till to-day, on account of the elections yesterday.

The following quarterly papers were laid on the table:—

"Town Hall, Health Office, December 9, 1874.

"To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, and Aldermen of the city of Sydney.

"Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit the quarterly report on the health of the city, ending November 30th.

"The number of births recorded during the quarter have been as follows:—In the month of September—149 males, 122 females, total 261; in the month of October—144 males, 119 females, total 263; in the month of November—132 males, 116 females, total 238; making a total of 799.

"The number of deaths recorded in the same period have been:—In the month of September—77 males, 62 females, total 139; in the month of October—84 males, 72 females, total 156; in the month of November—118 males, 132 females, total 250; making a total of 536.

"This shows 263 births in excess of the deaths of the quarter.

"The infantile mortality (under the age of five years) was in September, 48; October, 57; and November, 136; making a total of 241.

"Among the principal causes of death are:—Scarlatina, 21; typhoid fever, 3; diarrhœa, 47; cholera, 7; cancer, 15; tabes mesenterica, 13; phthisis, 31; apoplexy, 10; convulsions, 32; brain disease, 13; heart disease, 26; pneumonia, 28; teething, 19; atrophy, 46. In November the deaths from measles number 5.

"The following table will show the deaths from diarrhœa and cholera during the month of November, from 1869 to 1874.

November.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera.	Total.
1869	10	—	10
1870	21	3	31
1871	11	1	12
1872	33	5	38
1873	18	2	20
1874	28	7	35
	131	17	148

"The deaths from diarrhœa were principally amongst children.

"During the past year the city has been visited by very severe epidemics of scarlatina, measles, &c., and the mortality, more especially in infantile life, has been very great. This can easily be attributed to the low standard of sanitary measures now in force, and to the very defective system of sewerage as at present constituted. It is to be deeply regretted that the Legislative Assembly have not conferred more stringent powers as embodied in the proposed Building Act, as it is absolutely necessary in order to a due and proper preservation of the public health, that power should be given not only to prevent the building of houses not having regard to proper ventilation and drainage, but the entire removal of all places that may be unfit for human habitation and serve only to engender disease and death. It is for the class below the well-paid artisan that we must provide; for it is not in the houses of the better class of artisans that disease are born and bred. If we would, then, banish infectious epidemics from our city, buildings must be provided with all due sanitary measures, and with periodical inspection to enforce the carrying out the provisions laid down. It is to be feared that pure philanthropy, however much it may achieve within certain limits, will never bring about such a reform as that which is imperatively demanded in Sydney.

"We have experienced during the last quarter severe dust storms, which have been and are most trying to all afflicted with any kind of pulmonary disease; the eyes also suffer greatly. Where practicable the streets should be kept continually damp, and this would tend greatly to the health and comfort to the citizens could it be carried out on a large scale. In my monthly reports I have endeavoured to keep these foregoing remarks constantly under your notice, in order that you may feel the necessity of urgent remedial measures being attained, and that we may not be regarded as indifferent to the health, prosperity, and happiness of our fellow-citizens.

"During the past year about 3000 houses have been inspected in this city by the Inspector of Nuisances, and there is a marked improvement in the cleanliness of the yards since such inspection commenced. Formerly nearly every yard was filthy, now nineteen out of twenty are comparatively, if not perfectly clean, fearing an unexpected visit from the inspector.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

"G. F. Dansey, City Health Officer."

"Sydney Waterworks, Botany, December 8, 1874.

"To the Right Worshipful the Mayor and Aldermen.

"Gentlemen,—I have the honour to forward quarterly report in reference to the machinery and water supply from the works.

"The engines, boilers, &c., have been worked and interchanged as circumstances have suggested, those changes being made for the purpose of relieving the engine that has been longest at work, so as to be rendered as efficient as possible.

"Twice during the time of the water in the tunnel being reduced in its supply, the third engine has been employed to endeavour to meet the increased demand caused by the necessity of the entire supply for the city to be sent from Botany.

"I have nothing to report of any derangement in connection with the machinery, beyond ordinary wear such as must now necessarily be expected.

"The increased height of the water level in the engine pond dam, consequent upon the raising of the southern and eastern sides, has necessitated the walls in the engine-house being raised to a corresponding height. This is now completed, and as soon as the new pipe and lock are fixed, that dam can be utilised in its increased storage capacity.

"The quantity of water supplied weekly from here during quarter ending to date of the present and two preceding years is as follows:—

	High and Low Services.	High Service.
December 5, 1872	[illegible] gallons.	[illegible] gallons.
December 6, 1873	[illegible] gallons.	[illegible] gallons.
December 5, 1874	[illegible] gallons.	[illegible] gallons.

"This extract from returns shows that we are yet increasing upon the resources of the works, and in an immense proportion with respect to the high service, which is, as you are doubtless aware, a heavy strain upon the machinery and thirty-inch main. The contrast in the supply to that service during the progress of the past ten years might, in the minds of those unaware of the fact, be almost doubted, but the records herewith supplied are unmistakable. The first week in December, 1864, the supply to the high service was [illegible] gallons, and the week just ended [illegible] gallons of water were required for that part of the city, this necessitating two engines to be at work twelve and sometimes thirteen hours per day to the upper reservoir, during which time no water could be delivered to the low or Crown-street reservoir.

"For some time past the great object has been to conserve an increase storage of water, but the time has now arrived when an increased means of delivering this storage must be considered, as the one is as essential as the other, and it will be very far from prudent, because we have three engines, to depend upon their united power, as by so doing it might eventually lead to a derangement of the whole, consequent upon trusting too much to the chance of their keeping in effective condition, and not giving to each that examination and repairs which are so needed, more especially when two engines require working constantly night and day and Sunday also.

"I now, in conclusion, respectfully refer to a portion of my report of June, 1871, and to say that the recommendation therein contained is of even more necessity now:—'These figures unmistakably show an immense increase in the supply; and it must also be borne in mind that our steam-power has not in any way been increased since the works were started. The water storage has, and yet a progressive annual increase in the revolutions performed has taken place, and the great contrast of nearly seven times the quantity sent to the high level, during the past seven years, leads to confirm the necessity that the high supply to the city should be obtained from another source (upon our present watershed), and relieve the machinery here from the unnecessary duty of pumping water to a height of 240 feet, when we have facilities for taking the water required for the high service at an elevation of nearly a hundred feet above the works at Botany, which would not only relieve the present 30-inch main from the pressure to which it is now subject, but would also give such an abundant supply to the low-level reservoir, by pumping to that reservoir only, that the Crown-street reservoir could be kept full, and many parts of the city now supplied from the high service could be adequately supplied from the low reservoir as in former years, and save the necessity of our pumping to the highest reservoir a quantity of water to supply the levels of that portion of the city to such an unnecessary height when they could be equally well supplied from the low reservoir, if that could be kept even nearly full, and which it easily could if the present high level reservoir was supplied in a different manner from the present, namely by impounding sufficient water at a higher elevation and pumping from there, instead of allowing the water to come down to Botany to be pumped up again.'

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Henry Westcott, Mechanical Engineer."

"Office of Inspector of Nuisances,
"Town Hall, Sydney, 9th December, 1874.

"To the Right Worshipful the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Sydney.

"Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Council, the following further report in continuation of that furnished by me on 8th December, 1873, on the subject of a house-to-house inspection on which I have been engaged. The inclemency of the weather during the first half of the year under report very much retarded the inspection, but I have availed myself of every opportunity, in company with the assistant inspector of nuisances, Mr. Watkins, and Mr. Robertson, inspector of water waste, of visiting the different localities with the following results:—

"The number of houses inspected during the year has been nearly 3000.

"Although there are many places which are still in a disgustingly filthy state, I have been much gratified in observing the great improvements which have taken place in many parts of the city. Many places which came under my observation last year as being very filthy, are now in a state of cleanliness scarcely to be surpassed; while at the same time nearly every other portion of the city is surely, though slowly, progressing towards that very desirable condition. The water closets are now kept so much cleaner than formerly that prosecutions on this account are rare. The backyards of some of the houses visited I found to be patterns of cleanliness, and the premises generally have improved in a manner exceeding my most sanguine expectations.

"The evil of overcrowded houses, touched on in my last report, although not carried to nearly so great an extent as last year, is, I regret to say, still to be deplored. Much improvement has doubtless been made, but much more is required, and we may expect that some few years will elapse before this state of things can be partially remedied. A number of wretched hovels which existed in Wentworth (formerly Wallis) lane at the time of my last report, have been pulled down, and good clean houses erected on their site, and further improvement is contemplated in this quarter. A nest of filthy places on the east side of Sussex-street, between Bathurst and Liverpool streets, has also been removed, and will be replaced, I believe, by good houses. The houses in Irwin-lane, off York-street, mentioned in my last report, and also the houses adjoining in York-street, from the Post Office Hotel to Barrack-street, are in course of demolition. Two other places in York-street, one near the Theatre, the other at the corner of Market-street, have been cleared away, and good buildings are being built in their places. In several other parts of the city similar improvements are being effected; and I am given to understand that on the expiry of existing leases many rookeries, which now deface and disgrace the city, will be demolished to make way for a better class of buildings. These desirable results are in a great measure due to the action taken against tenants and owners in the Police Courts. Upon the whole, it is very gratifying to observe the decided advance made towards improvement, and I sincerely trust that that advance will continue in the same direction until the evils now existing shall have been completely remedied.

"In addition to the 3000 houses mentioned as having been inspected in company with Messrs. Watkins and Robertson, the latter has himself inspected 344 houses at times when I have been unable to be present, on account of being occupied. 120 leaky pipes have been shut off to prevent waste of water, and 180 new taps fixed to replace a similar number of defective ones. The citizens appear to be more alive than formerly to the value of the water supply, and often bring defects to notice with a view to prevent waste as also to avoid prosecution, so that the waste of water is now almost nothing. The new system of cisterns is answering admirably, and has effected a considerable saving of water.

"In conclusion, I would beg leave to bring to notice the assistance I have received from Messrs. Watkins and Robertson, who have exerted themselves in this duty with praiseworthy assiduity and are worthy of commendation.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
"Your most obedient servant,
"Richard Seymour, Inspector of Nuisances."

"Office of Inspector of Nuisances,
"Town Hall, Sydney, 9th December, 1874.

"To the Right Worshipful the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Sydney.

"Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit the undermentioned annual returns of the departments under my supervision, for the year ending 30th November, 1874, viz.:—

"1. Return showing the number of loads of street-sweepings, house rubbish, market sweepings, gully soil and earth-closet soil, removed from the city.

"2. Return of dead fowls and animals removed from the city.

"3. Return showing the number of notices served to abate nuisances; also number of prosecutions at Central and Water Police Offices, with fines and costs.

"4. Return of fish brought to the Eastern Market, Woolloomooloo, with amount realised at auction sales, market revenue, and quantity of fish condemned as being unfit for human food.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

"Richard Seymour, Inspector of Nuisances."

RETURN No. 1.

Showing the number of loads of street sweepings, house rubbish, market sweepings, gully soil and earth closet soil removed from the streets, lanes, and alleys of the city of Sydney during the year ending 30th November, 1874:—

Month.	Street Sweepings. Loads.	House Rubbish Loads.	Market Sweepings. Loads.	Gully Soil. Loads.	Earth Closet Soil. Loads.	Total No. of Loads.
Dec., 1873	3,806	1,749	104	215	110	5,914
Jan., 1874	3,543	1,591	103	272	130	5,639
Feb.	3,351	1,488	99	413	122	5,429
March	3,649	1,431	109	541	142	5,672
April	3,027	1,655	118	438	144	5,340
May	3,719	1,140	[illegible]	590	143	[illegible]
June	3,272	2,048	141	434	154	6,071
July	3,165	1,059	155	302	161	3,571
Aug.	3,436	2,137	155	489	156	6,361
Sept.	4,017	1,887	152	497	156	6,709
Oct.	4,527	2,011	164	593	159	7,434
Nov.	4,088	1,735	155	474	150	6,604
Total	43,514	21,773	1560	5283	1795	73,849

No. 2.

Monthly abstract of dead fowls and animals, removed from the streets, lanes, and alleys of the city of Sydney, during the year ending 30th November, 1874.

Month. 1873.	Fowls.	Dogs.	Cats.	Goats.	Rats.	Rabbits.	Kangaroos.	Calves.	Wallabys.	Pigs.	Monkeys.	Total.
December.	966	64	261	20	443	...	1	...	...	...	...	1759
1874.												
January	882	179	320	7	315	2	...	...	...	...	...	1638
February	815	199	310	13	355	2	...	...	...	...	...	1705
March	1045	166	169	19	527	...	2	1	...	...	...	1958
April	909	97	152	12	408	1	1	1	1	...	...	1614
May	933	91	150	43	452	...	...	...	...	...	...	1667
June	892	82	206	33	310	...	...	...	3	...	...	1561
July	812	188	188	44	441	1	...	...	...	1	...	1774
August	500	135	286	34	287	3	...	...	...	...	1	1094
September	815	121	247	28	164	...	...	...	...	1	...	1469
October	842	111	257	20	231	...	...	...	1	1	...	1463
November	847	90	281	28	208	...	...	...	...	...	1	1455
Total	10,391	1290	2948	309	4804	12	4	2	5	4	2	20,157

No. 3.

Return showing the number of notices served to abate nuisances; also number of prosecutions at Central and Water Police Offices, with fines and costs, for the year ending 30th November, 1874.

Number of notices served to abate nuisances ... [illegible]

N.B.—This number does not include verbal notices.

PROSECUTIONS.

Central Police Office	...	644
Water Police Office	...	312
Total number	...	956

FINES AND COSTS.

Central Police Office:		
Fines	£339 11 0	
Costs	210 10 0	
		£549 1 0
Water Police Office:		
Fines	£[illegible]	
Costs	94 [illegible]	
		[illegible]
Total		£[illegible]

No. 4.

Return showing the quantity and description of fish brought to the Eastern Market, Woolloomooloo; amount realised at auction sales; market revenue; and quantity of fish condemned as being unfit for human food, for the year ending 30th November, 1874:—

Net fish, 19,627 bushels; schnapper, 1780 dozen; kingfish, 931; jewfish, 1197; [illegible], 697 dozen; sea mullet, 364 dozen; salmon, 132 dozen; rock cod, 24 dozen; flathead, [illegible]; [illegible], 27 dozen; mackerel, 135 dozen; soles, 132 dozen; lobsters, [illegible] dozen; sweeps, 33 dozen; gropers, 13; prawns, 69 bushels.

Amount realised at auction sales ... £[illegible]

MARKET REVENUE.

Auction fees received during the year	...	£[illegible]
Rent of stalls and shops, ditto	...	[illegible]
Total	...	£[illegible]

Fish condemned as being unfit for human food:—

Net fish	...	[illegible] bushels
Schnappers	...	13 dozen
Sea mullet	...	42 ditto
Prawns	...	3 bushels.

R. Seymour, Inspector.

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CALLS ON SHARES.

SOUTHERN COBAR COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given that a CALL (the twelfth) of ONE SHILLING per share on each of the contributing shares has this day been made by the Directors, in accordance with clause 10 of the Deed of Settlement, payable to the Manager, at the Company's office, 175, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, January 3, 1875.
By order of the Board.
GEORGE HARDIE, Manager.
Sydney, December 8, 1874.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ALDERSON AND SONS. Established 1844.
TANNERS, CURRIERS, PATENT JAPANNED LEATHER DRESSERS, and WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS of the following articles, made from their own leathers, and under their personal supervision, which is a guarantee of the goods being far superior, both as to price and quality, to any in the colonies. After many years' determined effort to supersede the foreign article they are pleased to say that they can now offer their manufactures far below the imported. They have a large and varied stock to select from, and make anything to order.
All ORDERS entrusted to their care will be carefully selected and forwarded with quick dispatch.
ARTICLES OF MANUFACTURE.
HARNESS, brass or silver mountings, 4-horse, Carriage and Buggy
" electroplated, ditto, Carriage, Buggy, or Gig, cheap
" Buggy, Express Waggon, or 'Bus
" Safety, Shay, or Spring-cart ditto
" Elec. or gear ditto, Shaft, Body, Leading, or Trolly
SADDLES—Ladies', Gent.'s Hunting, Galloping, Exercise, or Racing Hogskin
" All-over Bag or Hogskin Breaking-in and Stock
" Boys' Pack (light and heavy), Safety, Gig, and Buggy, Patent or Brown Leather
COLLARS—Carriage, Gig, Buggy, Cab, or Spring-cart, Patent or Brown Leather
" Stage, Cab, or Spring-cart, plain black or Brown
" Scotch, Shaft or Leading, heavy, med., or com.
BRIDLES—Ladies' and Gent.'s Pelhams, Weymouth, Snaffle, Headstall, or Station; Girths, Stirrup Leathers, Sercingles, Breastplates, Martingales, Cruppers, Hobbles, Valises, Saddle and Hame Straps, Saddle Bags, Canvas Bags, Saddle Pockets, Belts, and Pouches; Sheaths, Revolver Cases, Head Collars, Halters, Dog Collars, Bell Straps, Gun Buckets, Leggings, brown or pat. lea., spring, button, or lace.
PORTMANTEAUS—Solid, brown, and basil
Telescope Cases, solid; Enamelled Bags, &c.
Mill Bands, double or single, thong or hemp sewn, or cop. riv.
Hose prepared—Fire or Suction, copper riveted
Volunteer Accoutrements, white pat. on buff, black or brown, elect. mts.
BOOTS—Miners, Diggers, Sluicing, Knee, Napoleon, Wellington, Watertight, Laceups, Shooting, Blucher, Cossack, Garibaldi, Mock Bal., E.S. block fronts, Levant and Plain Leather
Shoes and Slippers, Canvas, Bag, and Basil
Women's plain and enamel E. S., E.L., and Slippers
Maids, Girls, and Children's ditto, ditto ditto
Boys and Youths' ditto, ditto ditto
(pegged or riveted, double or single sole).
MANUFACTURERS OF
Men's, Women's, Youths', and Girls' UPPERS of all descriptions
LEATHERS—Sole, Kip, Calf, Kangaroo, Basils, Roans, Harness, Bridle, Stirrup, Bag, Strap, Mill Band, Lacing, Grained Kip, &c., &c.
ENAMELLED, Hides, Kangaroos, and Roans
JAPANNED Hides, Splits, Middlings, Safety Flap, Winker, Bridle, Peak, and Kangaroo.
IMPORTERS
of all descriptions of Fancy and Coloured Leathers, Roans, Moroccos, Chamois, Calf kid, French calfskins, Fronts, Elastic Webs, Machine Threads, Hemp, Flax, &c.
GRINDERY—Shoemakers', of all descriptions.
SADDLERS' IRONMONGERY, comprising
Ladies' Saddles, Bridles, Horse Clothing, Whips, Stirrups, Spurs, Bits, and Saddle Cloths
Buckles, Plated and Tinned; Nails, Saddle Trees, Kersey, Collar Cloth, Serge
Webs, Girths, Dees, Staples, Copper Rivets, and Washers
Silver, Electro, and Brass Buckles, Harness, Traces, Back and Hobble Chains, &c., &c.
Shipments now landed ex late arrivals—Inverness, Aberguldie, Leicester, Dilpussund, and Parramatta.

THE UNDERSIGNED invite attention to an EXTENSIVE SHIPMENT of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and fine Gold Jewellery, NEW DESIGNS.
MYERS and SOLOMON.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, every description of CRICKETING GOODS requisite for the game, by all the CELEBRATED MAKERS.
MYERS and SOLOMON.

ON SALE by the undersigned, ex late arrivals:—
Coach and body varnish
Japan, gold size, white lead
Axles—common, half patent, and patent, 1½ to 2 in.
Axle blocks, turned or unturned, all sizes.
Enamelled hides, japanned splits, blue and maroon roans
Coach material of every description, in quantities to suit purchasers, at lowest prices.
JOHN ROBERTSON,
Coach and Buggy Factory,
483 to 489, Pitt-street, near Haymarket.

ANGLO-BAVARIAN ALE.—Sole Agents Gilfillan and Co. Shipments to arrive. 13, Macquarie-place.

COLONIAL WINE, in one-dozen cases, and in bulk; very best quality, and reasonable. Second Prize at the Sydney Exhibition.
J. M. HASMOT, 16, Bridge-street.

FOR SALE, SAW SHARPENING MACHINE, for sharpening Vertical, Circular, and other saws; Emery Discs, &c.; Vertical Saws, 5 to 6 feet long, assorted thicknesses; Circular Saws, 10 to 60 inches diameter; files, belts, &c. P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

CHRISTMAS GOODS and Presents for Christmas and New Year's GIFTS, at very low prices, for SALE, at EASTWAY, BROTHERS', 417, George-street:—
Work-boxes, a large assortment; a very superior one for 5s 6d
Desks, in great variety, and at all prices
Gent.'s shirt studs, complete, with solitaires, a large assortment, all at 1s set
Butter dishes.—Glass butter dishes at 1s 6d each, really worth 3s
Sugar basins, 2s each; usual price, 3s 6d
Opera glasses cheap and good
Albums, a very lage assortment, from 1s 6d to 63s each
Flower-pot covers, gilt, very handsome, 1s 6d each, worth 2s 6d
Cruets.—Plated cruets, a large assortment to choose from; a good cruet for 7s 6d
Dolls, in great variety, from 6d to 25s each
Vases, a large and varied assortment, at all prices
Parian figures, just landed, and imported specially for Christmas, 1s, 1s 6d, 2s each, worth double the money
Cambric flowers, under glass shades, at very low prices, 2s 6d each
Baskets of fruit, in great variety, just landed, and will be sold at 1s and 1s 6d each
Dessert sets, just landed 1 case, at low prices
Flower tubes and specimen glasses, in great variety, at reduced prices
Doll's house furniture, just opened one case, containing an immense variety, imported expressly for the Christmas season, at all prices
Ladies' bags, a large assortment, 2s, 2s 3d, 2s 6d each
Plated tea and coffee sets, 63s set
Plated table and dessert spoons and forks
Ivory-handled table and dessert knives and forks, also a large assortment of low-price knives; dolls, all prices; tin toys, large assortment of toys, shell boxes, bonbons, trunks, concertinas, toilette sets, china and glass candlesticks, lustres, kerosene lamps; croquet, aunt sally, skittles, and other games; cut-glass wineglasses and tumblers, water-jugs, decanters, &c.; glass flower-stands, and a large assortment too numerous to mention.
N. B.—Our 6d and 1s tables are full of articles suitable for children.
EASTWAY, BROTHERS,
417, George-street, Sydney.

GALVANIZED Plain and Corrugated Sheet IRON; COPPER and Iron FURNACE PANS
"Kent's" Patent KNIFE CLEANERS
Galvanised Iron Wheelbarrows
SHEET, Plate, Bar, Hoop, and Angle IRON
"Johnson" and "Jowett's" Octagon Cast Steel
"RANSOME" and "Hornsby's" PLOUGHS and Fittings
Walker's rose and countersunk HORSE NAILS
Wire Nails, Smiths' Bellows, Boiler Rivets.
On SALE. JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

FOR SALE, Avery's WEIGHING-MACHINE 5 cwt. Address Post-office, Newtown.

STAFFORDSHIRE WAREHOUSE, 511, George-street South.—On SALE, very cheap, Dinner Sets, China Breakfast and Tea Sets, Chamber Sets. A great variety of glassware, consisting of cut decanters, goblets, wine glasses, salts, butters, sugars, vases, flower-stands, &c.
Mrs. G. LANE.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—The LEASE, LICENSE, GOODWILL, Stock, and Furniture of the best business Hotel on the Northern Road, doing a yearly trade of between £3000 and £3500, which can be considerably increased by a person competent to conduct a first-class country hotel.
All particulars on application to M. F. EGAN, 659, Elizabeth-street.

FOR SALE, TAMBAROORA HOTEL and RESTAURANT, 81, King-street.

FOR SALE, a snug PUBLIC-HOUSE at Surry Hills doing a steady trade. S. LEVIN, 164, King-street.

FOR SALE, a Manufacturing BUSINESS; good profits, good connection, and salable articles; no previous knowledge required; prices £100. Business, General Post Office.

FOR SALE, a first-class Milk BUSINESS, one of the best in Sydney, with or without 50 very superior Milch Cows. Apply to BUTLER and INGLIS, 793, George-street.

FOR SALE, an old-established Family HOTEL, situate in Pitt-street, doing a good business; rent and incoming moderate. For further particulars apply S. LEVIN, Auctioneer and Hotel Broker, 164, King-street.

FOR SALE, a Pie and Confectioner's SHOP, doing a good business. Apply 711, George-street.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

HAWKES AND COMPANY (Successors to Buchan Thomson).
HORSES and CARRIAGES at Livery
Ditto ditto for Hire
Ditto ditto for SALE.
The Stables, No. 33, Bligh-street; and 64, Hunter-street.

GIBSON'S Horse and Carriage Depot, 282, Pitt-st. Horses and Vehicles bought, sold, exchanged, or hire.

VERY Handsome Buggy and Saddle COB; carries a lady. KNIGHT, Castlereagh-street.

CHESTNUT First-class Saddle and Buggy Horse, good goer, £15; pair first-class Waggon Horses, any trial, £30; very small Taffey Pony, quiet for children, £12; pair Bay Buggy Cobs, any trial, £20; Horse, new Spring-cart, and Harness, £24; good Hack, £10; first-class Brougham, £30; waggon, £27.
WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, SPRING-CART, nearly new. ALBURY, corner Liverpool and Sussex streets.

HANDSOME chestnut buggy and saddle Horse, £21; brown 16-hands stylish phaeton and buggy Horse, £18; pair well-bred bay buggy Horses, £25; well-bred Hack, £10; buggy horse, £12. Knight, 257, Castlereagh-st.

COVERED brace Waggon, £20; double Buggy, £30; Dogcart and Harness, £14; Spring-cart, £7. Knight.

BUGGY SOCIABLE, £45; Waggonet, £33; hooded Phaeton, £25; Saddles 30s, Harness £45. Knight.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—Beautiful and highly improved ESTATE, with extensive frontage to the celebrated and lovely waters of Lake George, county of Argyle, containing 5350 acres of splendid fattening land, with 6000 acres pre-emptive, subdivided into paddocks, with splendid residence, stables, coach-house, orchard, out-offices, garden and grounds; the ponds abound with fish; 24 miles from Goulburn, and will shortly be within 11 miles of railway-station.
For particulars, apply to
FINLAY and CO.,
Land and Stock Agents,
Goulburn.

FOR SALE, a 5-roomed HOUSE and SHOP, large yard, water laid on, and every convenience, No. 34, Elizabeth-street, just past the Albert Cricket Ground, Waterloo. Purchasers are invited to inspect the property; and to give every man an opportunity of possessing a house of his own, the proprietor will sell upon the following easy terms, viz.: 130 monthly payments of £3 7s 6d, extending over a period of ten years, when the property will become the purchaser's. Ground rent, £6 10s per annum, for the unexpired term of ten years. Apply to Mr. ANDREW TORNING, 31, Elizabeth-street; or O'Connell-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, St. Peters, Cook's River Road, first-class Building SITES. G. LANGHORNE, Enmore Rd.

FOR SALE, LAND, River View-ter., Burwood, near Station, 40 feet x 105 feet. C. H. Long, 61, Eliz.-st.

FOR SALE, a fine, elevated Block of LAND, within three minutes' walk of Petersham Station, aspect easterly, frontage about 180 feet, fenced. Price and further particulars of THOS. F. JACKSON, George and Hunter sts.

£190.—STONE-BUILT HOUSE, situate Chippendale. E. Ramsay, 410, George-st.

MARRICKVILLE.—For SALE, securely fenced, 6 ACRES, with good Cottage thereon. This is an eligible site for a capitalist to extend the present erection to a family mansion. E. RAMSAY, House Agent, George-st.

LITTLE COOGEE.—11 acres for SALE, in 2 blocks. E. RAMSAY, Land Agent, 410, George-street.

NEUTRAL BAY.—Family RESIDENCE for SALE, area, 4 acres; water frontage. Ramsay, House Agent.

BULLANAMING-STREET.—For SALE, 4 Cottages and Hotel; rental, 53s; £850. E. Ramsay, Agent.

FOR SALE, Family RESIDENCE, 11 rooms, &c.; suburbs, freehold, £1350. Moss and Co., King-st.

EDGECLIFF ROAD (overlooking the harbour).—For SALE, a very superior stone-built Villa RESIDENCE, comprising hall and the usual compartments of a good family dwelling, together with garden and paddock extending to South Head Road, leading to Double Bay. RAMSAY, House Agent, 410, Geo. and King sts.

FOR SALE, a 4-roomed COTTAGE, at Rushcutter Bay, healthy spot. E. RAMSAY, House Agent.

FOR SALE.
ASHFIELD—Splendid allotment, £1 per foot, ½ cash, balance at 8 per cent.; 3½ acres, ½ mile from station, £140, cheap; Blocks and allotments, near station, brick cottage and garden, £750
BURWOOD—Cottages, from 4 to 7 rooms; allotments, 200 yards from station, 200 feet in depth, at £1, on easy terms; cottage, £1100
BALMAIN—3 Houses; allotments with splendid view of harbour
CAMPERDOWN—Allotments, at £2 per foot
CANTERBURY—3-acre Market Garden, Cottage, and well fenced, £170
CAMDEN—50-acre Farm and Homestead, £260
DARLINGHURST—3 and 4 room stone Houses; building allotments
FIVE DOCK—very comfortable 4-roomed Cottage and garden, £230; also 7-roomed cottage, and garden, £500
GLEBE—3 or 6 very tasty brick Houses, let at 10s each; price £170
NORTH SYDNEY—A 5-acre and 2-acre Orchard and Homestead, £360 and £250
NORWOOD—5 Acres, with splendid view; also 5 allotments, £340
PETERSHAM—Allotments, cheap, £1 5s per foot; two 4-roomed brick cottages, £290 each
NORTH SHORE, fronting Reserve, an acre and half an acre, magnificent view
PADDINGTON—Building Allotments, Gibbs-street.
POTT'S POINT—3 gent.s' Residences and grounds
SURRY HILLS—4 Cottages, and 2 houses, rents £2 19s per week; price £1200
ST. PETERS—2 9-roomed Cottages
WOOLLAHRA—2 5-roomed Houses, gardens, &c., £700; 2 gothic cottages, £600, 1 stone house, £600; terms, £100 cash, balance at 6 per cent.
For further particulars apply
B. ROBERTSON RODD and CO.,
132, Pitt-street, opposite Mort's-passage.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

25 LINCOLN EWES and 5 RAMS, with certificate of breeding, for SALE, by MAIDEN, HILL, and CO., 171, Pitt-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
500 Heifers, bred by the P. R. L. and M. Co., can be inspected at their cattle station, 5 miles from Tamworth.

600 head mixed cattle } within 30 miles of Tamworth.
200 Bullocks }
200 mixed cattle }

10,000 Wethers
15,000 Ewes
6000 Hoggets.
For further particulars apply to
NATHAN COHEN,
Auctioneer, Stock and Station Agent,
Tamworth.

FOR SALE, 9000 mixed SHEEP, travelling down the Bogan from Bourke towards Forbes.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.,
Margaret-street.

SHEEP FOR SALE IN QUEENSLAND 41,000 wethers, on the Darling Downs, Leichhardt, and Barcoo
42,500 ewes, ditto ditto.
1,000 rams, undeniably good.
HENRY BEIT and CO., 62, Margaret-street.

FOR SALE, PRIVATELY.—Crystal Brook Station, Maranoa district, Queensland, with about 9000 sheep
1000 cows } near Maryborough
1400 bullocks }
100,000 store sheep, Queensland
20,000 store sheep, near Bourke (travelling)
Unstocked cattle station, New England
8700 store cattle, in lots, Queensland
RAMS from celebrated Mudgee flocks
FIRST-CLASS BULLS, in various localities
500 well-bred heifers, Southern districts
6000 first-class ewes from a noted flock, New South Wales, delivery January
Numerous pastoral and freehold properties, in New South Wales and Queensland.
G. N. GRIFFITHS, 271, George-street, Sydney.

8400 STORE CATTLE, for SALE. Renkin, Wilson, and Co., 120, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, cheap, having no use for it, a young COW, in full milk. Mr. HAIGH, Ashfield.

FOR SALE, 1000 Store Bullocks, ages from 2 to 4, delivered at Richmond. W. Tindale, 84, King-st.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light.
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.
Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Horse, Buggy, and Harness.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A handsome bay gelding, hooded buggy and harness, in good condition.

50 Head of Broken and Unbroken Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. Charles Coulter, Nimitybelle, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock,
50 head of broken and unbroken horses, consisting of draught, light harness horses, and stylish hacks.

Grey Gelding, by Snowdon.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from Mr. M. Reardon to sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, 11th instant, at Camperdown, at 2 o'clock,
A grey gelding, bred by Mr. Cox, of Wagga Wagga, by Snowdon, from a Vagabond mare, stands 16½ hands high, and is a first-class fencer.

30 SPLENDID HORSES FROM GOULBURN.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from Mr. W. J. M'Connell to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 10th instant, at Camperdown, at 2 o'clock,
30 splendid broken and unbroken heavy and light draught horses, by the imported sires Champion, Shakspeare, and others, and were selected by Mr. M'Connell personally from the breeders, and very high prices paid for them, and are said to be an exceedingly fine lot.

14 Horses from Goulburn.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from Mr. H. Podmore to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 10th instant, at Camperdown, at 2 o'clock,
14 horses, consisting of
6 unbroken colts and fillies, by first-class sires
6 stylish upstanding buggy and saddle horses
2 first-class hackneys.

40 Superior Horses, from Yass.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from Mr. M. Reardon to sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, 11th instant, at Camperdown, at 2 o'clock,
40 horses, consisting of
12 heavy draught colts and fillies, by Champion
6 very heavy draught horses, thoroughly broken
4 first-class upstanding buggy horses
2 very stylish hacks
16 useful unbroken horses, fit for 'bus purposes.

T. S. CLIBBORN and CO. have been instructed by J. de V. Lamb, Esq. (in consequence of his intended departure for Europe) to offer for sale by auction, at Fennelly's Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 18th December, at 12 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable stud, comprising HUNTERS, CARRIAGE HORSES, HACKS, and TROTTERS, including amongst others, the following:—
PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES—
Br g QUICKSTEP, years, by Stafford imported CONRAD, years, by Glaucus.
These horses are sound, quiet, and good steppers, and formed a portion of the four-in-hand team that won Sir Hercules Robinson's prize at the last Exhibition.
Br g PRIOR, aged, by The Hermit—Star of the West
B g RUNNYMEDE (late Bay Rocket), 7 years
B COUNCILLOR, 6 years, by Glaucus.
These horses are perfect jumpers, safe, and fast, and have been regularly hunted.
Bl g PILGRIM, aged. Trotting pony, good in single or double harness, and a perfect lady's hack
Bl g FIDGET. Very powerful cob pony, showy, handsome, and up to 14 st.
Ch g SILVERTAIL, pure-bred Welsh pony
MAGGIE, imported Shetland, with foal at foot
Ch mare LIGHTNING, 7 years, by Velocity
B colt, 2 years, by Farham, imported Arab
B colt, 1 year, by Ameer, ditto ditto
Bl g AVENGER, 4 years, by Yattendon, Black Bess by Little John
Bl g MARCO POLO, a capital polo pony.
After the above horses, will be offered the whole of the most complete and elegant collection of equipages that that have ever been submitted for sale in Sydney, consisting of—
LANDAU, by Thrupp and Maberley, London
PHÆTON, by B'Albert, London
FOUR-IN-HAND DRAG, by Vial and Sons, Sydney
DOGCART, by Thrupp and Maberley
BUGGY, by Kembla and Co., U.S.A.
Together with a large assortment of harness, including four-in-hand, brass and silver mounted; tandem, double and single sets; buggy harness, saddles, bridles, horse clothing, and gear of every description, most of which has been imported specially for the owner.
Cards to view can be obtained on application to the auctioneers.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by B. M. Osborne, Esq., to sell by auction at the Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, 10th December, at 11 o'clock,
500 prime and weighty fat wethers.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Henry Bell, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, 10th December, at 11 o'clock,
70 prime fat bullocks.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Henry Bell, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, 10th December, at 11 o'clock,
2624 prime fat wethers, from his noted Castlereagh Stations, and 58 lbs.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Messrs. Glass and Corrigan to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, 10th December, at 11 o'clock,
1284 prime fat sheep, shorn

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from W. Brown, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 10th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
2000 prime fat wethers, shorn, in lots.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from R. Morrison, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
180 prime fat cattle, in lots, from his noted Mullah Station.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from G. R. Rouse, Esq., to sell at Homebush, THIS DAY, 10th December, at 11 o'clock,
50 prime fat bullocks.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from W. F. Buchanan, Esq., to sell at Homebush, THIS DAY, December 10th, at 11 o'clock,
70 prime fat cattle.

Fat Cattle.

MAIDEN, HILL, and CO. have received instructions from Samuel Hoskisson, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 10th instant, at Homebush, at 11 o'clock,
150 prime fat cattle.

PURE SHORTHORN and HEREFORD CATTLE.

ANNUAL SALE,
for
Messrs. ROBERTSON, BROTHERS,
of Colac.

RICHARD GIBSON and CO. beg to notify to stockholders, breeders, and others in this and the neighbouring colonies that they have been instructed by the above gentlemen, owners of the well-known FF herd of cattle, to hold their
SECOND ANNUAL SALE
of
SHORTHORN and HEREFORD BULLS, COWS, and HEIFERS,
upon a day in March next, to be named.
The great success of these cattle at the last Melbourne Show, together with the well-established character of this herd, should not be lost sight of. The whole of the lots to be catalogued (about 400 head) will consist of pure sires and dams, the direct progeny of imported prize-taking animals, and will include some of the descendants of the grandest sire ever seen in Australia, viz., "Duke of Brunswick" (25,937), besides numerous other importations, extending over a period of 30 years, by the late proprietor of this justly-renowned herd, being one of the largest collections of pure-bred stock in the Australian colonies.
Further particulars will appear in future advertisements.

R. E. WILD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Sale Yards, 785, George-street, at 12 o'clock,
A quantity of prime porkers, cows, springers, calves, &c.

Preliminary Advertisement.

PURE-BRED CATTLE.

G. N. GRIFFITHS has been instructed by C. H. E. Chauvel, Esq., to sell by auction, at Wooller's Yards, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 31st December, at 2 p.m.,
20 OF HIS CELEBRATED PURE-BRED BULLS.
Full particulars in a future issue, or on application to G. N. GRIFFITHS, 271, George-street, Sydney.

Fat Pigs. Store Pigs.

ELLIS and CO. have received instructions from Mr. T. M'Allister to sell by public auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, THIS DAY, 10th December,
60 fat and store pigs.

ELLIS and CO. have received instructions from C. Woodhouse, Esq., to sell by public auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock, 20 prime fat lambs.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Milch cows, springers, dry cattle
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, suckers
45 pigs, per rail
26 pigs, per steamer.

Weekly Stock Sale.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street, at 10 o'clock,
Thirty (30) very prime milch cows (with calves), springers, and dry cattle.
At 11 o'clock,
25 very prime fat calves, from F. D. Badgery, Esq., Sutton Forest
20 ditto ditto lambs, from Sir W. Macarthur, Camden
40 ditto ditto ditto, from J. J. Warren, Esq., Berrima
80 corn-fed porkers, from Picton, Camden, and Mecangle.

Weekly Wool Sale.

F. L. BARKER will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, THIS DAY, at 2.15,
Bales wool and sheepskins.

WOOL SALE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, THIS DAY, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock prompt,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.

Weekly Wool Sale.

MAIDEN, HILL, and CO. (late John A. Turner) will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.

Weekly Wool Sale.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 10th December, at half-past 2 o'clock,
850 bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

Sale of Building Materials.

C. CARR and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 10th December, at 11 o'clock, on the spare piece of ground in Elizabeth-street, near the new Oddfellows' Hall, A quantity of building materials, joists, rafters, flooring boards, doors, window frames and sashes, and about 25,000 bricks, with sundry other lots of timber. Terms, cash. No reserve.

Labour Bazaar Auction Mart, FRIDAY, December 11.

On account and at the risk of former Purchaser.

Removed from Claremont House, Hunter-street.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction of superior HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Effects.

Glass and China Ware, Plated Ware
Superior Drawing-room Suite, in green rep
Pier Glasses
Rosewood cane-seated Chairs
Oval and Loo Tables
Marble Slab and other Washstands
Toilet Tables, Glasses, &c.
Brilliant-toned Pianoforte, by Cadby, in walnut, a first-class instrument
Six Iron Bedsteads, Bedding, &c., &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Mart, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the above furniture, removed from Claremont House, Hunter-street, and sold at the risk of the former purchaser.
Without reserve. Terms, cash.

H. L. DUNN will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp,
Clothing, fireworks, books, and sundries.

Unredeemed Pledges.

H. L. DUNN will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
The unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. R. Hayes, of Fort-street. Clothing at 2 o'clock; sundries and jewellery at 4 o'clock.

To Confectioners, Dealers, and others.
On the Premises, No. 95, William-street, near Crown-street.

S. LEVIN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the above Premises, on FRIDAY, December 11th, at 11 o'clock sharp,
Counter, glass sashes, partitions, shelving, show-glasses, scales and weights, gasfittings, stock-in-trade of confectionery, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

Unreserved Sale of
DRAPERY,
CLOTHING,
WOOLLENS,
STUFFS,
HATS, &c.,
Now landing ex Parramatta and Agnes Rose.

On FRIDAY, 11th December, at 11 o'clock.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Island Buyers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed by the Consignors to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 10th December,
170 cases and bales of seasonable goods.
Particulars in due course.

Preliminary Notice.

On SATURDAY next, 12th instant, at 11 a.m., at the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Extensive Unreserved Sale by Auction of
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising
Valuable hand-painted CHINA
FIRST-CLASS Electro-plate
Ivory-handled TABLE CUTLERY
Genuine OIL PAINTINGS
Proof Engravings, Chromos
MASSIVE Mahogany Furniture
Elegant WALNUT Furniture
Drawing-room Ornaments
Kitchen Utensils, and Sundries.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Brokers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY next, 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 22nd and 23rd December.

At No. 353, George-street, the Warehouse of Mr. T. Cox. Large and Important Unreserved Clearance Sale by auction of
The WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE STOCK-IN-TRADE of DRAWING and DINING ROOM, LIBRARY, and BEDROOM FURNITURE; GILT PIER-GLASSES, and TOILET-GLASSES, IRON BEDSTEADS, FURNITURE IN THE WHITE, HORSEHAIR, &c., &c., &c.
Full particulars of which will be published.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Cabinetmakers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Mr. Thos. Cox (who is retiring from business) to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, No. 353, George-street, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 22nd and 23rd December, at 11 o'clock each day,
The whole of his valuable stock of furniture, pier-glasses, iron bedsteads, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

On THURSDAY, 10th December, at 11 o'clock, at Triton Villa, Coogee, the residence of J. Hughes, Esq.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction of
THE WHOLE OF THE SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

GLASSWARE, CHINA, ELECTROPLATE
MASSIVE Dining Room Suite, covered in haircloth
MASSIVE Mahogany Pedestal Sideboard
VERY FINE Proof Engraving, in massive gilt frame, subject "Mrs. Fry preaching to prisoners in Newgate"
Only 12 copies of this scarce engraving were struck off.
Elegant Drawing Room Furniture, covered in green rep
Carved Gilt Pierglass, shaped sides, 60 x 50
Large State Bedstead and Bedding
VALUABLE PROOF ENGRAVINGS
SWEET-TONED COTTAGE PIANOFORTE
SUBSTANTIAL BEDROOM FURNITURE
&c., &c., &c.
Also, a First-class Cow, with calf only 8 days old.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Cabinetmakers, Furniture Brokers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from J. Hughes, Esq. (in consequence of his departure for Europe), to sell by auction, at his residence, Triton Villa, Coogee, THIS DAY, 10th December, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his superior household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

ON VIEW WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, and morning of sale.

TUESDAY, 15th December, at 11 a.m.

At PALMERSTON, Waverley, the residence of JOHN DE VILLIERS LAMB, Esq.

Highly Important and Attractive Sale by Auction of
THE WHOLE OF THE MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS,
Comprising
SUPERB CUT and ENGRAVED GLASSWARE from OSLER AND SONS, Oxford-street.
MAGNIFICENT Suite of Engraved Glassware, notched stems, comprising 28 Sherries, 26 Ports, 28 Clarets, 28 Squat Champagnes, 15 Finger Bowls, 9 Liqueurs, 4 Caraffes and Tumblers, 12 Ice Plates, 4 pint Decanters, 2 quart Decanters and Claret Jug.
RECHERCHE Suite of Australian Straw Stem Glass, consisting of 20 Goblets, 13 green Sauternes, 16 Squat Champagnes, 60 Ports and Sherries, 3 Liqueurs.
VERY ELEGANT HAND-PAINTED CHINA from PHILLIPS, Bond-street.
EXQUISITE China Breakfast Service, blue ribbon, and richly gilt scroll.
HANDSOME White China Breakfast Services, heavily gilt.
MAGNIFICENT China Dessert Service, (Copeland's) Turquoise jewelled, hand-painted flower centres, 27 pieces.
VERY LARGE AND HANDSOME Ironstone China Dinner Service, richly gilt, with Grecian key border.
MAGNIFICENT ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
Toast Rack.
SUPERBLY embossed Tea and Coffee Service, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Milk Ewer and Sugar Basin.
VERY HANDSOME 6-hole Cruet, cut crystal Bottles.
Set VERY ELEGANT melon shape Dish Covers, 4 Pair 3-light Plated Candelabra.
MAGNIFICENT Plated Centre Epergnes.
Set best quality King's Pattern Plate, comprising 18 Table Spoons, 18 Desert Spoons, 18 Table Forks, 18 Dessert Forks, 12 Egg Spoons, 4 Salt Spoons, 4 Knife Rests, 2 Gravy Spoons, Soup Ladle, 2 Sauce Ladles.
Ivory Handled Cheese Scoop, Plated Crumb Scoop
Set HANDSOME Fish-eaters, in brass-bound mahogany case
Set Mother-of-Pearl Handled Dessert Knives and Forks, in case
Black Marble Dining-room Clock, inlaid gold
PAIR HANDSOME Bronze Tazzas, on marble pedestals
MAGNIFICENT Mahogany Dining-room Suite, covered in best Turkey morocco, comprising bannister-back lounge, easy chair, carving chair, and 12 stuff-back chairs
MASSIVE Mahogany Telescope Dining Table, with 4 spare leaves and patent screw
RICHLY-CARVED Dark Mahogany Pedestal Sideboard, with plate-glass back, cellaret, and plate drawers
Three-tier Mahogany Dumb Waiter
Pair EXQUISITE Wedgewood Flower Pots, with figures in relief
Handsome 6-frame Brussels Carpet and Rug
VALUABLE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS, by R. KEMM, G. H. LAPORTE, WOOLLETT, ANSDELL, R. A. HERRING, &c.
ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, manufactured expressly to order by the noted West-end House, JACKSON and GRAHAM
ELABORATELY-CARVED Walnut Drawing-room Suite, covered in richest blue satin, consisting of rolls over boudoir sofa, three-seat ottoman, 6 chairs, easy chair, Victoria chair, and 2 sewing-chairs
HANDSOME Walnut Spider-legged Oval Table, inlaid Walnut Side-Table and Card-Table, en suite
EXQUISITE Italian Walnut open Chiffoniere, inlaid tulip wood, with plate-glass back
PAIR VERY CHOICE Marqueterie inlaid Walnut Drawing-room Cabinets, ormolu mountings
BEAUTIFUL Louis XIV. Drawing-room Striking Clock, inlaid with Sèvres china, under glass shade
CHOICE and RECHERCHE Ornaments, Statuettes, &c.
SUPERB WALNUT BOUDOIR GRAND PIANOFORTE, by COLLARD and COLLARD, with all the most modern improvements
CHARMING WATER-COLOURS, by ROWBOTHAM, PAGET, CONRAD MARTENS, TERRY, &c.
Cut Crystal Chandeliers
ELEGANT Carved Gilt Pier Glass, 60 x 50
MOST ELABORATELY-ORNAMENTED Bronzed Hall Table and Hat Stand, with marble slab and plate glass back
Hall Furniture
VERY RICHLY-CARVED Mediæval Oak Library Table, stamped morocco top
MASSIVE Mahogany Bookcase
Oil coloured Photographs and valuable Proof Engravings
CHASTELY-DESIGNED BEDROOM FURNITURE, made to order by Jackson and Graham
VERY HANDSOME Walnut double-winged Wardrobe, with plate-glass centre door
MOST ELEGANT Walnut Washstand, marble slab, &c.
Dressing Table, with marble slab, jewel drawers, and oval Swing Glass to match
HANDSOME Walnut Single Wardrobe
CHOICE China Toilet Service, hand-painted flowers
LUXURIOUS Chintz covered Eugenie Couch
MASSIVE TUBULAR STATE BEDSTEAD, 7 feet by 5 feet 6, with spring palliasse, hair mattress, feather bolster, down pillows, &c.
Bedsteads and Bedding, very best description
Cots and Hair Mattresses
Kitchen Furniture and Utensils
Laundry and Dairy Furniture and Implements, &c., &c., &c.
Also at 2 o'clock precisely,
Cellar of very choice Wines
Dun-coloured imported Alderney Cow, "BUTTERCUP"
Black Brittany Cow, "POPSY"
Half-bred Roan Durham Cow, "DUCHESS"
Red Cow, out of "BUTTERCUP," by imported Durham bull
Dun-coloured Heifer, out of "BUTTERCUP," by Brittany bull
Pure bred black Brittany Bull
PURE BRED PIGS, improved, Berkshire breed, from LORD RADNOR'S estate, COLESHALL
CHOICE POULTRY, comprising Game, Spanish, Brahmas, &c., &c.
VALUABLE POT PLANTS, &c., &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from John de Villiers Lamb, Esq. (in consequence of his departure for Europe), to sell by auction, at his residence, Palmerston, Waverley, on TUESDAY, 15th December, at 11 a.m.
The whole of the magnificent household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

Catalogues of the above can be obtained at the Rooms of of the auctioneers, on Thursday, 10th instant, at 3 o'clock.
The house will be thrown open to the inspection of intending purchasers on Saturday afternoon, 12th instant, and all day Monday 14th instant.

Preliminary Notice.

On FRIDAY, 18th December, at 11 o'clock.
At Phillip-street North, the Residence of William Rae, Esq.

Very Attractive Sale by Auction of
The ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS
ENGRAVED GLASSWARE, HAND-PAINTED CHINA
CHOICE and RECHERCHE PLATED WARE, from ELKINGTON, MASON, and CO.'S
BRILLIANT-TONED COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, by COLLARD and COLLARD
SUBSTANTIAL BEDROOM FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS and BEDDING
KITCHEN FURNITURE
And SUNDRIES.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Furniture Brokers, and Others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from William Rae, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, Phillip-street North, on FRIDAY, 18th December, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable furniture and effects
Terms, cash.

Catalogues are in course of preparation, and will be issued as early as possible.

FRIDAY next, 11th December, at 11 a.m.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

IMPERATIVE SALE BY AUCTION of the whole of the STOCK OF A LARGE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL JEWELLER.

Removed to the Rooms for immediate disposal.

BY VIRTUE OF A BILL OF SALE, comprising an immense assortment of FIRST-CLASS JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and DIAMOND GOODS, comprising
MAGNIFICENT GOLD SUITES.
SPLENDID DIAMOND RINGS.
LARGE ASSORTMENT FANCY GEM DITTO.
MASSIVE GOLD BRACELETS.
GOLD LIKENESS BROOCHES.
HANDSOME GOLD ALBERTS.
VALUABLE BREAST PINS.
WEDDING RINGS.
GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL-CASES.
GOLD LOCKETS, CHARMS.
LADIES' GOLD CHAINS.
HANDSOME GOLD WATCHES.
VALUABLE SILVER DITTO.
MAGNIFICENT DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS.
VALUABLE DINING-ROOM DITTO.
MUSICAL CLOCKS.
OFFICE DITTO.
HALL CLOCKS.
GOLD SCALES AND WEIGHTS.
JEWELLERS' SHOW CASES, and a quantity of assorted lots, too numerous for the space of an advertisment.

TO TOWN AND COUNTRY JEWELLERS, AND FANCY GOODS PURCHASERS.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY next, 11th December, at 11 a.m.
THE WHOLE STOCK OF A LARGE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL JEWELLER.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 14th December.

BOOTS and SHOES, BOOTS and SHOES, of the celebrated make of Nathan Joseph, ex late arrivals.

To the Boot and Shoe Trade, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co. to sell by auction, on MONDAY, the 14th December, in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of the above favourite maker's goods, comprising
Ladies' lasting M. H. toe caps
Ditto ditto ditto, seam to toe
Ditto ditto ditto fancy stitched
Ditto ditto ditto ditto toe caps
Ditto ditto ditto polished ditto
Ditto ditto ditto ditto fancy stitched ditto
Girls' 6-9 and 10-13 lasting M.R. toe caps
Maids' 1-2 ditto ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto ditto fancy stitched
Ditto ditto all ditto ditto, seam to toe
Boys' enamelled seal garibaldi, 4 to 6, 7 to 9, and 10 to 13, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 10th December.

On the Premises, 124, Bourke-street, three doors from Woolloomooloo-street.

USEFUL and SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, comprising
Suite of Furniture, in hair-cloth, viz.—Couch, 6 Chairs, and Easy Chair
Loo Tables
Sideboard
Chiffoniere
Chimney Glass
Carpets and Hearthrugs
Engravings and Ornaments
Handsome Tubular State Bedstead and Bedding
Chests of Drawers, Washstands and Ware
Toilet Glasses, Marble Slabs
Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.

ALFRED CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the Premises, 124, Bourke-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the furniture and effects.

Without reserve.

On FRIDAY next, 11th December, at 11 o'clock sharp.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotel Keepers and Private Families.

By order of the Consignees.

To Close Consignments up to the end of the year.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS WINES AND SPIRITS, &c.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. have received instructions from the Consignees to sell by public auction, at their Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock a.m.,
Direct from E. BLANCHY and CO., Bordeaux—
11 cases Sauterne
48 ditto Margaux
44 ditto St. Julien
19 ditto Chateau d' Issau
108 ditto * * pale brandy
113 ditto * * * ditto.
Also, to close consignments.
200 cases pale brandy
100 ditto Jordan's No. 2 Moselle
75 quarter-casks Lorenzo port
50 ditto Carey's Aviero 3 diamond port
30 ditto Garcia 2 diamond sherry
20 ditto Duff Gordon Anchor superior sherry.
To be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY next, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock.

COLONIAL and QUEENSLAND SUGARS.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 336, George-street, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock sharp,
65 tons colonial and Queensland sugars.

On FRIDAY next, 11th December, at 11 o'clock a.m.

EXTENSIVE CHRISTMAS CLEARING-OUT SALE.
WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c., &c.
For Positive Sale by Public Auction.

The Trade are particularly requested to inspect and taste the Samples prior to the Sale, as it is the intention of the Vendors TO SELL.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by public auction at the Bank Auction Room, on FRIDAY next, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock a.m.,
20 quarter-casks Gonzalez double-diamond sherry
60 cases St. Julien's claret
39 cases Estephe (superior) claret
200 cases Chateau Margaux claret
300 cases champagne
120 cases bottled ale, quarts
50 casks bottled ale, quarts
25 casks bottled ale, pints
120 cases nectar des princes
100 cases old Jamaica rum
50 cases Wachter champagne
50 cases fine sparkling wine
80 cases Verzenay mousseau
300 cases Bernard's Irish whisky
60 cases old port, each 1 doz.
40 quarter-casks port wine
63 quarter-casks pale sherry
100 quarter-casks crown sherry
100 quarter-casks Iglesia's double-diamond sherry.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

TUESDAY, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern.

8 Casks Soda Crystals.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. will sell by public auction, on TUESDAY next, 15th December, at 11 o'clock sharp,
8 casks soda crystals.

AUCTION SALES.

FRIDAY, 11th December, at 11 o'clock.

100 Cases NICHOLSON'S Edinburgh Palace BOTTLED ALE, Pints and Quarts.
100 Casks ALLSOPP'S BOTTLED ALE, in Pints and Quarts.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 336, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 11th instant,
200 PACKAGES BOTTLED ALE (as above).

FRIDAY, the 11th December.

15 Cwt. ROPE
6 Bundles TWINE
12 Bolts CANVAS.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. are instructed to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 11th December, at 11 o'clock.
The above.

FRIDAY NEXT, the 11th instant.

9 Casks Bass's BOTLED BEER.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 336, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The above.

Preliminary Notice.

On account of whom concerned.

By order of Messrs. Parbury, Lamb, and Co.

Damaged TEAS ex Catherine Marden.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Parbury, Lamb, and Co. to sell, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
Damaged teas as above.
Terms, cash.

QUEENSLAND SUGARS
COLONIAL ditto.
In Pockets.
Fine Grainy Crystals, &c.
Ditto Medium Counters.
For positive Unreserved Sale.
By order of the Consignees.

THURSDAY, December 11, 1874.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, December 11, at 11 o'clock,
About 75 tons Queensland and colonial sugars.
Full particulars in future issue.
Terms at sale.

HOOP IRON.

With all faults.

On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, George-street, on FRIDAY, December 11, at 11 o'clock,
173 bundles 1¼-inch hoop iron.
Terms, cash.

HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S FANCY BISCUITS.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, 11th December, at 11 o'clock,
5 cases H. and P. arrowroot biscuits
5 ditto ditto crackers ditto.
Each 12 tins.
Terms at sale.

AMBER DATES.

Just landed.

With all faults.

On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, George-street, on FRIDAY, December 11, at 11 o'clock,
40 mats dates.
Terms, cash.

CHRISTMAS WINE and SPIRIT SALE.

Continuation of Great Unreserved Clearance Sale, FRIDAY, December 11.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

To close Consignments for the year.
Under instructions from
Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.

FRIDAY, December 11.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, December 11, at 11 o'clock,
Bulk and bottled wines
Bulk and case brandies
Bulk and bottled ales and porters
Bulk and case sherry
Champagnes, ports, cordials.
Terms liberal.

Hapgood Hume's 1-lb. Salmon.

Just landed.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, 11th, at 11 o'clock,
200 cases Hapgood Hume's 1-lb. salmon.
Terms at sale.

JUST LANDED,
EX S. S. CITY OF MELBOURNE, FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF THE SEASON.
PRIME AMERICAN HAMS (in Casks), CORN FED, SUGAR CURED.
FIRST OF THE KIND EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS MARKET,
AND FAR SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING THAT HAS EVER BEEN OFFERED.

☞ The Hams have been unpacked, so that the trade may have every opportunity of inspecting them.

ALL GUARANTEED SOUND, AND IN PERFECT CONDITION.
FOR POSITIVE SALE.
By Order of Messrs. BEILBY and SCOTT.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, 11th, at 11 o'clock,
400 prime American hams.
In lots to suit purchasers.

Terms at sale.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Damaged Tea,
Ex Janet, from Foo Chow.

21 Chests
250 Half-Chests
20 Boxes.

For Positive Sale,
At the City Mart, George-street,
FRIDAY next, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock.

By order of the Importers, Messrs. Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome.

Important to Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, &c.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, George-street, on FRIDAY, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Janet, just arrived from Foo Chow.
21 chests congou tea
250 half-chests ditto
20 boxes ditto.
Full particulars of numbers in a future issue.
Terms at sale.

500 CASES DEVOE'S BRILLIANT KEROSENE.
Screw Nozzles.

Just landed, in splendid condition.
Delivery taken from the wharf in bond.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.
At the City Mart, George-street, on THURSDAY, 10th instant.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions from the Importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, George-street, on FRIDAY, 11th December, at 11 o'clock,
500 cases Devoe's brilliant kerosene, to be taken in bond.

Terms at sale.

FINE SECONDS FLOUR.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, 11th, at 11 o'clock,
60 bags fine seconds flour.
Terms, cash.

Bass's Pale Ale.

Bottled by J. and G. Bourke.

In splendid order and condition,

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Rooms, on FRIDAY, 11th, at 11 o'clock,
100 casks Bass's pale ale, quarts
50 ditto ditto ditto, pints.
Terms at sale.

UNRESERVED SALE OF 75 PACKAGES
of
Drapery, Woollens, Clothing, Hats, Shirts, Boots, and Shoes, &c.

Just landed ex s.s. Wentworth, Macedon, and Alexandra.

FRIDAY next, December 11.

To Warehousemen, Clothiers and Outfitters, Country Storekeepers, Boot and Shoe Makers, and the Trade generally.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock prompt,
642-14—1 trunk, 36 men's split bluchers, riveted
16—1 ditto, 36 ditto ditto, sewn
17—1 ditto, 36 ditto ditto, ditto
18—1 ditto, 36 ditto ditto, ditto
603-6—1 ditto, 48 women's cash. E. S. boots
7—1 ditto, 48 ditto ditto ditto
130-2—1 ditto, 48 mock kid E. S. boots
130-9—1 ditto, 48 ditto ditto ditto
130-15—1 ditto, 48 women's black cash. E. S. boots
693-3778—1 case, 96 girls' C. T. boots
144 ditto ditto ditto
265-619a—1 ditto, 48 ditto ditto ditto
144 ditto ditto ditto
16 men's buff shoes
208 ditto ditto, riveted
3—1 ditto col. gossamers
4—1 ditto white hats, twist and split straw
5—1 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
6—1 ditto straw hats, assorted colours
7—1 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
8—1 ditto ditto ditto, white
10—1 ditto, 32 pieces fancy tweed
11—1 ditto, 100 pairs fancy tweed trousers
12—1 ditto, 46 serge sacs
13—1 ditto, 72 black cloth sacs
964-6—3 cases pongee silks
1684—1 case fancy striped drillings
59-61—3 cases ditto ditto ditto
247—1 case ditto ditto ditto
700—1 bale, 15 pieces ¾ American drill
592—1 case, 35 dozen stays
1873—1 ditto, 21 pieces union elect. flannel
1874—1 ditto, same contents
1329—1 ditto, 18 men's white shirts
2292—1 bale, 20 ditto blue jean shirts
2311—1 case, 21½ ditto white shirts
2115—1 ditto, 22 ditto ditto satteen corsets
2370—1 bale, 18 pieces brown derry
2580—1 case, 15 dozen white shirts
2581—1 ditto, 15 ditto ditto ditto
2582—1 ditto, 15 ditto ditto ditto
2584—1 ditto, 15 ditto ditto ditto
2604—1 ditto, 15 ditto ditto ditto
2605—1 ditto, 15 ditto ditto ditto
2606—1 ditto, 15 ditto ditto ditto
2608—1 ditto, 15 ditto ditto ditto
2646—1 ditto, 18 ditto ditto ditto
2658—1 bale, 10 pieces, 72 inch hessian
2684—1 case, 40 pieces linings
2709—1 ditto, 50 ditto 9-8 Bengal prints
2710—1 ditto, 50 ditto 9-8 ditto ditto
236—1 bale, 10 ditto, 40-inch hessians
381-221—1 case, 20 dozen blue jean shirts
34286—1 ditto, 57 pieces cambric hair cord prints
4—1 ditto, 10 pieces black union
4—1 ditto, 10 ditto black melton
2633—1 ditto, 18 ditto imitation colonial tweed
212—1 ditto, 360 men's tweed vests
2702—1 ditto, 175 black cloth vests
2703—1 ditto, 198 men's white drill trousers
2704—1 ditto, 150 ditto black cloth vests
600—1 ditto, 97-12 dozen men's felt helmet hats
64—1 ditto, 10 ditto drab stiff felt ditto
69—1 ditto, 10 ditto ditto ditto
647-3—1 ditto, 36 gent.'s drab shell hats, 22
2249—1 ditto, 28 dozen boys' B. C. caps
2250—1 ditto, 28 ditto ditto ditto
2251—1 ditto, 28 ditto ditto ditto
2666—1 ditto, 24 ditto ditto ditto
2668—1 ditto, 10 ditto men's ditto
2262—1 ditto, 28 ditto boys' ditto
2348—1 ditto, 20 ditto boys' and men's ditto
2438—1 ditto, 70½ ditto boys' cloth caps
2664—1 ditto, 24 ditto ditto ditto
2665—1 ditto, 28 ditto ditto ditto.

The Auctioneer has only to add that, as in Tuesday's sale, every line will be positively sold to the highest bidder.

TERMS:
Under £50, net cash; over £50 and £100, 1½ per cent. discount; over £100, promissory note at 4 months, to date from January 1.

COTTAGE.

THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 3 o'clock, on the Property.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the Property, Pitt-street, Redfern, near Raglan-street.
Cottage, containing 4 rooms, with verandah, having 25 feet frontage to Pitt-street by 160 feet deep to a lane, commanding a splendid view.
Title—residue 99 years' lease.
Positive unreserved sale.

TWO SEMI-DETACHED COTTAGES, REDFERN-STREET, REDFERN.

BOWDEN, MILLS, and GORDON are instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 10th December, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
Two cottages in Redfern-street, occupied by Messrs. Talty and Aitken, known as Lane's cottages, near to Albert-terrace.
They are built of brick, verandah in front; one contains 4 rooms, passage, and cellar, a detached kitchen, shingled roofs; side entrance from the street.
The other house has a verandah, and contains, 3 rooms, passage, and kitchen.

A good supply of water, a two-stall stable, and cart entrance.

IN THE ESTATE OF Mr. C. W. BELL.

ALLOTMENT AT BELLO RETIRO.

BOWDEN, MILLS, and GORDON are instructed by F. T. Humphery, Esq., official assignee, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 10th December, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
An allotment of land, having 33 feet frontage to Lord-street, by a depth of 130 feet, being lot 30 of section 1 of the Bello Retiro Estate.
TERMS CASH.

A PORTION OF TWO LIBRARIES, 800 VOLUMES FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

BOWDEN, MILLS, and GORDON are favoured with instruction to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of December, commencing at 11 o'clock prompt,
A portion of the library of the late Honorable Thomas Icely, and some choice works from another library, comprising—
Scott's Works, 28 vols
Shakespeare's Works, 16 vols
Gould's Birds of Australia
Pictorial History of Scotland and London, Spenser's Poetical Works, Pope's Works. Book of the Poets, Cowper's Works, Gallery of Modern British Artists, Dickens's Works, Waverley Novels, Memoirs of Lord Nelson, Medical Portrait Gallery, Lancashire; Westmoreland, Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland Illustrated; The Imperial Gazetter, Robertson's Works, Plutarch's Lives, Carlisle's Topographical Dictionary of England, Genni on Painting, Vernon Gallery, National Gallery, The Quiver, Chambers' Journal, The People's Magazine, Sunday Magazine, The Sunday at Home, The Leisure Hour, Good Words, London Society, The Argosy, and many other works of general literature, poetical, scientific, &c., &c.

Catalogues may be obtained at the Rooms on and after TUESDAY, the 8th instant.

IN THE ESTATE OF L. M'TAGGART.

BOWDEN, MILLS, and GORDON are instructed by R. H. Sempill, Esquire, official assignee, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 17th December, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
All the right, title, and interest of the official assignee, in and to a FREE SELECTION OF 80 ACRES of Land at Wandandian, near Jervis Bay.
Terms, cash.

IN THE ESTATE OF MR. JOHN JACOBS.

LAND AT PORT MACQUARIE.

BOWDEN, MILLS, and GORDON are instructed by F. T. Humphery, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, December 17th, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
An allotment containing half an acre, in the town of Port Macquarie, being lot 12 of section 14, having 86 feet to the south side of Bridge-street, by a depth of 380 feet, a grant by purchase in 1838.

BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, NEWTOWN ROAD, NEAR PARRAMATTA-STREET.

FOR POSITIVE SALE, AT THE RISK OF THE FORMER PURCHASER, under contracts dated the 12th and 16th of September last.

BOWDEN, MILLS, and GORDON are instructed by the vendor of the building allotments above alluded to, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 17th December, at half-past 11 o'clock, at the risk of the former purchaser,
THREE ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, part of Shepherd's Nursery allotments, having 75 feet frontage to the NEWTOWN ROAD, commencing at the corner nearest to the cottages known as Cooper's or the Sugar Company's, the depths being 100 feet. Mr. Shepherd's residence is 25 feet south of the land for sale,

TITLE—SATISFACTORY, commencing with a grant from the Crown to the late Mr. Shepherd, senior.
Terms at sale.

THE FAMILY RESIDENCE AND EXTENSIVE GROUND KNOWN AS MARION, OPPOSITE NEWINGTON, ON THE PARRAMATTA RIVER.

BOWDEN, MILLS, and GORDON are favoured with instructions from J. H. Williams, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, No. 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 17th December, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
THE WELL-KNOWN ESTATE OF MARION, containing 44 acres, with extensive frontage to the river, opposite Newington College, and adjoining the Subiaco Estate, formerly the property of the late Hannibal Macarthur, Esq.
The land rises gradually from the river to an eminence commanding beautiful views of the river, Sydney, Parramatta, Ryde, and the country around, limited by the Blue Mountains, being equi-distant from Parramatta and Ryde, say three miles from each.
It is in fact one of the most charming sites for a residence to be found out of Sydney.
THE HOUSE IS SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT OF STONE, containing 15 rooms, with kitchen and cellars. The whole in good order.
The ground is good and subdivided into orchard, cultivation and grazing paddocks. Steamers to and from Sydney and Parramatta pass the property every hour in the day.
When the bridges, now about to be commenced by the Government in Iron Cove and Five Dock, are erected, this property will be within an hour and a half's ride of the city through a pleasing part of the country.
Parties going by steamer to see the property can have a boat sent for them, if the steamer's bell is rung on nearing Newington Wharf.
TITLE—UNDER TORRENS' ACT. Terms at sale.

N.B.—The purchaser can have a paddock if required containing 44 acres of bush land near Marion, well watered by a creek at a sum to be named at the auction.

A LARGE AND CHOICE WATER-SIDE ALLOTMENT IN WATSON'S BAY,
A PORTION OF LAING'S POINT.

BOWDEN, MILLS, and GORDON are instructed by the proprietor to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, December 17th, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
ONE OF THE EARLIEST SELECTIONS in the subdivision of WATSON'S BAY into building sites, being Lot 1 of Section 1, having 60 feet to the Harbour, 120 feet to Pacific-street, with considerable depth, as shown on the plan of subdivision on view at the Auction Rooms. It adjoins Mr. H. Killick's property, which separates it from Victoria-street, now in charge of the Municipal Council of Woollahra, having recently been handed over by the Government.
Title good.—Terms at sale.

PITT-STREET.
THE ONLY VACANT MERCANTILE BLOCK now to be had in this City.
THE MOST COMMANDING POSITION, and daily increasing in value.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.
By order of the Executors of the late Mrs. John Black.

To Capitalists, Banking and Insurance Companies, Merchants, Wholesale Warehousemen, and Investors generally.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, on THURSDAY, December 17, at 11 o'clock,
THAT MOST VALUABLE COMMERCIAL PROPERTY,
near Vickery's magnificent pile of buildings (than which no finer is in any part of the world), the Union Bank, S. Hoffnung and Co.'s fine establishment, in the vicinity of the Oriental Bank, the City Bank, Hordern's new buildings, the HERALD Office—and, in fact, "standing in the very Best Company."

This property has a frontage of 70 FEET by a noble DEPTH of 143 FEET.
☞ A word as to Pitt-street. It may now fairly claim to be considered the "Premier" street of Sydney,—its noble piles of mercantile buildings and edifices, where the owners are adopting the best modern styles and costliness of architecture, all tend to the conviction that the price of land in this special part bears no proportion to its real prospective value.
Full particulars at sale.
Title—Messrs. Slade, Slade, and Smith, solicitors, Exchange.

FIRST-CLASS FATTENING CATTLE STATION. PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

GOANGRA CATTLE STATION,
NAMOI RIVER, NEW SOUTH WALES.
4500 HEAD CATTLE, more or less, of the CELEBRATED EX BRAND.

G. F. WANT has received instructions from J. De V. Lamb, Esq., on behalf of R. H. Bloomfield, Esq., to offer for public competition, at the Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street, Sydney, about the MIDDLE OF JANUARY next ensuing.
The Goangra Cattle Station, together with 4500 head cattle, more or less, of the celebrated EX brand.
Full particulars will appear in future advertisements.

NEWTOWN RAILWAY STATION.

WELL-FINISHED COMMODIOUS FAMILY RESIDENCE, occupied by Captain Moore, and COTTAGE adjoining.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 21st December, at 11 o'clock,
All that CORNER BLOCK OF LAND, being lots 140 to 144 of section 4 of NORTH KINGSTON ESTATE, having 82½ frontage to WELLINGTON-STREET, and 181½ feet to LENNOX-STREET, and 82½ feet to REGENT-STREET, upon which are erected the following, fronting Wellington-street:—
A REALLY DESIRABLE FAMILY COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing nine rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, with large yard, paddock, stable, &c., at the rear.
A SUBSTANTIALLY ERECTED VERANDAH COTTAGE, containing four rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, with yard, &c., at the rear.
The above-described freehold is most favourably situated in the best part of the rapidly improving suburb of NEWTOWN, at the RAILWAY STATION, and only a few yards from the OMNIBUS STAND.
Cards to view can be obtained at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

CHOICE CORNER CITY SITE.
LIVERPOOL and CROWN STREETS,
NEAR CALDWELL-TERRACE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 18th December, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT CORNER BLOCK of LAND, portion of lot 9 B of the RILEY ESTATE, having the following frontages:—
28 FEET to LIVERPOOL-STREET,
90 FEET to CROWN-STREET,
28 FEET to LIVERPOOL-LANE,
together with the dwelling-house thereon.
The above is a very valuable corner block of land in this populous part of the city. It is well adapted as a site for business premises, which would, from the eligible position, readily let at the highest current rentals.
Title unquestionable—A. H. M'Culloch, Esq., solicitor, Pitt-street.

Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

ASHFIELD RAILWAY STATION.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENCE and Grounds
ASHGROVE LODGE,
opposite the RAILWAY STATION, adjoining the Residence of J. H. GOODLET, Esq.

TITLE—Torrens's Act.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
MONDAY, 21st December, at 11 o'clock,
The above described choice SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, fitted with EVERY DESIRABLE FAMILY CONVENIENCE, full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.

Plan at the Rooms. Terms at sale.

TO-MORROW, Friday, 11th December.

ORDER OF SALE.

CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY PROPERTIES, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

OSBORNE-STREET, KENT-STREET.	Eleven Building Allotments, fronting Osborne-street and the harbour. Clearing sale.
GEORGE-STREET N., GLOUCESTER-STREET.	Building Allotments, George-street North; Gloucester, Mill, and Little George streets.
SMITH-STREET, SURRY HILLS.	Building Allotment, west side of Smith-street, Fosterville Estate, south of Campbell-street.
PALMERSTON, WAVERLEY.	PALMERSTON, a splendid mansion, and suburban Freehold Estate, Waverley, overlooking Nelson Bay.
ST. PETERS.	LANCEFIELD, a commodious residence, with 16½ acres of land, Cook's River Road, near St. Peter's Church.
ELIZABETH BAY ESTATE, DARLINGHURST.	Lorne Villa, a handsome City residence and grounds, Rushcutter Bay Road, Macleay Estate. Lots 34 and 35 of Macleay Estate subdivision, adjoining the above.
UNDERWOOD ESTATES.	An undivided Share in these valuable City and Suburban Estates.
CAMPBELLTOWN.	LEPPINGTON, an agricultural and grazing estate, 700 acres, between the Cowpasture and Campbelltown Roads, adjoining Varroville.
LIVERPOOL.	Three Blocks of Grazing Land, Cabramatta Creek, close to the Railway Station. By order of the trustees of Mrs. A. E. Hosking.
PARRAMATTA ROAD, GLEBE.	Block of Land, extending from the New to the Old Parramatta Road.
CHELTENHAM ESTATE, BURWOOD.	Cottage and Land, Parramatta and Lucas Roads.
GEORGE'S RIVER.	190 Acres Land, near the estate of W. Hardy, Esq. Without any reserve.
MANLY COVE, MIDDLE HARBOUR.	Orchard, Market Garden, and Homestead, off the Pittwater Road. 21 Acres Land, close to the above.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY.

ELIZABETH BAY ESTATE,
DARLINGHURST.

LORNE VILLA,
HANDSOME CITY FAMILY RESIDENCE,
together with about half-an-acre of improved ground, Lot 32 of the Macleay Estate subdivision.

TOGETHER WITH THE ADJOINING SITES,
LOTS 33, 34, and 35,
UPWARDS OF
2 ACRES AND A QUARTER
IN EXTENT;
the whole having a continuous building line of
568 FEET TO THE RUSHCUTTER BAY ROAD,
66 feet wide, now nearly completed by the city authorities.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 11th DECEMBER,
at 11 o'clock,
LORNE VILLA AND GROUNDS,
ELIZABETH BAY ESTATE.
This residence, lately occupied by J. R. Cattell, Esq., is built in a most substantial manner, and finished in an unusually good style. The premises are of brick and stone, with slate roof, and attractive elevation and design, and contains 12 rooms of good dimensions, viz.:—
ON THE GROUND FLOOR, dining-room with pantry, breakfast-room, and bedroom (with French lights opening on to a wide verandah and flower garden), bathroom, kitchen, servant's room, pantry, larder, wine cellar, and all necessary out-offices.
ON THE UPPER FLOOR are wide entrance hall, drawing-room, 4 bedrooms, and dressing-room, some of which apartments enter on to a spacious balcony, commanding extensive beautiful views of the harbour and surrounding scenery. Above this story is a campanile tower, a fine lofty apartment, which enjoys magnificent panoramic prospects and a charming uninterrupted landscape.
Water is laid on, and the drainage is perfect. Gas is at the corner of the road. The whole premises are in complete repair, and ready for immediate occupation by any gentleman's family. Additional rooms may be built at slight cost; and a site is reserved for stable and coach-house.
THE GROUNDS are laid out with considerable taste, and planted with choice shrubs and evergreens, which have been growing some years, and are more mature than what are generally found in gardens attached to newly-erected houses.

☞ As a residence, Lorne Villa possesses superior advantages. In the city, surrounded by its own grounds and within easy walking distance of the great business thoroughfares, it partakes of all the peculiar benefits of a healthy suburb. The site, on the heights of Darlinghurst, commanding charming views, will always be a popular, retired, select, delightful position for a private residence.
Lorne Villa being built on Lot 32 of the Macleay Estate, and Lot 33 being leased to the vendor in the same lease, the two will be sold together in one lot.
LOT 33 has a frontage of 137 FEET ON RUSHCUTTER BAY ROAD, with an average depth of 186 feet, abutting on the private garden of Mr. JUSTICE HARGRAVE. This lot contains an elevated site for a FIRST-CLASS VILLA, or for TWO SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS; and the BUILDING covenant having been FULFILLED on the WHOLE LEASE, a purchaser can either add Lot 33 as an additional garden to Lorne Villa, or SUB-LET at an IMPROVED GROUND RENT to great advantage for another villa.
LOTS 34 AND 35 being held DIRECT FROM Mr. MACLEAY under TWO SEPARATE LEASES, will be offered to auction separately.
LOT 34 has a FRONTAGE TO RUSHCUTTER BAY ROAD of 137 FEET, with an average depth of 220 FEET.
LOT 35 has a FRONTAGE TO RUSHCUTTER BAY ROAD of 134 FEET, with an average depth of 260 FEET.
These two lots also abut on the private garden and lands of Mr. JUSTICE HARGRAVE.
LOT 35 has a WATER FRONTAGE on Rushcutter Bay, and has been laid out for several pairs of Cottage Villas, so as to form the commencement of a new street across Rushcutter Bay.

All the lots are well worthy the attention of CAPITALISTS and BUILDING SPECULATORS, as well as of gentlemen in search of a FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE in this select and convenient locality.

TITLE, 90 years unexpired lease; aggregate ground rent for the four lots (about 2¼ acres), £61 per annum. Building covenant complied with, with the exception of Lots 34 and 35, which are subject to an expenditure of £200 prior to December, 1875.

LITHOGRAPHIC PLANS of the LAND and HOUSE can be obtained on application at the Rooms of the Auctioneers; or of R. W. ROBBERDS, Esq., Solicitor, Castlereagh-street; or A. S. HUNTLEY, Esq., Surveyor, Bligh-street, Sydney.
Terms at sale.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY.

TO STOCK OWNERS AND OTHERS.

VALUABLE COUNTRY ESTATE, COWPASTURE ROAD,
near Campbelltown.

That well-known AGRICULTURAL and GRAZING ESTATE,
LEPPINGTON,
containing, by grant, 790 Acres of Land, situated between the Cowpasture and Campbelltown Roads, adjoining "Varroville," the noted property belonging to Mr. Justice Cheeke, and within 5 miles of the Macquarie Fields Platform, on the Great Southern Railway.
The improvements consist of Dwelling-house, Stables, and other buildings; and the land, a large quantity of which is cleared, is enclosed by fences and subdivided into 7 paddocks.
Title unquestionable.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mrs. Cordeaux to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, the 11th DECEMBER,
at 11 o'clock,
The above well-known freehold estate, full particulars of which will be published at an early date.

☞ The attention of graziers and station-holders is specially directed to the sale of the above property, as, from its position, it is admirably adapted for a depot for fat stock coming to the Sydney market. Possession can be given on the 1st February next.
Terms at sale.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY.

LARGE BLOCK OF GRAZING LAND,
close to the
LIVERPOOL RAILWAY STATION.

For Positive Sale.
By order of the Trustees of Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Hosking.

Title unquestionable.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, the 11th DECEMBER,
at 11 o'clock,
in one or more lots,
All these pieces or parcels of land, containing by grant respectively 100 acres, 100 acres, and 95 acres 1 rood and 9 perches, making a block of 295 acres 1 rood and 9 perches: Bounded on the north by Cabbramatta Creek; on part of the east by the Great Northern Railway, on the south by a Government road, dividing it from the town of Liverpool, and leading to the main road to Sydney, which crosses it at the south-eastern corner. The whole of the land is well watered by Cabbramatta Creek, lagoons, and a fresh water creek which runs through it. A portion has been cleared and cultivated.
This property is now in the occupation of Mr. James Bull, and possession can be given on 1st January next.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY.

EXTENSIVE SALE.

FREEHOLD CITY ALLOTMENTS.

GEORGE-STREET NORTH,
GLOUCESTER-STREET,
MILL-STREET,
NEW GEORGE-STREET,
Being the whole of that VALUABLE BLOCK, about THREE-QUARTERS OF AN ACRE in extent, fronting GEORGE-STREET NORTH, adjoining the PARSONAGE, and opposite the MARINERS' CHURCH, and extending back to Gloucester-street behind the Argyle Bond Stores.

TERMS:—One-third cash deposit at the time of sale, and the balance may remain secured upon the property for a term of three years, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

TITLE—Real Property Act. Particulars may be obtained from W. W. Billyard, Esq., solicitor, Hunter-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,
On FRIDAY, 11th December,
At 11 o'clock,
The above-described VALUABLE BLOCK of FREEHOLD LAND, carefully subdivided into thirty-one convenient allotments, viz.,
LOTS 1 to 3, having frontages to GEORGE-STREET NORTH, admirably adapted as
SITES FOR BUSINESS PREMISES.
LOTS 4 to 37, having frontages of about 15 feet each to NEW GEORGE, MILL, and GLOUCESTER STREETS, suitable as sites for
RESIDENCES FOR SMALL CAPITALISTS.

☞ It is seldom that a large block of land, having frontage to the chief thoroughfare of the city, and so conveniently situated to the shipping, the quays, and the principal mercantile establishments, is brought into the market on a subdivision so carefully arranged to meet the requirements of builders and small capitalists as has been attempted with that above described; and the auctioneers, therefore, beg to direct special attention to it, as the instructions from the proprietor are to sell on the day mentioned lot by lot to the highest bidder. As sites for the residences of the large population connected with the shipping and mercantile interests no more convenient could be found; the demand for which, on the completion of the great improvements at the Circular Quay, will be considerably increased.
LITHOGRAPHIC PLANS of the subdivision may be obtained, on application at the Rooms, where also large Plan may be inspected.

MONDAY, 21st DECEMBER.

SALE of Two of the most valuable Country Newspaper Properties in the Colony of New South Wales.

"THE YASS COURIER,"
Established 1857.

"THE BURRANGONG CHRONICLE,"
Established 1873.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. J. J. Brown (in consequence of his projected departure from the colony) to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 21st December, at 11 o'clock,
The COPYRIGHT, GOODWILL, and PLANT of the YASS COURIER newspaper, published on Tuesdays and Fridays in the above town of Yass. The COURIER is one of the oldest, most influential, and remunerative country journals in the colony.
The plant, which is unusually large, and equal to the production of a daily newspaper the full size of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, is in excellent condition and thorough working order. It also includes a well-selected and very extensive assortment of jobbing and fancy type. On several occasions, owing to a pressure of advertisements the COURIER has been issued on a double (uncut) sheet of eight the usual sized pages, and the four pages are regularly worked at the machine at one time—an advantage that will at once be apparent to any practical printer. The machine (a Napier—size of table 40 inches by 54 inches, the largest out of Sydney unless in the MERCURY Office, Maitland) has all the usual accessories complete, and is at present worked by hand-power, although by simply reversing the belt a steam-engine can be attached at any moment. The COURIER has an extensive advertising connection in Yass, throughout the colonies, and in England, and the subscription list is superior to most country journals printed in the colony. The advertisements appearing in the COURIER are guaranteed as genuine orders, and in no single instance is the practice, now so prevalent, of inserting dummy advertisements to save the expense of composition, resorted to.
In addition to the usual Printing plant, there has lately been added (imported direct) one of Parkins's Patent Relief Stamping Machines, of large size, and a full stock of colours, &c., for working same; as well as a complete set of Floral Initial Steel Dies.
The Premises, which can be obtained on lease at a very moderate rental, comprise—a composing room 40 ft. x 14 ft., machine and pressroom 26 ft. x 14 ft., dwelling-house of 8 rooms, bathroom, w.c., and kitchen; also, shop, with cedar fittings (which can be had at valuation), in which the old-established Bookselling and Stationery Business, known as the "Courier Book Mart," is carried on. There are also a never-failing well of excellent water (sunk by the lessee at a cost of £50), large yard (one-half divided off as a garden), stable, coach-house, &c., &c.
Any further particulars desired by bona-fide purchasers can be obtained on application to the proprietor, who is prepared to give up possession from day of sale or on 1st January next—if on the latter date, he will bring out and dispatch the paper on that day. He will also be prepared to see the purchaser fairly started in the undertaking.
The purchaser will have the option of taking the book debts, and also the stock of books, stationery, &c., in the Courier Book Mart, which with a view to sale, has been reduced to the smallest possible limits.

On the same day will be offered,
The COPYRIGHT, PLANT, and GOODWILL of the "BURRANGONG CHRONICLE" NEWSPAPER, published on Wednesdays and Saturdays, in the thriving and important town of Young.
The CHRONICLE has been established for a little over one year, and the entire plant, including double demy Columbian press, is fully adequate to the production of a first-class twice-a-week journal. The whole of the type, frames, large imposing surface, and other fittings, galley-press, &c., were purchased new, and having been carefully kept, are now as good as when first used. From the start the business has been a most successful one.
The premises (an essential and valuable consideration, seeing that even dwelling-houses at unusually high rents are rarely obtainable in or near the town of Young) are situated in the centre of Burrowa-street (the main street of the town), and are held at a very moderate rental.
As is well known and generally admitted the town and district of Young is the most advancing, prosperous and populous in the colony, and a few years hence Young will undoubtedly be the most important inland town in New South Wales.
As the BURRANGONG CHRONICLE is the property of the proprietor of the YASS COURIER—both of which newspapers are now in the market in consequence of urgent business affairs requiring his early departure for England—the same option as to book debts, and the same terms as stated above will be given.
☞ Intending purchasers should remember that both establishments are in full and thorough working order, at unusually small cost, and each will be handed over in this condition, and every assistance and information given by the proprietor, who is practically acquainted with the business in every department. The staff on each journal is sufficient and efficient, and includes the usual number of very capable apprentices, who most likely will consent to a transfer of their indentures to the purchasers.

☞ The Auctioneers call particular attention to this bona fide sale of two valuable newspaper properties. As the proprietor is compelled to dispose of them for the reason above stated, they are in the market FOR ABSOLUTE SALE. Attention is directed to the favourable transfer made a few days ago of the MAITLAND MERCURY, as an indication of the increasing value of established country journals. It may also be stated that a Parliamentary election is about to take place.
₊ Copies of the YASS COURIER and of the BURRANGONG CHRONICLE can be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

TERMS LIBERAL.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY.

MAGNIFICENT SUBURBAN ESTATE,
including
MANSION AND GROUNDS.

FOR POSITIVE SALE,
in consequence of the Proprietor and his family leaving for Europe.

THAT SPLENDID MANSION AND SUBURBAN FREEHOLD ESTATE,
PALMERSTON, WAVERLEY,
overlooking Nelson Bay, containing an area of upwards of 15 ACRES, principally laid out in ornamental grounds.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from JOHN DE V. LAMB, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, the 11th December,
at 11 o'clock,
That choice and highly improved freehold estate
PALMERSTON, WAVERLEY.

PALMERSTON HOUSE, massively built of stone, under the superintendence of Mr. ARCHITECT BLACKET, has back and front VERY WIDE VERANDAHS, portion of which is enclosed with plate-glass, forming a charming conservatory. It contains
ON THE GROUND FLOOR spacious entrance hall, with tesselated pavement of chaste and novel design.
Dining-room, 24 x 18
Drawing-room, 24 x 18
Day nursery, 19½ x 14½
Library, 18 x 14½
Butler's pantry, storeroom, large kitchen, 24 x 16, with first-class cooking range, scullery, dairy, laundry, with copper, &c.
ON THE UPPER FLOOR, ten bedrooms, bath-room with hot water and cold water, &c.
IN THE BASEMENT are good cellarage.
The whole of the premises are finished in a style UNSURPASSED BY ANY OTHER RESIDENCE IN THE COLONY, and are fitted with every desirable family convenience.
At the rear is an enclosed yard; and detached (screened by luxuriant shrubbery) is a WELL-APPOINTED STABLE for four horses, HARNESS-ROOM fitted with glass cases, and COACH-HOUSE CAPABLE OF HOLDING FOUR CARRIAGES, with large hay-loft, groom's room over; there is also an additional stable for two horses, and room for buggy, &c. GAS is laid on to the whole of the premises; and the valuable gasaliers and other fittings, selected with much taste and cost at Melbourne, will be sold as part of the property.
The whole of the premises are remarkably WELL-DRAINED; and on an elevated part of the grounds, considerably above the house, is a LARGE STONE RESERVOIR, into which flows a PURE and NEVER-FAILING STREAM of good water, which is CONDUCTED by IRON PIPES, and furnishes a COPIOUS SUPPLY to the bathroom, bedrooms, kitchen, laundry, scullery, stables, fountain, &c.
THE GROUNDS contain an area of
UPWARDS OF FIFTEEN ACRES.
Nothing can exceed their EXTREME BEAUTY and NATURAL ADVANTAGES. At a considerable expense, they have been ARTISTICALLY LAID OUT with SKILFUL JUDGMENT and with
TASTEFUL and PLEASING EFFECT.
An EXTENSIVE VERDANT LAWN of SOFT VELVET TURF, with HANDSOME FOUNTAIN and MINIATURE LAKE in the centre, fronts the house.
The SURROUNDING DOMAIN includes SUNNY GLADES, opening into AVENUES and CLUMPS OF SHRUBBERY, all of CHOICE TREES of VARIED HUES and FOLIAGE, and DELIGHTFUL VALLEYS, bounded by RISING undulating GROUND, studded with EVERGREENS and FLOWERING SHRUBS through which a PRETTY BROOK winds its tortuous way. This RIVULET takes its rise from the HIGH LAND, and is a very PLEASING FEATURE in the landscape. It falls into the valleys by a series of ROMANTIC WATERFALLS, near each of which, crossing the stream, are PICTURESQUE WOODEN BRIDGES. The banks are turfed with a RICH GREEN SWARD, and here and there, in SHELTERED DELLS, are tastefully disposed GROTTOES and ROCKERIES, RICH in FERNS and WATER PLANTS of every description.
On a portion of the grounds will be found a small ORANGERY, an ORCHARD, and KITCHEN GARDEN, all in a HIGH STATE of CULTIVATION, and a sufficient area is set aside for GRAZING PURPOSES.
If desired, an ADDITIONAL AREA of LAND, about 21 ACRES, can be secured with the property.

CARDS to VIEW may be obtained on application at the Rooms, Pitt-street, where PLANS of the PREMISES and GROUNDS may also be inspected.
Terms at sale.

CLARENCE-STREET.

VALUABLE BLOCK OF CITY LAND,
having 40½ FEET FRONTAGE TO CLARENCE-STREET, about 20 feet south of Margaret-street; 73 FEET to a side lane (20 FEET wide); and 40½ FEET to YORK-LANE at the rear, which divides it from Mr. BAILLIE'S RESIDENCE and ECKFORD'S HOTEL.

TITLE, TORRENS'S ACT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from WILLIAM REILLY, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 18th December, at 11 o'clock,
The above very valuable piece of land, with three frontages, favourably situated for business purposes, or for private residences, a few feet from Wynyard-square and in immediate proximity to the main wharfs of the harbour and great mercantile thoroughfares of the city.

☞ Special attention is directed to this sale, as the site is the only one to be obtained in this choice locality, and it is a well-known fact that any class of premises erected there will command constant tenancy and full rentals.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

CITY INVESTMENT.

For Imperative Sale.

The LARGE BLOCK OF CITY PROPERTY situated in
CASTLEREAGH-STREET,
a few feet from the corner of King-street, comprising the
SCANDINAVIAN HALL,
the COLUMBIA HOTEL adjoining,
and NINE HOUSES at the rear.

Title unquestionable.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
MONDAY, 21st DECEMBER instant,
at 11 o'clock,
The above-mentioned property, being the residue of a lease, having about 14½ years to run, subject to a rent of £377 per annum. The property occupies about feet to the west side of Castlereagh-street, a short distance from King-street, and is now let at low rentals, and produces an income of £639 12s, made up as follows, viz.:—
Scandinavian Hall, £5 per week
The Columbia Hotel, £3 5s per week
Nine Houses in the rear, at 9s per week each, £4 1s
(or £12 6s PER WEEK).

The lease of the premises may be inspected at the Rooms, where full information concerning the property may also be obtained.
Terms at sale.

MITCHELL DOWNS,
DISTRICT OF MARANOA.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

55,000 more or less SHEEP
4,500 " " CATTLE.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to offer for sale by auction, in January, 1875.
Mitchell Downs station, together with fifty-five thousand more or less sheep, and four thousand five hundred more or less cattle.
MITCHELL DOWNS STATION comprises fifteen blocks of country, having 75 miles frontage to one side of Maranoa River, and 55 miles to the other side, and is otherwise watered by ten main creeks, besides numerous smaller ones, securing permanent water within reach of any part of the run.
THE IMPROVEMENTS, in addition to eight sheep-paddocks enclosed within 120 miles of post and wire fencing, are very ample, and of superior character.
Both sheep and cattle are first-class.
Inspection of the property is solicited.

Further particulars may be obtained from the manager, on the station; or from
MORT and CO.
Wool Warehouses Circular Quay, Sydney.

DISTRICT OF LIVERPOOL PLAINS.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

Those valuable and well-known fattening Stations,
THURIBBY
BILLYEENA, and
VALE OF SIGHS,
with 14,737 superior fine-woolled Sheep.

H. AND F. WEAVER have received instructions from John H. Cox, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Exchange, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, 16th December, 1874, at 11 o'clock.
The above valuable fattening stations.

For full particulars see Saturday's S. M. HERALD.

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WILLIA[illegible] are respectfully invited to atte[illegible] A FITZHENRY deceased WIFE, Margaret; to [illegible] the Funeral of his No. 8, Wentworth-street, Mill[illegible] move from his residence, AFTERNOON, at 2 o'[illegible]r's Point, THIS (Thursday) CURTIS, Undertaker [illegible]ock, to Necropolis. JAMES

THE FRIEN[illegible] [illegible]9, Hunter-street.

[illegible] Req[illegible] [illegible]S of the deceased JOHN CUTHBERT Funeral: [illegible].P., are respectfully invited to attend his Wher[illegible] to move from his late residence, Cuthbert's A[illegible], Munn-street, Miller's Point, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 89, Hunter-street.

A SOLEMN REQUIEM MASS for the repose of the soul of the late JOHN CUTHBERT, will be celebrated in St. Patrick's Church, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock.

COURT FORTITUDE, No. 433, Royal Foresters.—The Officers and Members of this Court are requested to attend the Funeral of their late Brother JOHN M'RAE; to move from his residence, 25, Point-street, Pyrmont, at 10 o'clock a.m., THIS DAY, 10th instant. William Hamilton, C.R. Sebastian Hodge, Secretary.

THE FRIENDS of Captain JOHN M'RAE are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, 25, Point-street, Pyrmont, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, to Presbyterian Cemetery, Devonshire-st. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-st., op Christ Church; and Oxford-st., nr Crown-st.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. GEORGE ROBERTSON are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral of his late beloved UNCLE, James B. M'Neill; to move from his late residence, 40, Sussex-street North, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, to Catholic Cemetery, Petersham.

THE FUNERAL of the late PATRICK M'CARTHY will leave Parramatta THIS DAY, and arrive at half-past 11 a.m. at the Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. W. J. DIXON, Undertaker, 821, George-street South; 121, York-street, near King-street; 21, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOSEPH IVES are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased SON, Arthur R.; to move from his Residence, Bettington-street, Miller's Point, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to Balmain Cemetery. W. J. DIXON, Undertaker, 121, York-street; 21, Oxford-street; 821, George-street.

THE FRIENDS of Messrs. ALEXANDER, JAMES, and WILLIAM JOHN M'NEILL are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their late beloved FATHER, Mr. James Benedict M'Neill; to move from his late residence, 40, Sussex-street North, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. C. KINSELA and SONS, 118, Oxford-st., near Crown-st.; 737, George-st., op. Christ Ch.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. JAMES BENEDICT M'NEILL are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, 40, Sussex-street North, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. C. KINSELA and SONS, 118, Oxford-st.; and George-st., op. Christ Ch.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES KERR are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his beloved infant DAUGHTER, Mary Eliza; to move from his residence, the Full and Plenty Boarding House, No. 39, King-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES KEER are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral of his deceased DAUGHTER, Mary Elizabeth; to move from his residence, 39, King-street, corner of Clarence-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 2 o'clock, to proceed to Haslem Creek Cemetery.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES M'MALLEN are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER Elizabeth Ann; to move from his residence, Queen-street, off George-street North, THIS AFTERNOON, Thursday, at half-past 2 o'clock, for the Necropolis. SHYING and CO., 120, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of MAT. M. SMITH are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late deceased DAUGHTER, Rose Emma; to move from his residence, Clarence Wharf, Miller's Point, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, for the Necropolis. SHYING and CO., 719, George-street, and 120, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. ANDREW CLEGG are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral: to move from his late residence, Swan-street, off George-street, on FRIDAY MORNING, at half-past 8 o'clock, for the Necropolis. SHYING and CO., 120, Oxford-street, and Abercrombie-street.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

Stage Manager .... Mr. B. N. Jones.

GRAND BESPEAK.

In consequence of a desire by a number of PATRONS of the THEATRE,

Mr. W. HOSKINS

and

Miss FLORENCE COLVILLE

will appear in those SPLENDID COMEDIES

THE JEALOUS WIFE

and

THE CRITIC,

or

MR. PUFF'S TRAGEDY.

THE SPANISH ARMADA.

THIS EVENING, Thursday, December 10th, 1874, the performance will commence at 7.45 with an Overture .... ORCHESTRA.

To be followed by George Coleman's JEALOUS WIFE.

Mr. Oakley .... Mr. W. HOSKINS
Mrs. Oakley .... Miss FLORENCE COLVILLE.

To conclude with Brinsly Sheridan's Crittic of Mr. PUFF'S TRAGEDY

THE SPANISH ARMADA.

Mr. Puff .... Mr. HOSKINS
Tilburnia .... Miss FLORENCE COLVILLE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY,
Mr. W. HOSKINS,
the candidate for
ROTTEN BOROUGH,
will address the free and independent electors on all the principal topics of the day.

FRIDAY, December 11, 1874.
M. P.
for
ROTTEN BOROUGH.
HOSKINS will address you from the HUSTINGS on all the great and important topics.

Sheridan Knowles'
LOVE CHASE.

Wildrake .... Mr. W. HOSKINS
Constance .... Miss FLORENCE COLVILLE.

SATURDAY.
First appearance of
Mr. SAMUEL PHELPS.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.

The ladies of the ballet are requested to be on the stage at 3 o'clock sharp THIS DAY
J. CHAMBERS, Sen., Ballet Master.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

ELECTION NOTICE,

HOSKINS FOR SYDNEY.
A NEW POLITICAL SKETCH.

On FRIDAY EVENING next Mr. HOSKINS will address the electors of Sydney on the popular subjects of the day, as a permanent Member for their special favour. Various political opinions will be reviewed.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE PANTOMIME.—Wanted, young LADIES for the Christmas Pantomime. Apply from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., B. N. JONES.

NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

ALBERT GROUND.

BENEFIT
of
Mr. HARRY HILLIARD,
tendered by the
OFFICERS and MEMBERS of the NEW SOUTH WALES CRICKET ASSOCIATION
and
THE ALBERT GROUND COMPANY.

THE INTERCOLONIAL ELEVEN
(who will take the field) against
A SELECTED FIFTEEN.

Gates open at 1.30 o'clock. Play at 2 sharp.
Admission 1s; Stand, 1s.
All persons are invited to pay at the gates. The GROSS RECEIPTS will be given to Mr. HILLIARD.

GRAND CRICKET MATCH.
for the
BENEFIT OF HARRY HILLIARD.

The Secretaries, members, and friends of all Clubs are invited to attend the Albert Ground on SATURDAY next, at the BENEFIT of that old and MUCH RESPECTED CRICKETER, Mr. HARRY HILLIARD.

N.B.—Those who desire to be selected in the fifteen will please communicate TO-DAY with any member of the Selection Committee.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Miss SULLIVAN will deliver READINGS from Shakespeare, Hood, and Dickens, on FRIDAY EVENING, December 11. Carriages can be ordered for 10 p.m.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, York-street.
Lessee and Manager..... Mr. Edmund Holloway.
Acting-Manager .... Mr. Lachlan M'Gowan.
Scenic Artist .... Mr. W. J. Wilson.

ELECTORS OF SYDNEY,
TAKE NOTICE!
The TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of those celebrated artistes
Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE DARRELL
will continue THIS EVENING, when
GEORGE DARRELL'S BENEFIT,
under the
PATRONAGE of the ELECTORS
of
EAST and WEST SYDNEY,
will take place at the above Theatre
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY.
Tom Taylor's great 3-act Drama
BENEATH THE WHEELS,
in which the beneficiare will expound the
TRUE PRINCIPLES OF FREEDOM.
"He who would be free, himself must strike the blow."
GEORGE DARRELL, as the artist slave
BENEATH THE WHEELS.
Mrs. GEORGE DARRELL, as the
CHAMPION OF THE OPPRESSED.
"Stand off. This man is under my protection. Touch him who dare."
RIGHT AGAINST MIGHT.
THE SECRET LEAGUE.

DEATH TO THE TYRANTS.

THE SUBTERRANEAN CAVERN.
The train laid, the match lighted.
THE SIGNAL FOR RELEASE.
"Arouse ye darling hearts, on, come on with me,
Cast off your chains and struggle to be free."
HAND TO HAND AT LAST.
Grand denouement and emancipation of the bondsmen
from
BENEATH THE WHEELS,
concluding with
Charles Mathew's glorious Comedietta
THE MEXICAN TIGRESS,
in which
Mr. and Mrs. DARRELL will show the
EFFECTS OF HOME RULE
and
PETTICOAT GOVERNMENT.

THE MEXICAN TIGRESS.

THE MEXICAN TIGRESS.

Prices of admission: Dress circle, 3s; boxes, 2s; pit, 1s. Tickets to be had during the day at Kirby's, stationer, Pitt-street.

PALMER-STREET SCHOOL.—Annual CONCERT, THIS (Thursday) EVENING. Mr. W. J. ALLEN, Mr. C. WRAY, Mr. A. O. K. DOOREY, have kindly consented to give RECITATIONS. Several lady and gentlemen Amateurs, with the SCHOOL CHOIR, will take part in the concert.
D. M'BEATH, Esq., J.P., will preside.
Miss CALDWELL, Accompanist.
Mr. M'CORMICK, Conductor.
Admission, 1s. Commence at 8 o'clock sharp.

TO THE ELECTORS OF SYDNEY AND SUBURBS.

VOTE for any Candidate you please, but do not forget Professor L. HASELMAYER, at the School of Arts, on MONDAY, December 21.

LYON, COTTIER, and CO. have now on view a select collection of original OIL and WATER-COLOUR PICTURES, from the Art Galleries, 8, Pall Mall, London. The pictures were selected by M. Van Wisselingh, expert, whose name is a guarantee that the works exhibited are of rare merit. Admission from 12 till 4 on presentation of card. 333, Pitt-street.

ATHOL GARDENS.—Excursion SATURDAY next. Quadrille Band engaged, Swings, Quoits, &c.

THE BROTHERS WEST,
PROFESSORS of GYMNASTICS
and
FENCING and SWORD EXERCISES
lately arrived from
EDINBURGH,
WILL SHORTLY APPEAR.
☞ SEE FUTURE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL, BOTANY BAY.—The cool refreshing sea breeze can nowhere be enjoyed as on those shady walks and in the beautiful gardens.
ICED DRINKS, &c., &c., all of best quality.
VISITORS may rely on every attention.
QUOITS, SWINGS, FOOTBALL, and other sports, all free of charge; fine CRICKET GROUNDS, &c., &c.
Omnibuses to and from Wynyard-square and the Hotel every 45 minutes.

HAMPTON COURT HOTEL and TEMPE GARDENS, Cook's River.—The finest drive out of Sydney. A splendid retreat for wedding or picnic parties; magnificent picnic grounds. Luncheons prepared on the shortest notice. Wines and spirits of the best brands. Drinks in the bar at Sydney prices. Quoits, bowls, skittles, billiards, &c. 'Buses every 20 minutes; fare, 6d. The entrance to those splendid grounds is situated on Cook's River Dam.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

TO GROCERS WHOLESALE DEALERS, and others.—The undersigned, having been appointed Sole Agents in Sydney for Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, are prepared to receive orders for all descriptions of Oilmen's Stores comprised in their printed lists, which will be forwarded and executed with care and punctuality, and got up in the style and of the quality which have commanded for the goods of Crosse and Blackwell such universal approval and esteem. R. TOWNS and CO.

LIVERPOOL COARSE SALT.—For SALE by the undersigned, Liverpool Salt, in strong bags.
YOUNG and LARK.

AUSTRALIAN PRESERVED MEATS and Soups, all kinds, at manufacturers' prices
EDWARDS'S PRESERVED POTATOES, in 56 and 112 lbs. tins
VEGETABLES, preserved, all kinds, fresh and compressed
Milk, preserved, Anglo-Swiss, Eagle, Newnham's, and Aylesbury
TONGUES, Ox and Sheep, 2 and 4 lb. tins, various brands
PRIME MESS BEEF, English, very fine
AUSTRALIAN WINES, in great variety, from 1 2s doz.
Foreign Still and Sparkling Wines, Spirits, Ale, and and Porter, &c., various brands.
H. S. BIRD and CO., Circular Quay.

OATMEAL, new Scotch, fine and coarse, just landed; 50-lb. packages, 12s 6d; barrels, 2 cwt., 45s. H. S. BIRD and CO., Circular Quay.

DATES, very finest quality Amber, now landing. THOS. J. STUTCHBURY and CO., 5, Wynyard-st.

STOREKEEPERS can obtain genuine Indian Chutnies at A. L. LACKERSTEEN'S, 6, Macquarie-pl.

BY APPOINTMENT PURVEYORS TO H.H.R. the Duke of Edinburgh and his Excellency the Governor.
PEATE and HARCOURT,
Grocers and Wine Merchants,
258, 260, and 262, George-street.

LANDED for CHRISTMAS, ex PARRAMATTA.—350 loose Yates's, and Finnis and Fisher's finest selected pale York HAMS; 10 cases prime North Wilts and 10 cases Cheddar CHEESE; 6 cases Wiltshire BACON.

Ex JOHN DUTHIE.
30 Cases finest York hams, 5 cases selected middles of bacon.

Ex DILPUSSUND.
Elemé and Sultana raisins, currants in cases and barrels, muscatels in boxes, halves, and quarters; Turkey figs, Tafilat dates, Jordan almonds, French plums, &c., &c.

Ex CHRISTIANA THOMPSON.
Crystallised apricots, Mirabelle plums, ginger and chenois, Metz fruits, cosaques, Huntley and Palmer's biscuits in great variety; Carlsbad, sugar wafer, and favourite biscuits; Mackenzie's albert and digestive biscuits; calfsfoot; lemon, orange, and red and black currant jellies; tart fruits, a splendid assortment; apricots, greengages, raspberries, strawberries, and cherries, in syrup; whole tomatoes, in quart tins; potted meats; large and small Bologna and Oxford pork, Westphalia, Cambridge, savory and smoked sausages; Italian paste, macaroni and vermicelli, semolina, macedoines, haricot verts and flageolets, Blackwall whitebait, paté de-foie-gras, herrings à la sardine, oysters in jelly, reindeer tongues in jelly; caviare, game, pork, ham and chicken, and veal and ham patés; essence of coffee, Van Houten's cocoa, Schweitzer's cocoatina, Liebeg's extractum carnis, sprats dried and in oil, carrots, turnips, parsnips, peas, &c., &c.
PEATE and HARCOURT,

WE BEG to notify that our Wine and Spirit Department is stocked with GOODS of the very choicest descriptions, amongst which will be found—
Roederer's, Piper's, Clicquot's, Moet's, Ruinart's, and Heidsieck's champagnes; Deinhard's No. 1 and 2 moselle and sparkling hocks; Marcobrunn, Hockheim, and Stein wines; good sound to choicest vintages of claret, good dinner to finest Amontillado and very fine dry brown sherries, marsala, burgundies, choicest Madeira, orange bitters. Genuine LIQUEURS, consisting of Heering's cherry brandy, Dubb's brown and white curaçoa, green chartreuse, Kummel and Maraschino, colonial wines. Bottled ales of the following brands:—Anglo-Bavarian, Foster's, Bass', Champagne, Alsopp's, Ashby's, Aitkin's; also very superior English ale in 18-gallon casks; Guinness's, Foster's, Arrol's, and Pig stouts, &c., &c., &c.
PEATE and HARCOURT.

WE HAVE received ex Mail Steamers Jeddah and Legislator direct from our Agents in Foo Chow, shipments of TEAS, consisting of good sound raisins to very choicest pekoe congous, scented orange pekoes, and oolong, in chests, halves, and quarters. These teas are selected expressly to suit our station and family trade, and we recommend them with greatest confidence.
PEATE and HARCOURT.

ADELAIDE FLOUR on SALE.—Hart's, Clark's, Ferguson's, &c. (superfine, households, and seconds.)
C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

PRIME New Zealand WHEAT on SALE.
C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

VINEGAR. VINEGAR.—Australian VINEGAR WORKS, 251, Sussex-street, the only manufactory in the colony for pure Malt Vinegar. D. J. MONK awarded Prize Medals in London and Sydney, honourable mention Victoria for Vinegar of general excellency and purity.

FRESH OYSTERS.—This delicious and wholesome bivalve is now in its prime. Kohler, 22, Hunter-st.

LIVE PRAWNS and other FRESH FISH BAIT, every day. KOHLER, Fishmonger, 22, Hunter-st.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED EX LEICESTER[illegible]
PEAPES AND SHAW
have just received their "Midsummer" Shipment of
GENTLEMEN'S WHITE SHIR[illegible],
FORTY SHILLINGS TH[illegible] HALF-DOZEN,
with plain Military Front[illegible] seven and nine plaits, and
Manifold Plaits, New W[illegible]ts, &c.
NEW REGAT[illegible] SHIRTS
NEW [illegible]EPH[illegible]R SHIRTS
INDIA GAUZE SHIRTS
OXFORD SHIRTS.
The Largest and Cheapest assortment of Gentlemen's Shirts in the Australian Colonies.
GENTLEMEN'S D. B. WHITE MARCELLA VESTS, 7s 6d EACH, THREE FOR ONE GUINEA
GENTLEMEN'S WHITE OR COLOURED BADEN BADEN LINEN VESTS, 10s 6d EACH, OR THREE FOR THIRTY SHILLINGS
GENTLEMEN'S SINGLE-BREASTED DITTO DITTO, WITH COLLARS, 9s 6d EACH, THREE FOR TWENTY-SEVEN SHILLINGS
GENTLEMEN'S CHINA SILK DUST COATS, ONE GUINEA EACH
Ditto ditto, 22s 6d, 25s, 27s 6d, 30s
GENTLEMEN'S CHINA SILK YACHTING AND GALATEA JACKETS, 18s 6d, 21s, 22s 6d, 25s, 27s 6d each
ALPACA OFFICE COATS, TWELVE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE EACH, in Black, Drab, Slate, Fawn, &c.
NEW SUMMER WINDSOR SCARFS.
FIVE THOUSAND PATTERNS TO CHOOSE FROM, 2s 6d to 3s 6d each
LADIES' "FIRST CHOICE" FRENCH KID GLOVES IN EVERY SHADE OF COLOUR, 3s 9d PER PAIR
GENTLEMEN'S "FIRST CHOICE" FRENCH KID GLOVES, 4s 6d PER PAIR.
PEAPES and SHAW,
Hosiers, Glovers, Shirt Makers, Tailors, and Outfitters, 338 and 340, George-street.

FURNITURE ETC.

A TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL GENIUS.
THE "HOME SHUTTLE" LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE (Registered),
THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY IN AUSTRALIA,
packed complete, £4 10s, for hand use.
Tables and treadles, £2.
☞ CAUTION.—Every GENUINE machine has OUR NAME STAMPED on the STEEL FACE-PLATE.
Sole agents for Australia and N. Z.,
M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

SEWING-MACHINES.
SINGER'S GENUINE, FROM £8
SINGER'S GENUINE, FROM £8
HOWE'S GENUINE A, FROM £8 10s
HOWE'S GENUINE B, FROM £10
HOWE'S GENUINE C, FROM £12
GENUINE HOME SHUTTLE, £4 10s
GENUINE HOME SHUTTLE, £4 10s
GENUINE LITTLE WANZER, £4 10s
GENUINE LITTLE WANZER, £4 10s
WHEELER AND WILSON, FROM £7
WHEELER AND WILSON, FROM £7.
EASY TIME PAYMENTS
EASY TIME PAYMENTS.
ALL THE ABOVE MAKERS AT 2s 6d PER WEEK
ALL THE ABOVE MAKERS AT 2s 6d PER WEEK.
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TURNER AND WOOD,
349, GEORGE-STREET,
OPPOSITE NEW POST OFFICE

WILLCOX and GIBBS' SEWING-MACHINES complete, with extras, £7 10s.
The safest test to purchasers is that they can have
ONE MONTH'S TRIAL BEFORE PURCHASE, if required.
THEY WILL DO EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK.
References can be given to 10,000 purchasers.
EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED FOR TWELVE MONTHS.
SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

SEWING MACHINES, now landing.—The BEST samples of HOWE, SINGER, and other eminent makers. Lowest prices, payable by easy instalments.
M'RICKARD, BROTHERS, 527, George-street.

FURNITURE and General Store GOODS supplied cheap by JOHN HING, 118, Liverpool-street.

WANTED to buy New and Second-hand FURNITURE. Moon's City Auction Rooms, 292, Pitt-st.

CHEAP FURNITURE, bedsteads, bedding, and other fixings, at MOON'S City Auction Rooms, 292, Pitt-st.

BILLIARD TABLE for SALE, second-hand. Apply 2, Bridge-street.

WANTED, to SELL an excellent Norfolk Island DRIPSTONE, on stand, complete.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL a first-class MANGLE, good working order, cheap; also, a capital GARDEN ROLLER, to be sold a bargain.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL CHINESE BLINDS, suitable for verandahs or balconies, cheap.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL new and second-hand PIANOFORTES, low prices.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL new and second-hand FURNITURE of every description, new and second-hand Carpets, Oilcloth, &c., 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house. Largest stock in the colony to select from.
Hardy, Brothers,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, Oxford-street.

THE BARGAINS at 784 astonish every one.—A nice green rep suite, spring-seated, for £15 10s
A very good piano for £8 10s, £12 10s
Beautifully carved marble-top sideboard, £5 10s
Very convenient little wardrobe, only £3.
Persons require to come in, to understand the value.
Lowest possible price asked.
For a Christmas present what could be nicer or more useful than a set of fluted dish covers, 36s, or a fancy breakfast set of 60 pieces, for 45s?
W. B. CAMPBELL,
784, George-street South,
between Christ Church and the Haymarket.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS, ETC.

AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT (of a pure green colour) stands unrivalled for its wonderful cures; 1s, 1s 6d.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, in lid pots 1s. each, at all chemists and storekeepers.

HAIR DESTROYER.—248, High Holborn, London, England.—ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes superfluous hair from the face and arms without injury to the skin. Had of chemists.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—ALEX. ROSS'S CHIROPO removes corns in an hour, turns them into pulp, removing the root. Had of chemists. ALEX. ROSS, 248, High Holborn, London, England.

SPANISH FLY is the acting ingredient in ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL, which quickly produces hair and whiskers. Had of chemists. ALEX. ROSS, 248, High Holborn, London, England. Also of ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 110, Pitt-street, Sydney.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Be careful to ask for LINGARD'S COUGH LINCTUS, and see the name of "Myers and Solomon" on the wrapper and label. All others are counterfeits.
To be had from JOHN WATSON, Chemist and Druggist, Brickfield-hill, and all respectable chemists.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT and RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in EUROPE and AMERICA many years with the greatest success.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "THOMAS PROUT, No. 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.
Sold at 1s 1½d and 2s 9d per box, or through any Chemist, throughout the Australian colonies.

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents, 112 Pitt-street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT should be well rubbed upon the pit of the stomach and region of the heart, in that particular form of indigestion which gives rise to palpitation, shortness of breath, and a suffocating sensation. Every disagreeable symptom soon yields. Sold at 5[illegible], Oxford-street, W.C., London, and all druggists.

LARGE Cabinet MEDICINE CHEST for SALE, with a quantity of medicines, suitable for country practitioner, very cheap. H. S. BIRD and CO., Circular Quay.

SYRUP of PHOSPHO-LACTAT[illegible]S of LIME and IRON, prepared exclusively b[illegible] SLOPER, Oxford-st.

DR. SOUTHAM'S GO[illegible]UT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, a safe and [illegible] simple remedy, are strongly recommended to all afflic[illegible]ed with GOUT, RHEUMATISM, RHEUMATIC GO[illegible]UT, TIC-DOLOREUX, and RHEUMATIC PAIN[illegible] in the HEAD AND FACE, they give immediate relief, and cure in a few days. Prepared and sold by W. PRATT, Dispensing Chemist, 521, George-street, Sydney; and Piper-street, Woollahra, in boxes at 1s and 2s 6d each; per post 1s 2d and 2s 10d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTED German CANARIES.—LAST WEEK of SALE. 91, King-street.

WASTE PAPER for SALE. Apply at the HERALD Office.

WANTED, 10-h.p. Horizontal ENGINE and BOILER. W. M'Donald, 352, George-street.

WANTED to rent a SAFETY. Apply F. Walton, George-street, Redfern.

WANTED to SELL two GOATS. Apply 271, Kent-street.

WANTED, a 4-roomed house Plastered. Sims Taylor, Chisholm-street, near top of Oxford-st.

WANTED, to buy, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Left-off Clothing. Mrs. Dawes, 361, Elizabeth-street S.

WANTED to purchase COTTAGE, 4 rooms, kitchen, Darlinghurst, Surry H. House, Iredale's, Oxford-st.

£300 WANTED, on first-class personal security. Principal and interest repayable by monthly instalments of £8 6s 8d each. G. W. H. R., HERALD Office.

£5000 TO LEND, in one or more sums. W. DOUGLASS, 434, George-street.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

APPRENTICE and Improvers wanted. Miss Endiott, dressmaker, 1, Rosebud-terrace, near Pad. Brewery.

A SMART YOUTH wanted, to take out parcels; must be able to ride, and know town well. David Jones and Co.

BAKER.—Wanted, a competent BAKER, for the Liverpool Asylum. Applications, with testimonials, will be received at this office till the 14th instant. For further information apply to Frederic King, secretary. Hyde Park Asylum, Sydney, 8th December.

CHIEF OFFICER required. Apply at Shipping Office.

CABINETMAKER.—One good HAND wanted. C. Artlett, Rushcutter Bay.

DRAPERY vacancy for a respectable youth as APPRENTICE. Leader and and Hayes, King-st.

DRAPERY.—Wanted, a Junior ASSISTANT. James Johnson, 225, George-street.

DRAPERY.—Wanted, two respectable BOYS, to learn the business. Riley, Brothers, Oxford-street.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, a good HAND. Apply Miss Blackie, 168, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

GOOD PAINTERS wanted. W. and W. Ayton, 271, Pitt-street.

GOOD CARPENTER wanted; no other need apply. Darling Brewery, Harbour-street.

GOVERNESS required, for the country, to instruct children under 12 years; music required. Apply to Mr. Sampson, Newtown Academy.

MILLINERY APPRENTICES required. Leader and Hayes, King-street.

MEDICAL.—Wanted, a Junior ASSISTANT, to dispense, compound, and keep books for a general practitioner; must write a good hand and give good references. Apply, by letter, to R. C. S., HERALD Office.

MEDICAL.—A Gentleman, with a large and good practice in an important and increasing country town, being unable to get through his engagements, wishes to take a PARTNER. The position is healthy and agreeable. Good references and full professional attainments will be required.
Apply by letter, addressed to F. R. C. S. M. D., HERALD Office.

O. F. MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Elizabeth-street.—Required for the above a duly qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER. Applications, with credentials, received to 11th December. J. MUTTON, Secretary.

RARE OPPORTUNITY for industrious man with from £400 to £600, to join advertiser. Established business, good profits, and no risk. Delta, HERALD Office.

SLIPPER BINDERS wanted. No. 5, Gipps-street, near Elizabeth-street South.

SADDLERS.—Wanted, good HAND, for country, at once. Butler, Brothers, 91, York-street.

TO TAILORS.—Good COAT and TROUSERS HANDS wanted. W. Shearsby, 68, King-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, Trousers HANDS. W. Hardie, 65, Oxford-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good HANDS. J. Pearson, 118, King-street, late of 106.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good COAT and TROUSERS HANDS. E. Millett, 399, George-street.

TO WAREHOUSEMEN.—Wanted, SALESMAN to take management shirt department. 319, Post Office.

TAILORESSES.—Wanted, first-class Coat, Trousers, and Vest HANDS. Apply 32, O'Connell-street.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, a good General Hand for order trade; constant and good pay. 70, Market-st.

TINSMITH wanted. William Tighe, 161, Kent-street North.

TO DRAPERS.—Good opening for a really smart JUNIOR. Butler and Co., 165, Oxford-street.

TUTOR.—Required, for a Gentleman's Family residing in the country, a thoroughly competent Tutor, to instruct 3 youths. Salary, £120 per annum, board and residence. Apply by letter up to 16th inst. S. B. G., HERALD.

WANTED, COACHPAINTER; state terms by post. H. Weigand, Shoalhaven.

WANTED, BILLIARD MARKER. Punch's Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, LADY, to join another in dressmaking; one with machine pref. E. G., Hill's, Oxford-st.

WANTED, a TINSMITH. Apply 16, Park-street.

WANTED, a MAN, to make E.S. boots. Pike and Carroll, 93, William-street.

WANTED, PIANIST for travelling company; 3 months' engagement. Booty and Co., 247, Pitt-st.

WANTED, first-class SAUSAGEMAKER; none but sober man need apply. L. Uhde and Co., butchers, Haymarket.

WANTED, a good General BLACKSMITH; twelve months' work guaranteed, good wages. Apply to John Buttriss, Dubbo.

WANTED, a JUNIOR CLERK, must write a good hand. Apply with references to Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, three first-class STONE CUTTERS, also three RUBBLE BUILDERS, for the country. For particulars apply to William Duncan, builder, Kelly's Emu Inn, George-street.

WANTED, a MASTER, to teach higher Classics in a Grammar School. A good salary will be given to an efficient man. Apply X. Y., HERALD Office, before Monday next.

WANTED, by Soft Goods Warehouse, Traveller for Northern Road and Queensland. Apply, by letter only, O. P. Q., care of Mr. J. E. Gowing, 346, George-street.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT for the dressmaking immediately. If Mrs. S., who worked for Mrs. Kirke, some eighteen months ago, will call, she will oblige. 78, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a first-class Business MAN, competent to take charge of the Wine, Spirits, Oilstores, and Dry Goods Department. Must possess requisite knowledge of home and colonial markets, and experienced in indenting. Apply by letter, covering testimonials, to J. and G. Harris, Brisbane.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A THOROUGHLY competent monthly NURSE disengaged. Nurse, Post-office, Glebe, cr. Newtown Rd.

A LADY desires SITUATION, as Companion or Governess; would instruct in English, French, music, and singing; country preferred. Address H. H., Post-office, Stroud.

A YOUNG LADY, who has been teaching in a school, is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION as Nursery Governess. Apply by letter, to Ella, Post-office, Windsor.

BOOKKEEPER wants EMPLOYMENT; meantime would be glad to make up tradesmen's or storekeepers' accounts; references. X. Y. HERALD Office.

EN[illegible]GAGEMENT to teach music in a school required after Christmas; references. Muller, 45, Hunter-st.

REQUIRED, by a middle-aged Lady, accustomed to the management of children, SITUATION as Nursery Governess, or Useful Companion; good references. Salary not so much an object as a home. Open for a week. M. M. M., Newtown Post-office.

STEADY Man wants PLACE as Carter, Porter, Milkman, or Groom. S. C., 726, George-street.

SITUATION wanted by first-class Barmaid; 3½ years' reference. Bradford, 289, Castlereagh-street.

WANTS SITUATION, Gardener, married. Apply J. W., Post-office, Ocean-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, SITUATION, Nurse to assist with housework; Protestant. Registry, 50, Oxford st.

WANTED, by a respectable Woman, WORK by the day. Apply 20, Judge-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, by a young Man lately arrived in this colony, a SITUATION on cattle or sheep station. Address D. G., HERALD Office.

WANTED to place a BOY, 10 years old, in a good school, as weekly Boarder, town or country. Address, stating terms, A. B., Box 323, Post Office.

WANTED, by middle-aged Person, SITUATION as Housekeeper to single gentleman or lady; good references. Open for three days. Address F. F. F., Newtown Post-office.

SERVANTS WANTED.

AN intelligent YOUTH required for cashier's desk. David Jones and Company.

GROOM wanted; Married Couples and General Servants, Nursemaids. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-st.

REQUIRED, a General SERVANT. 354, George-street, private door.

WANTED, a BOY, to work in Gingerbeer Factory. Garraway, 595, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a strong BOY, able to ride, and used to butcher's shop. P. O'Brien, Kent & Crescent sts.

WANTED, a clean, respectable BOY. Apply after 10. 181, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD. Apply 236, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable LAD. E. Sims, 149, Oxford-street, opposite Palmer-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, 14 or 15. Mrs. Evans, corner Harden and Derwent streets, Glebe.

WANTED, a clean respectable GIRL, for general housework; two in family. 499, George-st. South.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as WAITRESS; refs. Between 10 and 11, Crown Hotel, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a good little GIRL. Mrs. Gilchrist, 77, Market-street.

WANTED, young GIRL, for housework. 72, Elizabeth-street, near Cleveland-st. Holidays.

WANTED, NURSEGIRL, and respectable girl to assist fruit stall. Mrs. Johnson, George-st. Mkts.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, to make herself generally useful. Mrs. Kingsbury, Newtown Rd., Newtown.

WANTED, a respectable Woman, as HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID; Protes. 175, Macquarie-st.

WANTED, a respectable WOMAN, to mind house and children. 5, Winford-street, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a COOK, to take the place of another for a few days. Apply Collegiate School, Glebe Point.

WANTED, a plain COOK and Laundress; small family; wages, 14s. Mr. James, 134, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Laundresses, House and Parlour Maids, and Cooks. The Home, Cowper-terrace.

WANTED, GIRL, about 14; two in family. Before 10 or after 3, at 8, Forest-st., Forest Lodge, Glebe.

WANTED, an active GIRL, willing to be useful; from country preferred. Apply 207, Macquarie-st.

WANTED, a GIRL, to be generally useful in a small family. 211, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a respectable Nursegirl. Mrs. Shearsby, Leamington House, Glebe Road; open three days.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Samson, 28, Upper Fort-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; two in family; wages, 10s per week. 89, Botany-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; good wages. Great Pacific Hotel, George-street North.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT; references. Address at Pierce's, William-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, at 76, King-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; also, a Housemaid. 121, Castlereagh-street, near Hunter-st.

WANTED, young Girl as General SERVANT, assist in bar. Steam Engine Inn, George-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. 546, George-street, opposite New Town Hall.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT; must be able to cook well. Apply 58, King-street West.

WANTED, General SERVANT. Mrs. W. Tye, Newtown.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT; 3 in family. 80, Goulburn-st., nr. Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a COOK. Apply at 15, Church-hill.

WANTED, a female COOK. Great Britain Hotel, King and George streets.

WANTED, a steady PERSON, to assist in a sick room. Mrs. Henderson, Corben-ter., Riley-st. S. H.

WANTED, a LAUNDRESS, to assist in housework. Apply at 185, Macquarie-st., from 9 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED, Laundress, 18s a week, and Female Attendants. W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent LAUNDRESS. Apply at No. 20, Potts Point.

WET-NURSE wanted immediately, strong healthy woman, before 1. 4, Rialto-ter., Upper Wm.-st.

WANTED, a smart BARMAID, from 7 o'clock till 12, evening.

WANTED, a House and Parlour Maid. Mrs. Tanner's, King-street East, op. St James's Church.

WANTED, a respectable young MAN, to deliver meat. M. F. Clarkson, butcher, 387, Elizabeth-st.

WANTED, COACHMAN and GARDENER (single); good references. W. Russell, 179, Pitt-st.

WANTED, GARDENER and COACHMAN, with good references. W. Russell, 179, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Man or Woman COOK. Apply 29, Erskine-street.

WANTED, an active MAN, as generally useful. Apply, after 9 a.m., 147, Castlereagh-street N.

WANTED, respectable young MAN accustomed to butchering. G. Stenning, William-street.

WANTED, young MAN, for Store work; must be able to milk and drive. Registry, 134, King-st.

WANTED, a young MAN. Henry Rice, butcher, Elizabeth-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, a Man, as COOK. Apply to James Smith, 157, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a single MAN, accustomed to horses; able to drive. C. Kinsela and Sons, 118, Oxford-st.

WANTED, a first-class WAITER for hotel in country; references. Between 9 and 11, 92, Hunter-st.

WANTED, a good WAITER. Great Britain Hotel, King and George streets.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS; small family. Apply to Mrs. Wingate, 22, Wylde-street, Potts Point, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED for the country, a sober single Man, as COOK; must make himself useful; no other need apply. Apply at Mr. Woods', Post Office Hotel, York-street, this day.

WANTED, a good middle-aged Female General SERVANT, to go to New Caledonia with a family of four in number. Apply to Mr. Courvoisier, Hotel de France, corner of George and King streets.

WANTED, a respectable Woman as COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply Mrs. Arthur Renwick, 295, Elizabeth-street, this (Thursday) morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock. Good references required.

APARTMENTS, BOARD & RESIDENCE.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET, suitable for two gentlemen. 181, Castlereagh-street.

APARTMENTS, with Board; gentlemen or families. Piano, bath. 36, College-street, Hyde Park.

APARTMENTS Vacant. Mrs. Tanner's, King-street East, opposite St. James's Church. Terms, moderate.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET. 10, Bridge-street, near George-street.

AN Unfurnished Balcony ROOM, with use kitchen, bath; and also Furnished BEDROOM to LET.

A DRAWING-ROOM Suite and Bedrooms vacant. 14, Dynevor-terrace, College-street. Mrs. Buss.

APARTMENTS and comfortable HOME on the North Shore for a gentleman; five minutes' walk from Ferry; two in family. Address B. A., Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, George-street.

A COMFORTABLE BEDROOM to yourself. No. 71, Watson's Temperance Hotel, Margaret & Clarence sts.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for gentlemen; bath and piano. 9, Stanley-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Furnished APARTMENTS vacant. 75, Elizabeth-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, for gentlemen and families. Kilda House, 219, Castlereagh-st. Terms, 21s.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for gentlemen; full or partial board. 25, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill.

BOARD and Residence, for lady and gentlemen or 2 gentlemen. Mrs. Hatelie, 22, Wynyard-square.

CHANGE OF AIR.—APARTMENTS vacant. Apply Mrs. B. Rush, Willow Vale, Nattai.

CHANGE OF AIR.—Suite of Apartments vacant 14th inst. Mrs. Palfreyman, Wingecarribbee House, Bowral.

DRAWING-ROOM SUITE and Bedrooms vacant. Strathspey House, 213½, Macquarie-st. Mrs. Grant.

DRAWING ROOM SUITE and Bedrooms vacant. Brompton House, op. Australian Club, Bent-street.

FURNISHED ROOM to LET, with or without board, partial if required. 9, Stanley-street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS in private family; use of kitchen if required. 123, Bourke-st., Wimloo.

MANLY BEACH.—BRIGHTSIDE.—APARTMENTS vacant. Board, &c.

MILSON'S POINT.—Gentlemen can meet with comfortable Home. Bath, piano. Close to ferry. Terms, from 20s per week. Address Z. Z., HERALD.

PRIVATE Apartments for gentlemen or 2 friends; bath; moderate. Mrs. Jackson, Piper-st., Woollahra.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE for one or two respectable men. 11, Brisbane-st., off Oxford-st.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS vacant, for families. 249, Macquarie-st., near King-st. Piano and bath.

WENTWORTH HOUSE, Church-hill, Sydney.—This well-known Private BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, which has undergone extensive and complete renovation, is now reopened for the reception of visitors to the metropolis, under the management of the undersigned. Suites of apartments for families. Mrs. E. W. Cooper.

FAMILY RESIDENCE wanted, not less than 5 bedrooms and servant's room, furnished or unfurnished; with stabling and paddock; Railway line preferred. E. Ramsay, house agent, 410, George-street.

GENTLEMAN requires large BEDROOM and board, central. F., HERALD Office.

LARGE Family RESIDENCE wanted. E. Ramsay, house agent, 410, George-street.

MANLY.—Wanted to rent for a month, from about the 27th December, a furnished RESIDENCE of 5 or 6 rooms. Address, stating terms, William Price and Co., 163, Pitt-street.

TO RENT, with view to purchase, a few Acres of LAND, with Cottage and buildings thereon; easy access to town. Apply to HENRY W. STATHAM and CO., Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a neat COTTAGE, 3 or 4 rooms, Darlinghurst. Address M. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by lady and gentleman (married), Board and Residence; private fam. pref. X. Z., HERALD.

WANTED to rent large RESIDENCE, near town. R. F. Stubbs and Co.

WANTED, by a single Gentleman, BOARD and RESIDENCE; easy walking distance from city. State terms, A. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a COTTAGE, containing 5 or 6 rooms; neighbourhood of Redfern or Surry Hills preferred. Particulars to F., Post-office, Pyr[illegible]

WANTED, 6-room HOUSE or C[illegible]AGE, with outhouses, garden, &c., on line of rail. 10-room HOUSE, outhouses, large yard, near Hyde Park.
Samuel Symonds, Tenants free House Agency, 303, George-street.

WANTED, within 7 or 8 miles of Sydney, COTTAGE, of at least 7 rooms, stable, washhouse, and servants' rooms. Four to five acres of ground and plenty of water essential. Limit of rent, £100. Apply to Mr. Symonds, tenants free house agency, 303, George-street.

WANTED, between Ryde and Watson's Bay, and within easy reach of the water, a roomy HOUSE, containing 10 or 12 apartments, none of less size than 12 x 15 feet, with kitchen and usual offices, yard, garden, and paddock. Two adjoined semi-detached houses with above accommodation would suit. Immediate possession required. Advertiser desires to become permanent tenant. Communications Lt.-Col. Maunsell, 236, Darlinghurst Rd.

£3 Calendar month given for Board and Residence (partial) in respectable family. Z., HERALD.

TO LET.

BALMAIN EAST.—HOUSE, 5 rooms, kitchen, water frontage, with bath, &c. E. Ramsay, 410, George-st.

DOUBLE BAY.—Semi-detached VILLAS to LET, containing 6 rooms, with kitchen, servant's room, laundry, &c., &c. Apply to Mackenzie and Cape, No. 81, Pitt-street.

FURNISHED HOUSE, 5 rooms, vacant on Friday, the 11th, near Toll-bar, New South Head Road.

FURNISHED.—To LET, a 2-roomed COTTAGE and other conveniences. 33, Glebe Road. Maidment.

HOUSES to LET, and for SALE. W. Douglass, 434, George-street.

LARGE well-furnished COTTAGE; low rent. For terms apply Mrs. Sargeant, Brightside.

MANLY.—To LET, well-furnished HOUSE, 7 rooms, near the pier. Mrs. Cazaly, Auckland Villa.

MACQUARIE-ST. NORTH.—To LET, commodious Family Residence. E. Ramsay, 410, George-st.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.—To be LET a SHED suitable for Free Storage. FOR SALE a first-class double-purchase WINCH. Apply Circular Quay Stores, 11, Phillip-street.

NEWTOWN.—To LET, SHOP next the Railway Hotel, near the Bridge, just the place for a barber's or oyster shop, &c. J. H. Donohoe.

STABLES to LET, 4 stalls; and large yard. 81, Gloucester-street.

TO LET, No. 3, St. George's-terrace, Pitt-street, 6 rooms, large yard. G. R. Whiting, 13, Hunter-st.

TO LET, 345, Crown-street, Denison-terrace, 7 rooms, kitchen, and bathroom; balcony front and back.

TO LET, HOUSE and SHOP, Woolloomooloo, suitable for grocer or pawnbroker. Pierce, William-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, 4 rooms, kitchen. Barcom-street, Darlinghurst, near Ice Works. Rent 12s.

TO LET, neat 5-roomed HOUSE, Mary-street, Albion-terrace. Shine, 562, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, 233, CARLINGFORD-TERRACE, Albion-street, a house pleasantly situated in the healthiest part of the city, 7 rooms, bath-room, every convenience for a family. Apply St. Michael's Parsonage, Albion-street.

TO LET, the GEORGE HOTEL, corner Elizabeth and Wellington streets, 15 rooms, elegantly fitted. To a respectable and responsible person rent low. Apply to G. R. Whiting, 13, Hunter-street.

TO LET.—WALLSCOURT LODGE, Balmain, the residence of Mrs. Hamburger, will be vacant about the 1st January. A very pretty villa, with spacious grounds, beautifully situated, off Darling-street, close to the steam ferry. Apply to E. W. Cameron, Ewenton, Balmain.

TO LET or for SALE, ST. JOHN'S LODGE, Macquarie-street, Parramatta, near St. John's Church; 7 rooms, kitchen, laundry, store, servants' rooms, bath-room, stable, coach-house, and well-stocked garden; horse and cow paddocks, abundance of good water. Ready for immediate occupation. Apply to Bowden, Mills, and Gordon.

STORE or SHOP, capital position.—To LET, the HOUSE lately known as the Darling Harbour Inn. Miller and Harrison, Albion Wharf.

TO LET, with possession from the 1st January next, No. 287, George-street, at present occupied by Messrs. Long and Co.; STORE, in Wynyard-lane, now occupied by Messrs. Moses Moss and Co. Apply to J. F. Hilly, Pitt-street; or to James Milson, Box 345, Post Office.

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